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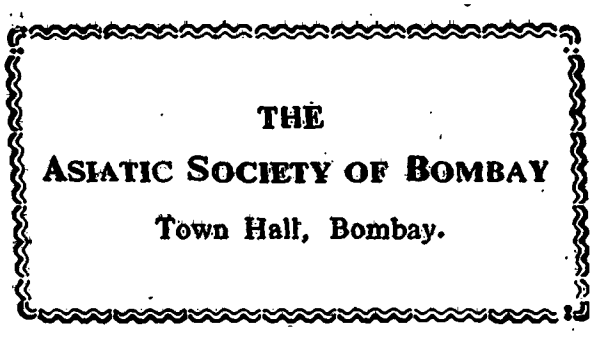

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TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING

TO THE STATES

WITHIN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SATARA.

After Sahojee, the grandson of Sevajee, had been released from captivity and had recovered his rights* as head of the Mahratta power, he left the control of his affairs entirely in the hands of his Minister Ballajee Biswanath. Previous to his death he adopted Ram Rajah, a grandson of his aunt Tara Bai of Kohlapore, a younger branch of Sevajee's family, and gave to the Peishwa a deed bestowing on him the entire control of the Mahratta confederacy, on condition of his maintaining the dignity of the house of Sevajee in the person of Ram Rajah and his descendants. From that time the Rajahs of Satara remained either puppets or prisoners of the Peishwa, until the overthrow of the Peishwa's power in 1817. After the conclusion of the Treaty of 1756 with the Peishwa,† a commercial Treaty (No. I.) was concluded with Ram Rajah.

At the commencement of the war of 1817 Pertab Sing was Rajah of Satara. He had succeeded his father, the second Sahojee, the adopted son and successor of Ram Rajah. Pertab Sing was kept a close prisoner by the Peishwa Bajee Rao, who had given orders that the Rajah and his family should be put to death rather than allowed to fall into the hands of the British. In the proclamation issued by Mr. Elphinston on 11th February 1818,‡ the intention was declared of

* See Vol. III., page 2. † See Vol. III., page 17. ‡ See Vol. V., page 98.

SATARA.

placing the Rajah of Satara at the head of a separate State of such extent as might maintain him and his family in comfort and dignity. The Rajah was rescued after the battle of Ashteh on 20th February 1819, and on 25th September a Treaty (No. II.) was concluded with him defining the limits of his State, and the conditions on which he was to hold it. Under the 6th Article of the Treaty, the administration of the State was retained by the British Government till 1822, when it was made over to the Rajah; but the Rajah was bound to attend at all times to the advice which the British Government might give him for the good of his State, and the maintenance of general tranquillity.

In 1829 the Rajah ceded (No. III.) lands in the Mahableshwur hills for the establishment of a sanitarium, together with an uninterrupted line of communication to the British territories, in exchange for the village of Khundla, which had been resumed by the British Government from Sindia, and which being situated within the limits of the Satara State, would have formed a portion of the territory made over to the Rajah, but for its having been held by Sindia at the time when the Satara State was created.

In 1839 Pertab Sing was deposed. He had committed many serious violations of his Treaty engagements, more particularly of the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1819, in having during a series of years held improper communications with the Goa authorities, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and in having tampered with the native officers of the 23rd regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. The British Government however offered to forgive all his past offences on his subscribing to certain conditions* to be appended to the Treaty of 1819. This he refused to do. He was therefore removed to Benares and allowed a pension of Rupees 10,000 a month. He died at Benares in 1847, leaving no male issue, but having,

* CONDITIONS OFFERED TO THE RAJAH OF SATARA.

Information having been received by the British Government that your Highness misled by evil advisers had, in breach of the Treaty which placed you on the Throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an enquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This enquiry has satisfied the British Government that your Highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your Highness and your family,

it is said, adopted his first cousin Bala Sahib Senaputtee a few years before his death.

On the deposition of Pertab Sing, his brother Shahjee or Appa Sahib was placed in power and a new Treaty (No. IV.) was concluded with him on 4th September 1839. Soon after his accession Shahjee prohibited the practice of suttee and abolished all transit duties in his State. He was an intelligent and popular ruler. Shahjee died on 5th April 1848. During his illness he adopted a collateral relative, Venkajee Rajey, descended from Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. But Government refused to recognise the adoption and decided that the Satara territory had, by failure of heirs, lapsed to the power that bestowed it. The Ranees remonstrated against the resumption of the State and refused the provision which was allowed them. Eventually, however, they acquiesced in the arrangements which were made, receiving for themselves and their adopted son their lands and the private property left by the Rajah together with a liberal allowance from the British Government for life.

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the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed on the following conditions, *viz.*—

First.—That your Highness now binds yourself strictly and in good faith to act up literally to all the Articles of the Treaty of the 25th September 1819, and especially to the 2nd Article of that Treaty, which is as follows:—

"The Rajah for himself and his heirs and successors engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness's Court."

Second.—That your Highness binds himself to pay your brother Appa Sahib Maharaj whatever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property, and should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the Resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose under the protection of the British Government.

Third.—That Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees be dismissed from your Highness's Councils, and not permitted to reside within your Highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

Fourth.—The persons whose names are inserted in a separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description as the same stood in July 1836. This guarantee is to be binding on your Highness and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to

SATARA.

No. I.

No. I. ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made between WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, Esquire, Chief of Fort Victoria, on the part of the HONOURABLE UNITED ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and VITTUL RAO, ESWUNT RAO, and BUGWUNT RAO, Casness and Poetness to his Serene Highness the Sou Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever merchants carry salt to Maar, the Company to collect, on account of Bancote customs, exclusive of the Sciddee Chowkie at Ambat, at Rupees $3\frac{3}{4}$ for every anna, and on other goods $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

ARTICLE 2.

Goods landed between Bancote and Dasgom, and passing through any part of Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay the same radarage as goods that go from Goregom and Rajahpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Salt going from Dasgom up-country, Bugwant Rao to collect at Maar 1 Rupee and a quarter for ten oxen (every ten oxen of salt the customs of only eight to be collected).

ARTICLE 4.

Salt to be disposed of in the following manner: if any quantity of salt is laying at Maar the English are not to dispose of more than

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this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your Highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government; all complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment.

The above are the terms to be agreed to by your Highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the Treaty of the 25th September 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by your Highness, and while it is announced to your Highness that there can be no modification in these terms as your Highness' sincere well-wisher, the British Government offers them in the confidence that your Highness' penetration will recognise their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected also that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your State [Raj] will be duly appreciated by your Highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce your Highness for the future scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence by acting up to the provisions and principles of the Treaty.

that quantity until it is sold, but then they have liberty to sell any quantity remaining until a fresh parcel is landed at Maar, and then the above method to be again observed, and *vice versâ*, in regard to Dasgom.

ARTICLE 5.

The English to fix the price of salt at Dasgom, and the Maar Government to sell their salt there at an advance on that price at 1½ per candy.

ARTICLE 6.

All other goods whatever, excepting the Honourable Company's, to pay 8 annas per ox, with an allowance as usual.

ARTICLE 7.

Merchants landing goods at Dasgom, and afterwards choosing to carry them to Maar, the English to collect Rupees 3¾ per anna on salt, and 2½ per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 8.

The customs at the Sciddee Chowkie on goods which may go to Maar to be as usual, namely, Rupees 2½ per anna on salt, and 1¼ per cent. on other goods.

ARTICLE 9.

Elephants, horses, camels, and slaves, sold by the English at Dasgom, and passing through Bugwunt Rao's country, to pay radarage as usual to the Circar.

ARTICLE 10.

The straw, grain, &c., which may come to Maar from Bugwunt Rao's country and what may go from thence to any part of his country, the same as with Nana's agreement at Poonah with the English, but in case any merchants purchase goods from any person under the Maar government, if it passes through Dasgom, either by land or water, to pay 2½ per cent. customs.

ARTICLE 11.

Rafters, timbers, &c., that go out of Bugwunt Rao's country, or come into it, to pay 2½ per cent. customs on the valuation, exclusive of Ambat Chowkie.

SATARA.

No. I.

ARTICLE 12.

The royalty of Maar River to be preserved to the English in the same manner as settled with Nana Pundit Prudan.

ARTICLE 13.

Subjects which fly to either government to be treated in the same manner as the subjects of the English and those of Nana's government.

ARTICLE 14.

Whatever slaves or servants may fly to the English to be returned; in like manner the Maar government to return whatever may fly to them.

ARTICLE 15.

The chowkie at Durdwah to be removed, and Bugwunt Rao not to place any chowkies on the banks of the river.

ARTICLE 16.

The passage boat at Dasgom to belong to the English, and Bugwunt Rao not to place any passage boat on the river excepting at Maar.

ARTICLE 17.

The English will take care of the river in the same manner as settled at Poonah.

ARTICLE 18.

The Honourable Company's goods to the amount of Rupees 1,50,000 are to pass according to the agreement made at Poonah upon Bugwunt Rao's receiving a Sunnud or order for it from Poonah.

These Articles are to be inviolably observed by both parties, and in confirmation thereof to those which will remain with Bugwunt Rao, I have caused the Honourable Company's seal to be affixed at Dasgom this fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, and to the counterpart, which will remain with the Honourable Company, Bugwunt Rao has caused his seal to be affixed

the day and year above written, or of the Gartoo Style the 27th of Chutra 1679, and of the Mahomedan era, the 25th of Rujjub 1170. SATARA. No. II.

Seal.

WILLIAM A. PRICE.

Approved by the Honourable the President in Council of Bombay on the 3rd May 1757.

No. II.

TREATY of perpetual friendship and alliance between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH PERTAUB SHEEAW, his heirs and successors, concluded at Satara, the 25th September 1819, by CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT, Political Agent, on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and VITTUL PUNT FURNAVEES on the part of the Rajah by virtue of full powers from their respective governments.

Whereas the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the house of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity, the following Articles have been agreed to between the said government and His Highness:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Satara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed Schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness's Court.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government charges itself with the defence of the Rajah's territories, and engages to protect His Highness from all injury and aggression. The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors,

SATARA. No. II.

engages to afford every facility to the purchase of supplies for such troops as may be stationed in his country, or may pass through it, and the pasture lands now appropriated for the use of the troops are to be permanently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford all the assistance in his power to the British Government in all wars and military operations in which it may be engaged.

ARTICLE 4.

His Highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages at no time to increase or diminish the military force without the previous knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghiredars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above Articles rendered subject to His Highness' authority; with all the above persons His Highness for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connection or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to His Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for His Highness' family, or for any similar purpose) His Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this Agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent.

This Article is a fundamental condition of the present Agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said Agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will for the present remain in the hands of the British Political Agent. That officer will, however, conduct the government in the Rajah's name; and in consultation with

His Highness, and in proportion as His Highness and his officers shall acquire experience and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British Political Agent shall offer him for the good of his State, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

ARTICLE 7.

The possessions of the jaghiredars within His Highness's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to His Highness according to established custom.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner all criminals, as above described, who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

ARTICLE 9.

The ghauts are to be the general boundary of the Rajah's territory towards the Concan. Where no specific exception is made, those mountains are to be included within His Highness' territory.

A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient to fix the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains so situated as may be necessary to make a clear frontier, or for other purposes.

The British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the ghauts. The customs in the line of ghauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Rajah.

SATARA.

No. II.

ARTICLE 10.

The Honourable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, on a commercial Treaty, and in the mean time the Rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to adopt the same system with regard to customs as that which may be adopted by the British Government in its adjoining territories.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Satara by Captain James Grant and Vittul Punt Furnavees, Captain Grant has delivered to His Highness Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw a copy of the same in English, Mahratta, and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain James Grant, and His Highness Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw has delivered to the said Captain James Grant another copy, also in English, Mahratta, and Persian, bearing his Highness's seal and signature; and the aforesaid Captain James Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to His Highness, without delay, a copy of the same duly ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K. G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces, &c., on the receipt of which by His said Highness, this Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable East India Company and on His Highness Rajah Pertaub Sheeaw, and the copy now delivered to His said Highness shall be returned.

The Company's Wafer Seal.	(Signed)	HASTINGS.	The Govr. Genl.'s Small Seal.
	„	JAS. STEWART.	
	„	J. ADAM.	

Ratified by the Governor General in Council this 27th day of November 1819.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE of the Territory and Revenue ceded to His Highness Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw of Satara, by the 1st Article of the Treaty concluded at Satara on the 25th September 1819, and to which this Schedule is annexed:

The frontier extends from the Kistna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts, or Syadree Hills on the west, to the Districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east, exclusive of jaghires, &c.

I. That portion of Neerthuree, in the Poona Prant, and that share of Seerwul which lies south of the Neera River.

II. The whole of the Waee Prant, including the following turrufs and villages:—

1. Huwelee.
2. Wagholee.
3. Neemb.
4. Koregaom.
5. Satara.
6. Médhé.
7. Purlee.
8. Koodal.
9. Wundun.

III. Belonging to the turruf of Roheerkhoric, Prant Mawul:—

1. Mouza Kanowree.
2. Umul, in the village of Hatnose.

IV. The whole of Jaolee Soobah, from the line at which the ghauts join the plain in the Concan, and including the following nine turrufs:—

1. Bara Mooré
2. Sonat Solse.
3. Tamb.
4. Ategaom.
5. Kedumb.
6. Helwak.
7. Bamnolee.
8. Kandatkhoré.
9. Jor Khoré with the fort of Pertabghur.

But the forts of Wasota, Buhirowgur, and Pruchitgur are to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during its pleasure, but the lands immediately attached to them and within the line aforesaid are to belong to the Rajah.

SATARA.

No. II.

V. The Prant Kurar, including the following turrufs and villages :—

1. Turruf Huwelee, including Barsé.
2. Oombruz.
3. Targaon.
4. Naneghol.
5. Tarulé.
6. Murlee.
7. Patun.
8. Waroon.
9. Kolé.
10. Kuryat Ound.

VI. Belonging to the Southern Concan, eight villages—

(1.) Turruf Sawurdi—

1. Mouza Waghree.
2. „ Pathurpoonj.
3. „ Mula.
4. „ Kolun
5. Mouza Nao.
6. „ Gowaré.
7. „ Dankne.
8. „ Wulwun.

(2.) One village in the turruf of Chiploon—

1. Muzré Ghaut Matha.

VII. The whole of Khutad Prant, including the fort of Bhooshungur, and the following turrufs, *viz.*—

1. Pergunnah Khutao.
2. Kuryat Nimsor.
3. Kuryat Maeence.
4. „ Lulgoon.

VIII. The Prant of Mandesh, including the following turrufs, *viz.* —

1. Kuryat Mulonree.
2. Pergunnah Sangolé.
3. „ Brumhupooree.
4. „ Aklooj.
5. „ Bhalownee.
6. „ Vélapoor.
7. Kuryat Mhuswur.
8. Of the Kuryat of Atparee, four villages.
9. Kuryat Duheegaon.
10. Kusba Dhurrumpooree.
11. Pergunnah Nazré.
12. Pergunnah Khasgaon.

IX. The following villages and Umuls in Phultun Pergunnah :—

1. Mouza Geervee.
2. Kusba Tatuora, Umul villages.

1. Mouza Turduf.
2. „ Dhowlé,
3. „ Oopulvé.
4. „ Waghoshee.
5. Mouza Dauowdee.
6. „ Wekhree.
7. Boundary land, called Dag Musinga.

X. The following turrufs and villages in the Prant of Beejapore, *viz.*—

1.—The following villages and shares in Huwelee Beejapore :—

Villages.

1. Kusba Beejapore.
2. Mouza Sarwar.
3. „ Khuteejapore.
4. „ Kunmoochnal.
5. „ Joomnal.
6. „ Rumbhapore Ungapore.
7. „ Boornapore.
8. „ Kulkunhullee.
9. „ Chundapore.
10. „ Alapore.
11. „ Wangee.
12. Mouza Ueenapore Rusoolpore.
13. „ Khanapore.
14. „ Goongdhuree.
15. „ Hunchcenal.
16. „ Barutga.
17. „ Itungeehal.
18. „ Jalgeeree.
19. „ Urkeeree.
20. „ Bhootnal.
21. „ Sheernal.
22. „ Jugnal.
23. Mouza Mudbhavee.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Turvee Nowruspore.
2. „ Heetunhullee.
3. Mouza Ootnal.
4. „ Futtehpore.

2.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Moolwar—

Villages.

1. Kusba Moolwar.
2. Mouza Mulghan.
3. „ Tanshal.
4. Mouza Tulówar.
5. „ Suvunhullee.
6. „ Musootee.
7. Mouza Kulgoorkee.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Koorgee.

3.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Kolhardesh—

1. Kusba Kolhar.
2. Mouza Huludgénoor.
3. „ Heeregursungee.
4. Mouza Rooneehal
5. „ Cheekgursungee.
6. „ Mootuldeenee.

4.—Pergunnah Bulotee.

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No. II.

5.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Seedhnath—

1. Kusba Seedhnath.
2. Mouza Hule Roolee.
3. „ Soolkhair.
4. Mouza Turulgee
5. „ Telgee.
6. „ Cheeruldinee.

6.—Village in the pergunnah of Cheemulgé—

1. Mouza Kowlga.

7.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Hortee—

Villages.

1. Kusba Hortee.
2. Mouza Koorloorgee.
3. „ Domnal.
4. „ Kuncheenal.
5. „ Muknapore.
6. „ Boblad.
7. „ Hurulsung.
8. „ Neembul Boozoorg.
9. „ Neembul Khoord.
10. „ Kunal.
11. Mouza Bomunhullee.
12. „ Busnal.
13. „ Sawulsung.
14. „ Hulgoonkee.
15. „ Goondwan.
16. „ Sonkunhullee.
17. „ Koorgee.
18. „ Modusnal.
19. „ Dégeenal.
20. „ Goonkee.
21. Mouza. Agusnal.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Turgondee.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Kupneemburgee.
2. Mouza Kotnal.

8.—Villages and shares in the pergunnah of Hulsungee—

Villages.

1. Kusba Hulsungee.
2. Mouza Yelgee.
3. „ Tudéwaree.
4. „ Arjoonal.
5. „ Bhyrungee.
6. „ Boodeehul.
7. „ Keroor.
8. „ Chunégaon.
9. „ Ajootgee.
10. „ Putnoor.
11. „ Bevnoor.
12. „ Chorgee.
13. Mouza Munukulgee.
14. „ Maeenhullee.
15. „ Murgoor.
16. „ Choudhal.
17. „ Hingnee.
18. „ Bargondee.
19. „ Ueersung.
20. „ Mueelar.
21. „ Shergoor.
22. „ Anchee.
23. „ Nundral.
24. „ Shirnal.
25. Mouza Lonee Khoord.

Half Villages.

1. Mouza Dhoolkhair.

Umuls in

1. Mouza Lucham.
2. „ Belolee.
3. Mouza Zulkee.
4. „ Lonee.

9.—Fifteen villages in the pergunnah of Mumdapore—

1. Kusba Mumdapore.
2. Mouza Belumbee.
3. „ Sootgoondee.
4. „ Déwurgénoor.
5. „ Mudgoonkee.
6. „ Hunchinal.
7. „ Korbagee.
8. Mouza Ségoonsee.
9. „ Déwapore.
10. „ Arjoongee.
11. „ Katurhal.
12. „ Hokoondee.
13. „ Hulgunee.
14. „ Lingudhullee.
15. Mouza Kumbagee.

10.—Six villages in the pergunnah of Goté—

1. Mouza Bableshwur.
2. „ Needonee.
3. „ Dashal.
4. Mouza Dunjal.
5. „ Nagurhal.
6. „ Koomutgee.

11.—In the pergunnah of Indee—

1. Umul in the village of Seergoor.

12.—In the pergunnah of Ooklee—

1. Mouza Hometgee.

13.—Ten villages in the pergunnah of Jut and Kurujgee—

Pergunnah Jut.

1. Mouza Chinchalé.
2. Mouza Nural.
3. Mouza Par.

Pergunnah Kurujgee.

1. Mouza Ghureodee.
2. „ Bhonsé.
3. „ Rer.
4. Mouza Deeksul.
5. „ Hungeergé.
6. „ Wankee.
7. Mouza Yedrao.

SATARA.

No. II.

14.—In the pergunnah of Mungulvedha—

1. Mouza Khoopsingee.

XI.—The following turrufs and villages in the Prant Meeruj, *viz.*—

1. Kuryat Bhalownee.
2. „ Eet.
3. Kuryat Khanapore.
4. The village of Benoor in Kuryat Unjunee.

5.—In the Kuryat Isapore, the Umuls in the following villages, *viz.*—

1. Mouza Ulte.
2. „ Andhulee.
3. Mouza Nimbluk.
4. „ Neemb.
5. Mouza Seergaon.

6.—In the Kuryat Beelowree—

1. Mouza Doodharee.
2. Duhiaree.

Umuls in the following villages :—

1. Mouza Tooparee.
2. „ Bumbuvdé.
3. „ Ghogaon.
4. Mouza Doodhondee.
5. „ Takaree.
6. „ Nagral.

7.—Kuryat Kowtémahankal—

1. Mouza Nimnee.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Kowlapore.
2. „ Mudgoonkee.
3. Mouza Sheergaon.
4. " Nagaon near Nimnee.
5. Mouza Kowté.

8.—Kuryat Ashté—

1. Mouza Tandoolwaree.
2. „ Koondulwaree.
3. „ Dhowlee.
4. „ Sakhralé.
5. Mouza Eetkuré.
6. „ Malowree.
7. „ Umul in the village of Pokhurnee.

9.—In Kuryat Sanglee—

1. Umul in the village of Bisoor.

10.—Huwelee Meeruj.

Umuls in the following villages:—

1. Mouza Bamnee.
2. „ Neeljee.
3. „ Tanug.
4. „ Tanklee.
5. „ Belwar.
6. Mouza Khutao.
7. „ Saolee.
8. Mola Koombhoz, belonging to Kusba Koombhoz.
9. Mouza Sawulwaree.

11.—Kuryat Tasgaon—

1. Mouza Poondee.
2. „ Chinchnee.
3. Mouza Paré.
4. „ Mungrool.

12.—In Kuryat Sawurdé—

1. Kusba Sawurde.
2. Mouza Lode.
3. Umul in Dorlee.

13.—Kuryat Deshing—

1. Mouza Kurolee.

XII.—The following turrufs and villages in the Prant Punala:—

1. Kuryat Wangee.
2. Turruf Walvé.
3. Kuryat Béz.

1. Mouza Baopchee.
2. Kusba Penth.
3. Umul in Kowté Peeran.

4.—Of Kuryat Wurgaon—

1. Mouza Sheegaon.
2. Mouza Koregaon.

5.—Of Kuryat Kodolee—

1. Mouza Kurunjowdé.
2. Acetowreé Khoord.
3. Umul in the village of Chikoordé.

6.—Of turruf Huwelee belonging to Kolhapore—

1. Mouza Koorlup.

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No. II.

7.—Of Kuryat Tulbeer—

1. Kusba Tulbeer.
2. Mouza Mazgaon.
3. „ Karowlé.
4. Mouza Moondhé.
5. „ Oorool.
6. Umul in the village of Wulphul.

8.—Kuryat Kaségaon—

Villages.

1. Kusba Kaségaon.
2. Mouza Yedé.
3. „ Tambvé.
4. Mouza Shenolee.
5. „ Retre Hurnax.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Malkher.
2. Mouza Nurseempore.

9.—Of Kuryat Satvé—

1. Umul in the village of Maglé.

10.—Pergunnah Sheerala.

11.—Umul in the Kusba of Kulédhon.

XIII.—The following villages in the Prant Raecbag :—

1.—Kuryat Nanduré—

Umuls.

1. Mouza Khoojegaon.
2. „ Hatnolee.
3. „ Moralé.
4. Mouza Benduree.
5. „ Banapore.

2.—Umul in the village of Wariyé.

XIV.—The following villages in the Prant Kagul :—

1.—Of Kuryat Dingruz—

1. Mouza Dongur Sonee.

Umuls.

1. Kusba Dingruz.
2. Mouza Borgaon.

2. Umul in the villlage of Rajapore.

3. Kuryat Manjuree—

1. Umul in the village of Auklee.

XV.—The following villages in the pergunnah of Hookeree:—

1.—Kuryat Doodgaon—

1. Kusba Doodgaon.

Umuls.

1. Mouza Borgaon Doopput. | 2. Mouza Bhurkimbé.

2. Kusba Saoluz.

3. Kuryat Joogool—

1. Umul in the village of Mungawutee.

The possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, the Punt Pruthee Nidhee, the jaghire of the Duflas in the pergunnah of Jut, the jaghire of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur in the pergunnah of Phultun, and the jaghire of Shaikh Mira Waeekur.

Such villages or umuls as belong to the Putwurdhuns within the boundaries of any of the abovementioned pergunnahs are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit, and in like manner such villages and umuls as belong to the Rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turrufs belonging to the British Government or the Putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of the parties concerned.

The Rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, and the jaghiredars subject to his authority as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purposes of consolidating their respective possessions, provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

This Schedule was substituted in 1826 for the original Schedule attached to the Treaty.

SATARA.

No. III.

No. III. ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE COMPANY on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA on the other, regarding a cession, by His Highness, of certain lands and the village of Paur, on the Mahableshwur Hills in the District of Jaolee, in exchange for the village of Khundala in the District of Waee, dated the 16th May 1829.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honourable Company's Government considering it an object of great importance to establish a Convalescent Depôt at Malcolm Peth, situated on the hills contiguous to, and south of the village of Mahableshwur in the District of Jaolee; and it being necessary that a tract of ground should be ceded for that purpose, both in reference to the expense which must be incurred by the British Government in forming such an establishment, as well as to induce others to make such outlays on account of buildings as will render the advantages arising from the climate generally accessible to all who may be desirous of availing themselves thereof; and also for the more effectual control and government of the settlement, His Highness the Rajah of Satara hereby makes over, in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, the lands adjoining the said Peth or mart called "Malcolm Peth," which are contained within the red line in the map or plan, and the measurement and bearings of which are particularized in the Schedule,* both of which documents are annexed to this agreement, and the latter of which is denominated a "Statement of measurement of the boundary of the tract attached to Malcolm Peth and the Convalescent Station on the Mahableshwur Hills," the whole tract comprising a space of about 3 square miles, 10 square furlongs, the circumference thereof being about 15 miles.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness further cedes, for the same purposes, and in order to preclude the likelihood of disputes and misunderstandings between His Highness's officers and those of the Honourable Company, the Peth and lands of the village of Paur, with the exception of the Fort of Pertabghur

* This Schedule being merely a Statement of the measurement of the boundaries of this cession, is not included in this compilation.

and its established lands; and also such part of the road leading from the boundary of the cession specified in the preceding Article to the top of the Paur Ghaut, as may not be within the limits of the village of Paur, and a space of two hundred yards (English) on each side thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

For the better defining of the lands, as well as the line of two hundred yards on each side of the road (as specified in the 2nd Article) now ceded by His Highness to the Honourable Company, land marks will hereafter be put up with the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4.

In exchange for the above cessions, and in consideration of His Highness's finishing the road now making to the Paur Ghaut, the Honourable Company hereby cedes in full sovereignty and in perpetuity to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the village of Khundla situated at the bottom of the Kamatkee Ghaut in the district of Wace with all the lands, revenues, and rights of the Honourable Company in the same.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to levy no duties on the sale or transit of commerce on the line of road or in the tract of the country now ceded, with the exception of the bazar duties, which now are and have always been levied in the Peth or village of Paur, and His Highness agrees to remove from the top of the Paur Ghaut his station for collecting duties; establishing the same at such place or places within his own limits, on the interior of the tract now ceded, as may be most convenient

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.
" THOMAS BRADFORD.
" JOHN ROMER.
" WILLIAM NEWNHAM.

Dated Malcolm Peth, 16th May 1829.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th October 1829.

SATARA.

No. IV.

No. IV. TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS SHREEMUN MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUTTERPUTTEE of Satara, concluded at Satara, on the 4th September 1839, by LIEUT. COLONEL OVANS, Resident at Satara, on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and by ESWUNT RAO TRIMBUCK, on the part of SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUTTERPUTTEE, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

ARTICLE 1.

All Articles of the Treaty of Satara, dated the 25th September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental Treaty, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

It is hereby explicitly declared that the Rajah has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Satara State, as the same are laid down in the Schedule, dated the 29th of March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid Treaty as follows:—

"The frontier extends from the Kistna and Wurna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Punderpore and Beejapore on the east."

ARTICLE 3.

In modification of Article 7 of the aforesaid Treaty, and to obviate future disputes, the jaghiredars herein named, *viz.*—

1. The Rajah of Akulcote,
2. The Punt Suchoo,
3. The Punt Prithee Nidhee,
4. The Duflay,
5. The Nimbulkar,
6. Sheik Meera Waeekur,

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant being reserved to the Rajah.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah binds himself to pay, through the British Government, from the Satara revenues, such annual allowance as may be considered

proper by the British Government for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharajah Pertaub Sheeaw, the late Rajah and his family.

This supplemental Treaty, consisting of four Articles, being this day, the 4th of September 1839, settled and concluded at Satara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right Honourable Lord Auckland, Governor General of India.

(Signed) C. OVANS,
Resident at Satara.

Ratified and confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India at Simla, this 24th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

THE SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS, No. XLI. OF NEW SERIES.

By the 7th Article of the Satara Treaty of 1819, the possessions of the jaghiredars within the Rajah's territory were guaranteed by the British Government, who engaged to secure that the jaghiredars should perform the service which they owed to the Rajah, according to established custom. The jaghiredars thus guaranteed were the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Sucheo, the Punt Prithee Nidhee, the Duflay, the Nimbalkur and Sheikh Meera Waekur. The tenures of these Chiefs date from the period when their agreements were made with the British Government, and not from the date of the grants made by the Rajahs of Satara. In 1839, on the accession of Shahjee, the jaghiredars were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments being reserved to the Rajah on the scale fixed in 1819. They have not the power of life and death. All serious criminal cases, involving the punishment of death or transportation for life, are tried in a court presided over by a British officer, in association with the jaghiredar within whose territory the offence was committed, and the confirmation of the British Government is required before the sentence can be carried into effect.

In 1862 the jaghiredars, with exception of the Waekur, were granted Sunnuds (No. V.) conferring on them the right of adoption.

Akulkote.—In 1707 when Shahjee, grandson of Sevajee, was engaged in battle with Tara Bai for the recovery of his rights, a woman whose husband had been slain in action threw her child before the Rajah, calling out that she devoted him to the Rajah's service. Shahjee took charge of him, and named him Futteh Sing Bhonsla in commemoration of his victory. When the lad grew up, he received the title of Rajah and the jaghire of Akulkote, which has ever since remained in the family. Futteh Sing was succeeded by his adopted son Shahjee, and he by the second Futteh Sing, who was the jaghiredar with whom the British

Government formed engagements (No. VI.) in 1820. He was succeeded by his son Malojee Rao, and the latter in 1838 by the present jaghiredar Shahjee.

The jaghire furnishes a contingent of 93 horsemen. The estimated revenue is Rupees 1,50,000; the population 77,339 souls; and the area 986 square miles.

Punt Sucheo.—The Punt Sucheo is one of the eight hereditary ministers of the old Mahratta empire. Chimnajee Sucheo, with whom the first engagement (No. VII.) was made by the British Government, was one of the earliest to abandon the cause of Bajee Rao after the proclamation of 11th February 1818. An engagement (No. VIII.) for the exchange of territory was concluded with the Punt Sucheo in 1830.

The present jaghiredar, Chimnajee Rughonath, was adopted by his uncle Rughonath Rao on his death-bed in 1837. A new engagement (No. IX.) was concluded with him in 1839. On his adoption he was required to pay a nuzzur of Rupees 53,021 to the Rajah of Satara, and Rupees 27,703 to the British Government. The family enjoys an assignment of six per cent. on the revenues of certain districts in the Deccan and Khandeish, and a considerable jaghire to the south-west of Poona.

The Punt Sucheo pays a tribute of Rupees 5,275 to the British Government. His revenues amount to Rupees 1,20,000; the area of his jaghire is about 500 square miles; and the population 1,10,193 souls.

Punt Prithee Nidhee.—The Chief with whom the British Government formed its first engagement (No. X.) was Pursram Pundit. The title of Prithee Nidhee, which means "the likeness and representation of the Rajah," was conferred by Rajah Ram, when, during the misfortunes which followed the death of Sevajee, he established a court at Gingee on the plan of the court of his father. The title is higher than that of Peishwa. Pursram Pundit had held the jaghire for about forty years before the overthrow of the Peishwa Bajee Rao. In 1846 he adopted a son Sreenewas Pursram, on which occasion he was required to pay a nuzzur of Rupees 25,000 to the Rajah of Satara.

The present Chief Sreenewas Pursram pays no tribute to the British Government, but the Punt Sucheo has an assignment of six per cent., or Rupees 1,918, on the revenues of some of his villages. The present

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

revenues of the jaghire amount to only Rupees 75,000, and the population to 67,967. The area of the jaghire, which is composed of various isolated estates, is about 350 square miles.

The Duflay.—This family derive their name from the village of Duflapore in the Jut Pergunnah. The engagement (No. XI.) of the British Government in 1820 was made with Renooka Bai, first widow of Canojee Duflay. The estate passed from her to the second widow Saloo Bai, on whose death in 1823, Ramrao Duflay, the head of a younger branch of the family, succeeded. In 1827 the jaghire was attached by the Rajah of Satara to pay off the Chief's debts. After their liquidation, the estate was restored in 1841 to Bageerthee Bai, widow of Ramrao. The British Government has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the jaghire.

The present jaghiredar is Amurutrao Duflay. He furnishes a service of 50 horsemen, and pays to government a tribute of Rupees 119 and about Rupees 4,038 on account of certain rights inherited from the Rajahs of Satara. He also pays Rupees 959 to the Punt Prithee Nidhee from the revenues of certain villages. The population of the jaghire of the Duflay is 58,794; the revenue Rupees 65,000; and the area about 700 square miles.

The Nimbalkur.—This is a very old family. They long held the district of Phulton under the Mahomedan Kings of Beejapore. Jan Rao, with whom the British Government formed an engagement (No. XII.) in 1820, died at a very advanced age. The present Chief Moodajee Naik was adopted by Jan Rao's successor in 1841, on which occasion a nuzzur of Rupees 30,000 was paid to the Rajah of Satara. The jaghiredar renders a service of 75 horse. His revenues amount to Rupees 75,000; the jaghire contains an area of 400 square miles; and a population of 47,100 souls.

The Waekur.—Shaik Meera of Waee was an Infantry Officer in the service of the Rajahs of Satara. On the return of Shahojee from imprisonment Shaik Meera espoused his cause and was rewarded with the rent-free grant of the village of Pusurnee, a pension of Rupees 1,800 a month, and promotion to the command of 60 horsemen, for the maintenance for whom he held assignments to the amount of Rupees 40,000. The pension ceased on the death of the first Shaik Meera, and the revenue assign-

ments have since fallen off to Rupees 18,000, which, with Pussurnee, are still held by the family under an engagement (No. XIII.) concluded in 1820.

The present representative of the family, Shaik Khan Mahomed, is deeply involved in debt. The income of his lands is about Rupees 6,647, all of which, except a small subsistence allowance, is assigned to his creditors.

No. V.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH of AKULKOTE, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Punt Prithee Nidhee, Punt Suchee, the Nimbalkur, and the Duflay.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. VI.

Akulkote.

No. VI.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the RAJAH of AKULKOTE, dated the 3rd July 1820.

Seal of Captain J. Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant, on the part of the Honourable Company, for Rao Sahib Meherban Futteh Sing Rajah Bhonslay Akulkotkur.

The jaghires, &c., held by you have come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country. In consideration, however, of the antiquity and respectability of your family, whatever was held by you up to the war is, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages at present held by you, graciously restored to you by government. As your jaghire, &c., come within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah Chutruputee of Satara, according to the Treaty, you are to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government. The following Articles are therefore agreed upon between you and the British Government :—

ARTICLE 1.

Pergunnah Akulkote and other districts and umuls held by you up to the war, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages at present held by you, are now restored to you and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa you had to furnish a body of horse, but as you have been deprived of the Mogulaee Umuls, and as the jaghire territory is in a bad state, and as you should have enough for your own maintenance, and for the expense of the contingent of horse, to be kept in a complete state of equipment and in readiness to serve at all times of the year, government have dispensed with the former number and fixed the contingent at 100 horse, which must be constantly in the service of His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good. The horses, of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remon-

strance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness; risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that, in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamledars of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever villages, wuttuns, &c., were held by you up to the war within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages now held by you, be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire, shall be continued to be paid. All doomala villages and lands, wurshasun, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrat, nemnooks, &c., and jaghire and karkoonee held by durukdars, within your mehals, must be continued on the same tenure as hitherto. Grants under government title deeds are to be continued; notwithstanding the temporary interruption in regard to them, care must be taken that no cause of complaint may

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No. VI.

Akulkote.

be brought forward in such points. In case any of the persons holding the abovementioned rights shall behave improperly, or die without heirs, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government, who will intimate to His Highness's government what course is to be pursued either in respect to the punishment or resumption, when His Highness's government will adopt necessary measures. Should zemindars raise any disturbance against you, or commit any offence against the public peace, or should any one die without heirs, you will resume the wuttun as may seem expedient, and report the same to government, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send orders, which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

The inhabitants of the jaghire territory must be protected, justice properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect thefts, murder, or disturbance, and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, having investigated the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, should such decisions not be attended to, so that the country fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Family dispute about your respective shares of property, which arose between you and Tooljajee Rajah Bhonslay, was settled in the time of Bajee Rao, and deeds of division were given by each of you. Agreeably to the same deeds, arrangements are made by the British Government; both of you should, therefore, abide by them.

ARTICLE 8.

Without orders from Government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no

appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 9.

With the exception of persons under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such parties as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 10.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or His Highness, shall be delivered over to you, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and, in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be apprehended and delivered up by you to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 11.

Whilst you shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be continued without any interruption from His Highness's government: on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 12.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued by the Agent of the British Government and His Highness's government. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be acceded to.

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ARTICLE 13.

As the jaghire districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above 13 Articles must be observed.

Dated 3rd July A. D. 1820, *corresponding with 21st Ramzan Thide Ushreen Mya-wu-Ulnf.*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT. L. S:

AGREEMENT entered into on the 11th July 1820 by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA with the RAJAH of AKULKOTE.

Large Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Agreement on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Futteh Sing Bonslay of Akulkote, to whom these orders are issued.

The whole of the jaghires, &c., enjoyed by you have, with the rest of the country, reverted to the British Government; but as that government has been pleased, in consideration of the antiquity of your family, to guarantee to you the villages held up to the war, (including those situated in the Nizam's country now in your possession,) save Mogulaee Umuls, by a Yad of 13 paragraphs executed to you by Captain James Grant, the British Resident; and as His Highness has received his country from

the British Government according to Treaty, and your lands are situated therein, His Highness approves of the Yad executed to you by the British Government, and, for the continuance of your lands, determines as follows, *viz.*—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Akulkote and other mehals and umuls held by you up to the war, (including the villages situated in the Nizam's country now in your possession,) save Mogulaee Umuls, are hereby continued and confirmed to you. Formerly you had to maintain a contingent of horse for the service of the Peishwa's government, but as you have now been deprived of your umuls in the Nizam's country, and sustained loss in the mehals, His Highness, to enable you to support yourself and to keep the horse and men of your contingent in good order for service throughout the year, fixes the contingent at 100 horse, which you are to maintain for the service of the Satara State.

ARTICLE 2.

The contingent is to be efficient, the horses to be of the value from Rupees 300 to 400, and the men in a complete state of equipment. The contingent to be always kept present for the service of His Highness; they should attend muster when called upon, and proceed to whatever place directed, without delay or remonstrance. Should it appear, however, on muster that any number of the contingent is deficient, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, oblige you to refund, in the proportion of Rupees 300 per annum a horse, for the whole period of such deficiency, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with you.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war by His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, no remuneration on account of the wounded and slain will be granted; but all such risks and casualties, as well as the supply of ammunition, are included in the grant.

ARTICLE 4.

You are to defray the expense of your village establishments, as well as of the contingent. Should any commotion or disturbance occur

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in the districts, either of His Highness the Rajah, or of the British Government, you are, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, to aid and co-operate with them with the Police in your mehals.

ARTICLE 5.

The villages, inams, wuttuns, &c., in His Highness the Rajah's country held by you up to the war, together with the umuls and villages in the Nizam's country now in your possession, will be continued to you, this government also retaining its umuls in your territory. All doomala villages, lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, nemnooks, as also the jaghires of darukdars and karkoonee, &c., are to be continued to the several parties as heretofore, without objection, together with the lands held by virtue of Sunnuds, although they may have been on certain grounds placed under attachment. Should any of the parties enumerated above act improperly, or die intestate, you are to report the same to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will award such punishment to the offender, or direct the resumption of the land, as may appear expedient. If any landholder creates a riot, or raises a rebellion in your country, or refuses to acknowledge your supremacy, or if a wuttundar dies intestate, you should attach his wuttun and report the matter to government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue such orders as may appear expedient, and to which you are to conform accordingly.

ARTICLE 6.

You should endeavour to make your subjects happy, distribute justice impartially, and adopt measures for the prevention of theft, murder, and other crimes. If these are not done, and if justice is not administered properly, and complaints are made to this government, His Highness, in conjunction with the British Resident, will enquire into the complaint, and issue such orders as may appear necessary, to which you are to conform; but if you do not do so, and the country continue in a state of misgovernment, and crimes are of frequent occurrence, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, adopt such preventive measures as may appear expedient to him.

ARTICLE 7.

During the administration of Bajee Rao Rughoonath a dispute having arisen between you and Tooljajee Bhonslay for division of property, the same was decided, and deeds of acquittance passed by you both, which are approved of and confirmed by this government, and you both are to abide by the same accordingly.

ARTICLE 8.

You should not, without the knowledge of this government, muster a force and engage in hostilities with any person. If any dispute arises among you respecting Bhaoopuna rights, &c., you should quietly refer the matter to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue the necessary orders in the case, and to which you are to conform.

ARTICLE 9.

With the exception of the subjects of this government, you are to hold no intercourse nor to carry on correspondence with Bajee Rao Rughoonath, or any other Prince or Chieftain. If you do, your country will be resumed.

ARTICLE 10.

Should an offender from your country take shelter within the territories of His Highness, you are to report the same to this government, when measures will be taken to apprehend the offender and make him over to you. In like manner offenders from the territories of His Highness or of the British Government, taking shelter within your mehals, should be immediately apprehended and delivered up by you to whichever government they may belong. Further, you are to aid and assist the officers of either government who may enter your jurisdiction in pursuit of offenders.

ARTICLE 11.

So long as you continue in good faith and render faithful service, your mehals, &c., will be continued to you uninterruptedly by this government, for which you have the guarantee of the British Government, and which is agreed to by His Highness.

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ARTICLE 12.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. You are to represent all your affairs to this government; such requests as are reasonable will be granted, and such as are not will be refused.

ARTICLE 13.

As the country of His Highness adjoins your territory, it might be necessary at a future period to effect certain territorial exchanges, with the advice of the British Resident, for the good of the country, and for the purpose of defining distinctly the boundaries of the two governments, care being taken to secure you from loss. You are required to agree to this arrangement.

ARTICLE 14.

You are to attend on His Highness annually, at the celebration of the Dussera festival, as also at other times when your presence may be required. You are also to accompany His Highness whenever he may proceed on a long journey.

The circumstances contained in the foregoing 14 paragraphs are confirmed.

Small Seal of the Rajah of Satara.

Dated the 29th Ramzan Soor Sun Jhidé Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, corresponding with the 11th July A. D. 1820.

No. VII.

AGREEMENT with the PUNT SUCHEO, dated 22nd April 1820.

Seal of Captain Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company Bahadoor with Rao Sahib Mooshfuck Meherban Chimnajee Pundit Sucheo.

The possessions of the Punt Sucheo came under the British Government along with the rest of the country, but the antiquity and respectability of the family having been duly considered, the British Government have freely bestowed and made over to him the whole of his possessions as formerly held up to the war, with the exception of his possessions within the territory of the Nizam. The districts of the Punt being within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the Punt, therefore, is placed under the government of His Highness. The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms are fixed as follows :—

1*st*.—That the inhabitants of the country under the Punt Sucheo may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a proper police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if this is not attended to and people are obliged to bring forward complaints in consequence of the want of police and justice, in that case, whatever orders may be given on the subject by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be carried into effect.

2*nd*.—An effective police must be established in the country of the Punt Sucheo sufficient to prevent any inhabitants of his districts from committing robberies within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, and whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. VII.

Punt Sucheo.

governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to officers of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In the event of a failure in these respects taking place, all arrangements made by the government of His Highness, at the recommendation of the Agent of the British Government, must be carried into effect.

3rd.—Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one whatever. This Article forms the basis of the agreement; and if it is departed from, all advantages appertaining to the Punt by virtue of the present agreement shall be forfeited.

4th.—Without the knowledge and permission of government no extra troops are to be levied, or war entered with any one. In all domestic disputes about relationship, and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness and the decisions given in consequence must be attended to.

5th.—In the event of disputes occurring relative to items of revenue which belong to the Punt Sucheo in the countries of the Putwurdhuns and others, intelligence must be given to the Agent of the British Government, after which proper arrangements will be made, but no separate communication by letter is ever to be made.

6th.—As the country of the Punt Sucheo is surrounded by the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges on account of police arrangements, or for the defining of boundaries; therefore such exchanges shall take place provided they are not injurious to the Punt.

7th.—A yearly payment of ten thousand Rupees was made by the Punt Sucheo to the government of the Peishwa as an allowance for elephants, but the village of Sonapore having been taken by the Peishwa's government, and which at present is in the possession of the British Government, therefore a deduction of Rupees 1,000 is allowed, and

the annual payment fixed at Rupees 9,000 to the government of His Highness as follows:—

	Rupees.
A payment of Rupees 2,000 annually made by the Punt Prithee Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo is now transferred to His Highness	2,000
Amount enam payments from the hoozoor mamla of Karar, formerly paid to the Punt and now transferred to His Highness	1,000
A cash payment to be made yearly by the Punt to His Highness's government; items of revenue or villages to be made over to the government of His Highness as may be arranged by the Agent of the British Government to the amount of	6,000
Total ...	9,000

8*th*.—All doomalla, dhurmadao, enams, wurshasun, dewasthan, rozindar, nemnook, daruk, and such like allowances which at present exist within the territory of the Punt, must be continued to their holders; there must be no occasion for complaints on these points.

9*th*.—As the country of the Punt is surrounded by the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it is therefore required that, in the event of disturbances taking place, every assistance be given on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the governments.

10*th*.—At the annual festival of the Dusserah, the Punt Sucheo must always appear in person under the government of His Highness. All titles and honors hitherto enjoyed by the Punt Sucheo shall be continued. In all ten Articles, which must not be departed from, dated 22nd April 1820, corresponding with the 8th Rujjub Soor Sun Ashreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, or Arabic year 1220, at Satara.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. VII.

Punt Sucheo.

AGREEMENT entered into in July 1820 by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of SATARA with the PUNT SUCHEO.

Large Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Agreement on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Rajeshree Chimnajee Pundit Sucheo, to whom these commands are issued.

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement, consisting of ten Articles, has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Bahadoor, on the part of the British Government. Your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, and the terms fixed by the British Government having been approved of, the hoozoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Should any disturbances take place in the territories of His Highness or of the British Government which adjoin your country, aid must be afforded, by sending all the disposable police in your district, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either governments.

ARTICLE 2.

All wuttun and other allowances hitherto possessed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued; and in like manner, all items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government within your country shall continue to be paid; all doomala villages and lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, nemnooks, duruks, and all other allowances hitherto enjoyed within your country, must be continued without interruption; and should at present any investigation be carried on respecting the rights or possessions of those holding them on government deeds, decisions must be given upon the fixed principles of justice, so that no complaints may be

made. Should persons holding inheritances of the abovementioned descriptions raise or excite disturbances, or commit offences against the public peace, or should persons possessed of such inheritances die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may appear fit, which must be conformed to.

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ARTICLE 3.

That the inhabitants of your country may be protected, justice must be honestly administered and a proper police must be established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if this is not attended to, and unjust decisions given, or thefts and robberies become of so frequent occurrence, so that people may be obliged to bring forward complaints, in that case, whatever orders may, in consequence, be issued by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, these must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be levied or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to government, when such orders as may be sent on the subject, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be considered binding.

ARTICLE 5.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one, or to become concerned in any assemblage of troops whatever. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if it is departed from, with the advice of the British Government, your possession shall not be continued.

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Punt Sucheo.

ARTICLE 6.

All offenders and criminals from your country, who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness, shall be delivered over to you; and in like manner all offenders and criminals from the territories of His Highness, or of the British Government, who may enter your territory, shall be given up and delivered over to whichever government they belong; and assistance must be rendered to all officers or people of both governments who may go into your district in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

Whilst you remain and perform the conditions of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your possessions shall be continued without interruption on the part of His Highness's government, and on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government approves of and agrees to.

ARTICLE 8.

All titles and honors formerly enjoyed by you shall be continued, and all requests forwarded by you shall be attended to, and if reasonable and proper they will be granted, but if otherewise, rejected.

ARTICLE 9.

As your country adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary in consequence to effect exchanges, either for the purpose of defining boundaries for police arrangements, or for settling revenue matters, therefore such exchanges shall be made with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 10.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dussera, and also be present on all occasions of ceremony or congratulation, when your attendance may be required by His Highness; you must also attend in person whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance.

ARTICLE 11.

A yearly payment of ten thousand Rupees was made by you to government on account of elephant establishment, but the village of Sonapore having come into the possession of government, a deduction of one thousand Rupees is allowed in consequence, and the payment of the balance is to be made as follows:—

	Rupees.
A payment made annually to you by Purushram Pundit Prithee Nidhee, which is now transferred to His Highness' government	2,000
Payment formerly made to you from the hoozoor mamla of Prant Kurar, now transferred to His Highness' government	1,000
A cash payment to be made yearly by you to His Highness's government or items of revenue, land, or villages as may be arranged by the Agent of the British Government, to the amount of	6,000
Total ...	9,000

Dated——*July* 1820.

Small Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

No. VIII.

AGREEMENT for an interchange of territory between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PUNT SUCHEO of Satara, dated the 12th April 1830, with Schedule annexed.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas a mutual interchange of territory between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo has been agreed upon, according to the jummabundee of the year Soorsun Sumain Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf (A. D. 1827-28) after the deductions of purbhara and itlak (alienations, pensions, &c., &c.) and tota khurch (the amount which cannot be

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realized) to have effect from the 1st of May 1829; and on the 13th of November 1829 a memorandum was prepared of the country to be transferred, in which certain items remained for adjustment: the following settlement has therefore been determined on :—

Punt Sucheo. Amount of revenue of the country transferred by the British Government to the Punt Sucheo, as by the memorandum of the 13th November 1829 ... ...Rs. 32,556 2 83

Deduct—

The produce of the jungle toddy trees (raeemar) of the following villages which have been retained by the Honourable Company :—

	No. of Raees.				
Mouza Wangnee ...	1				
„ Sookelee ...	1				
„ Rabgaon ...	2				
„ Wasgaon ...	3				
„ Pigonde ...	1				
	8	Rs.	45	2	0
The tax from persons fishing in the Tam Doho, situated within the boundaries of mouza Tamsolee, of the Nagotna turruf, which is retained by the Honourable Company, and was erroneously included in the Mohturfa of Mámle Palee ...		„	35	0	0
The proportion of the value of the honey produced on the Raees mentioned above			3	0	0
The transit duties, and those on salt, at the Naka of Oomurkhind, which has been retained by the Honourable Company, and was erroneously included in the former memorandum		„	132	3	74
					Rs. 216 1 74

Total transferred by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo, Rs. 32,340 1 09

Transferred in lieu of revenue belonging to the Punt's jaghire ... ...Rs. 29,317 3 05

Ditto ditto belonging to the Punt on account of Sahotra and Mokasa :—

Mouza Jhamp ...	Rs.	1,119	1	22
„ Waololee ...	„	736	3	26
„ Targaon ...	„	124	2	44
„ Rasul ...	„	1,041	3	12
	„	3,022	2	04
			„	32,340 1 09

Amount of revenue transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company as by the memorandum of the 13th November 1820			...Rs.	32,522 0 42
Amount to be added to the Punt's revenue of the twelve villages of the Shee Mehal retained by the Honourable Company in consequence of a mistake in the Koolkurnees' accounts ...			,,	280 1 34
Amount to be added in consequence of the alienations from the Punt's revenue in the Nagotna turruf having been erroneously twice deducted			,,	187 1 11
Amount awarded to the Punt Sucheo in lieu of all claims in consequence of certain items which have been disallowed ...			,,	51 0 98
Deduct—				
Turruf Nagotna.				
Amount overcharged in the Punt's accounts on the price of batty straw	Rs.	131 3 94		
Ditto ditto in the tax on milch cattle	,,	37 2 06		
Ditto ditto in the quarternal receipts from the zemindars of turruf Nagotna	,,	118 1 96		
	Rs.	287 3 96		
Overcharge in the receipts from the zemindars of turruf Ashtumee	,,	12 2 80		
			,,	300 2 76
Total transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company,			Rs.	32,740 1 09
Revenue belonging to the Punt's jaghire ... ...Rs. 29,723 3 40				
Revenue derived from the Sahotra and Mokasa:—				
Sahotra ... ... Rs. 1,329 0 01				
Mokasa... ... ... ,, 1,687 1 68				
	,,	3,016 1 69		
			,,	32,740 1 09

Abstract.

Transferred by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo ...	,,	32,340 1 09	
Ditto by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company ...	,,	32,740 1 09	
Balance in favor of the Punt Sucheo to be paid annually in cash ..	Rs.	400 0 0	

ARTICLE 2.

The country producing revenue to the above amount of Rupees 32,340-1-09 has thus been transferred, in full sovereignty, by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo, in lieu of revenue belonging

SATARA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. VIII.

Punt Sucheo.

to that Chieftain, amounting, as above, to Rupees 32,740-1-09, and the balance Rupees 400 is to be paid annually in cash to the Punt.

Settled on the part of the Honourable Company by L. R. Reid, Esq., Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Konkan, and on that of the Punt by his Vakeels, Ragho Appajee Mokuddum and Pandoorung Gungadhur Gunpoole, and signed this 18th of Shawul, the 5th of Chintru Vud, Shuké 1752 (the 12th of April A. D. 1830).

(Signed) L. R. Reid, *Principal Collector.*
„ Ragho Appajee Mokuddum.
„ Pandoorung Gungadhur Gunpoole.

Paper containing the particulars of the transfer of territory alluded to in Article I. of the above Agreement.

Schedule of Villages of Turrufs Palee and Shee Mehal, in which the Honourable Company's rights have been made over to the Punt Sucheo in entire sovereignty.

Mamle Palee.

1. The Kusba or town of Palee.

Turruf Huvelee.

2.	Mouza	Oodhur.	7.	Mouza	Wawé.
3.	„	Targaon.	8.	„	Rasul.
4.	„	Pursuré.	9.	„	Ambnolé.
5.	„	Khandpolee.	10.	„	Daporé.
6.	„	Bhymo.	11.	„	Waghoseé.

Turruf Asre Adharne.

12.	Mouza	Ghotnere.	16.	Mouza	Mongaon Khoord.
13.	„	Wawé.	17.	„	Muzre Sawe.
14.	„	Wasonde.	18.	„	Bheleew.
15.	„	Mangaon Boozoorg.	19.	„	Phulian.

Turruf Antone.

20.	Mouza	Jhamp.	21.	Mouza	Wawlolee.

22. Mouza Boorinbalee.

Turrup Shee Mehal.

Turruf Asree Adharne.

1. Mouza Kondgaon.
2. „ Ambegaon.
3. „ Wanrosee.
4. Muzree Nuogur.
5. Mouza Kanhiwlee.
6. „ Tiwree.
7. „ Pernlee.
8. „ Kansul.
9. Kusba Asree.
10. Mouza Moolshee.
11. „ Kulumb.
12. „ Hurneree.
13. „ Kistwur.
14. Muzree Hednolee.
15. Mouza Wurar.
16. „ Kurchonde.
17. „ Nanose.
18. „ Purgholee.
19. „ Amnoree.
20. „ Duhigaon.
21. „ Gondao.
22. „ Chindurgaon.
23. „ Hatond.
24. „ Mahagaon.
25. „ Purlee (inam).
26. „ Dhokshet.
27. Muzree Dondiwlee.

Turruf Antone.

28. Mouza Kursamle.
29. „ Nennalee.
30. „ Pimplolee.
31. „ Nagove.
32. „ Nagshet.
33. Kusba Antone.
34. Mouza Kulenbosee.
35. „ Bulke.
36. „ Chinchaolee.
37. „ Kandule.
38. „ Gondule.
39. „ Googoolwara.
40. Mouza Nandgaon.
41. „ Gomasee.
42. „ Potluj Khoord.
43. „ Potluj Boozoorg.
44. „ Adoolsee.
45. „ Bharje (inam).
46. „ Ambnolee.
47. „ Amtnonee.
48. „ Sidheshwur Khoord.
49. „ Sidheshwur Boozoorg.
50. „ Pooee.
51. „ Khendsnee.
52. Mouza Narsoor.

Turruf Huwelee.

53. Mouza Oosale.
54. „ Chive.
55. Muzree Jumpoobara.
56. „ Bhilpara.
57. Mouza Aondhe.
58. „ Koombhargur.
59. Mouza Kuvelee.
60. „ Wafegur.
61. „ Virsnee.
62. „ Kurnujgur.
63. „ Khnolee (inam).
64. „ Murhalee.

SATARA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. VIII.

Punt Sucheo.

ABSTRACT.

Mamle Palee ...	...	...	...	... Villages	22
Turruf Shee Mehal	...	...	...	... ,,	64
					86

SOUTHERN KONKAN; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *12th November* 1829.

(Signed) L. R. REID, *Collector.*

Schedule of Villages of Mamle Palee and Turruf Shee Mehal retained by the Honourable Company.

MAMLE PALEE.

Turruf Huwelee.

1. Mouza Shilosee.
2. ,, Rabgaon.
3. ,, Bulhap.
4. ,, Chikulgaon.
5. Mouza Oonere Boozoorg.
6. ,, Oornere Khoord.
7. ,, Pilosree.
8. ,, Khoombarshet (inam).

Turruf Asre Adharne.

9. Mouza Oomre.
10. ,, Chawunee.
11. Mouza Tooksnee.
12. ,, Doorshet.
13. Mouzah Nere.

TURRUF SHEE MEHAL.

Turruf Huwelee.

1. Mouza Wuzrolee.
2. Mouza Pimplolee.

Turruf Asree Adharne.

3. Mouza Shene.
4. ,, Virane.
5. ,, Nanegaon.
6. Mouza Adharne.
7. ,, Hetuone.
8. ,, Tilhere.
9. Mouza Wurnone.

Turruf Antone.

10. Mouza Erul.
11. Muzree Kamthe.
12. Muzree Dhugarwaree.

ABSTRACT.

Mamle Palee	... Villages	13
Turruf Shee Mehal	,,	12
		25

SOUTHERN KONKAN;
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
12*th November* 1829.

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector.

Statement of the amount of revenue mutually transferred between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo, framed according to the accounts of the year A. D. 1827-28, *Soorsun Suman Usreen Myatyn-wu-Ulnf.*

Made over by the Honourable Company to the Punt Sucheo in full sovereignty, 22 villages of Mamle Palee	Rs.	11,553	1 65
The Company's share of 64 villages of turruf Shee Mehal ...	,,	15,854	3 89
Land customs, including transit duties on salt within the above tract	,,	5,148	1 29
	Rs.	32,556	2 83
Made over by the Punt Sucheo to the Honourable Company:—			
The Punt's share of the revenue in turruf Nagotna ...	Rs.	18,375	2 52
The same in turruf Ashtumee	,,	13,122	3 22
The same in 12 villages in turruf Shee Mehal ..	,,	1,023	2 68
	Rs.	32,522	0 42
Balance in favor of the British Government... ...	,,	34	2 41

SOUTHERN KONKAN;
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
12*th November* 1829.

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. IX.

No. IX.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PUNT SUCHEO, dated the 3rd February 1839.

Punt Sucheo.

The late Punt Sucheo Rughoonath Rao having on his death-bed adopted the son of his half-brother, Ramjee Appa, as his heir, which adoption, after a full consideration of the case, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to recognise, and orders having been received to this effect from the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as well as that the present heir, Chimnajee Rughoonauth, being of tender years, a Karbaree should be appointed to manage the affairs of the jaghire, a communication was transmitted to Bhore on this subject, and in accordance with this communication, Damodur Moreshwar, Venkajee Rungnath, and Sudasheo Khundi Rao, having waited on the Resident with full powers to make the arrangements pointed out by Government, the following Articles are hereby agreed to by the undersigned on the part of Chimnajee Rughoonath Punt Sucheo :—

ARTICLE 1.

By the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo, under date the 22nd April 1820, the Punt is bound to provide for the establishment, in his jaghire, of a good police; as also that whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to the officers of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In elucidation of this Article, it is now also agreed that the Punt fully recognises the right of the officers of the British Government to enter his territory in pursuit of offenders and stolen property; that he will aid these officers to the utmost of his ability in the performance of this duty; and that all such offenders and stolen property will be given up without demur to the British Government. All such evidence, &c., also as may be required for the trial of British subjects before British Courts, for crimes committed in the Punt's country, are immediately to be forwarded, as pointed out by the British authorities.

ARTICLE 2.

It is also hereby understood and agreed to by the Punt that the entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the village of Payet, of the Poona zillah, and of the kusba of Neeghoz, of the Ahmednuggur zillah, shall be ceded to the British Government. These two villages being surrounded by the Company's territory, and quite detached from that of the Punt Sucheo, justice will henceforward be administered according to the rules and regulations in force in the British territory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas, for the promotion of trade and commerce, the British Government has abolished all transit duties, the Punt Sucheo, with the same object, consents to abolish those levies within his territories. The Punt also hereby agrees to adopt the same system as may be adopted by the British Government with respect to the compensation to be granted to all parties possessing huks on the duties to be abolished by this Article.

ARTICLE 4.

It is also understood and agreed to that the settlement made by the late Rughoonath Rao Punt Sucheo with the bankers, for the payment of the debts of the estate, is to be strictly adhered to, and that no further debt is to be contracted on any account whatever without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

It is also understood and agreed to that the annual allowances of Radha Bai and Bhuwanee Bai, the grandmother and mother of the late Punt Sucheo, are to be duly paid in the same manner as during the lifetime of Rughoonath Rao.

ARTICLE 6.

It is also hereby declared and agreed to by the Punt Sucheo that the Company's Rupee shall be the current coin within the Punt's territory in the same manner as in the Company's country.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. IX.

Punt Sucheo.

ARTICLE 7.

The undersigned having been named by Gungabai Sucheo as Karbarees for the management of the estate, they hereby agree that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duty so as to give satisfaction to the British Government, to the Punt, and inhabitants at large; yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the jaghire are also to be rendered. And it is clearly understood that these Karbarees may be removed or changed as Government may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 8.

Finally, it is understood, that the above agreement refers to the territory of the Punt Sucheo within British jurisdiction.

In all, the eight Articles, as set forth, are agreed to.

Soorsun Tissa Tullaseen Myatyn-wu-Uluf the 17th of Zilkad, the 3rd of February 1839.

(Sd.) DAMODUR MORESHWUR GANDEKUR, in his own hand-writing.
„ VENKAJEE RUNGNATH, in his own hand-writing.
„ SUDASHEO KHUNDE RAO, in his own hand-writing.

Approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 16th February 1839, and by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India on the 8th April following.

No. X.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PUNT PRITHEE NIDHEE, of Satara, dated the 22nd April 1820.

Seal of Captain J. Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor, on the part of the Honourable Company, for Rao Sahib Mushfuk Meherban Purushram Pundit Prithee Nidhee.

The possessions of the Punt Prithee Nidhee came into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country; but in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, they have been freely restored in the same manner as they were held up to the period of the war. But as the greater part of the country of the Prithee Nidhee is within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Rajah of Satara, the Prithee Nidhee therefore is placed under the government of His Highness.

The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms fixed are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the inhabitants of the country under the Prithee Nidhee may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers. Should justice not be honestly dispensed, and thefts and robberies, from the inefficiency of the police, become so frequent that people may be obliged to complain; in the event of such being the case, the government of His Highness will, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, issue directions on the subject which must be attended to.

ARTICLE 2.

An efficient Police must be established, so that no inhabitants of the country under the Punt Prithee Nidhee may commit thefts or robberies

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. X.

Prithee Nidhee.

within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness. Should at any time stolen property be found, or thefts traced by Magistrate within the country of the Punt Prithee Nidhee, the thief and stolen property must be made over to whichever government may demand them. People of either government, who may enter the country of the Prithee Nidhee for the purpose of apprehending criminals and other offenders must have every assistance given to them. If this is not attended to, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 3.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to give aid or assistance to any one. This Article is the basis of the present agreement, and a departure from it will occasion the forfeiture of all advantages possessed by virtue of this agreement.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be entertained or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but information must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will represent the affair to the government of His Highness, and such decision as, with his advice, shall be given, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of disputes taking place regarding items of revenue possessed by the Prithee Nidhee within the districts of the Putwurdhun or others, information of the particulars must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, when a settlement will take place in consequence, but no separate communication is to be made.

ARTICLE 6.

As the country of the Prithee Nidhee adjoins the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges for the purpose of correctly defining the boundary, or on account of police arrangements, but such exchanges shall be made in a manner not injurious to the interests of the Punt.

ARTICLE 7.

The sum of Rupees two thousand (2,000) formerly paid yearly by the Prithee Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo has been made over by him to the government of His Highness, to whom it must, accordingly, be paid annually.

ARTICLE 8.

All allowances in the country of the Prithee Nidhee, such as doomala, dhurmadao, inams, wurshasuns, dewasthan, rozindar, nemnook, duruk, and others of the like kind, must be continued as they at present exist: there ought to be no complaints on this head.

ARTICLE 9.

As the British territories and those of His Highness adjoin the country of the Prithee Nidhee, it is necessary that in all cases of disturbance occurring in them, assistance shall be rendered on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government.

ARTICLE 10.

The Punt Prithee Nidhee must appear in personal attendance on His Highness yearly at the festival of the Dusserah. All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed shall be continued to the Punt.

In all 10 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820, *corresponding with 8th Rujjub Soor Sun Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

SATARA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. X.

Prithee Nidhee.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH of SATARA and the PUNT PRITHEE NIDHEE, July 1820.

Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Agreement on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Rajesree Purushram Pundit Prithee Nidhee, to whom these commands are issued.

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement, consisting of 10 Articles, has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the British Government. The greater part of your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, and the terms fixed by the British Government having been approved of, the Hoozoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Should any disturbances take place in the territories of His Highness or of the British Government which adjoin your country, aid must be afforded by sending all the disposable police in your districts on requisition from the mamlutdars of either government.

ARTICLE 2.

All wuttun and other allowances hitherto possessed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued, and in like manner all items of revenue belonging to His Highness' government within your country must be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasuns, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, duruk, and all other allowances hitherto enjoyed within your country must be continued without interruption, and should at present any investigation be carrying on respecting the rights or possessions of those

holding them on government deeds, decisions must be given upon the fairest principles of justice, so that no complaints may be made. Should persons holding inheritances of the abovementioned descriptions raise or excite disturbances, or commit offences against the public peace, or should persons possessed of such inheritances die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may be fit and proper, which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 3.

That the inhabitants of your country may be protected, justice must be honestly administered, and a proper police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if unjust decisions are given, and no good police kept up, so that thefts and robberies become of frequent occurrence, and people in consequence may be obliged to bring forward complaints; in the event of such being the case, whatever orders may in consequence be issued by His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, these must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 4.

Without the knowledge and orders of government no extra troops are to be levied or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to government, when such orders as may be sent on the subject, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be considered binding.

ARTICLE 5.

Excepting those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chief, such as Bajee Rao Sahib or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one, or to become concerned in the assemblage of any troops whatever. This Article forms the basis of the

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

present agreement, and if it is departed from, with the advice of the British Government, your possessions shall not be continued.

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Prithee Niddhee.

ARTICLE 6.

All offenders and criminals from your country who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness shall be delivered over to you, and in like manner all offenders and criminals from within the territories of His Highness, or of the British Government, who may enter your country, shall be given up and delivered to whichever government they belong. Assistance must be rendered to people of both governments who may enter into your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

Whilst you remain and perform the conditions of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your possessions shall be continued without interruption on the part of His Highness' government, and on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government approves of and agrees to.

ARTICLE 8.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued, and all requests forwarded by you shall be attended to, and, if reasonable and proper, they will be granted, but if otherwise, rejected.

ARTICLE 9.

As your country adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary in consequence to effect exchanges either for the purpose of defining boundaries for police arrangements, or for settling revenue matters, therefore such exchanges shall be made with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

ARTICLE 10.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dusserah, as well as on all occasions of ceremony and congratulation when His Highness may require you to be present in person. Whenever the

establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance, you must on such occasions be present and accompany His Highness.

ARTICLE 11.

The Punt Sucheo received from you a yearly payment of Rupees two thousand (2,000), which is now agreed to be transferred to His Highness on account of the elephant establishment, and you must accordingly pay this sum annually to His Highness' government.

Prithee Nidhee, and Duflay.

No. XI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the DUFLAYKUR, dated 22nd April 1820.

Seal of Captain J. Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company Bahadoor for Usmut Puna Renooka Bai Duflay Deshmook of Jut and Kurzgee, by which the Jut and Kurzgee pergunnahs are made over to her.

These districts were formerly held as a personal and military jaghire, and having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now freely restored in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held as formerly in personal and military jaghire. But as these districts came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Renooka Bai Duflay is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government.

The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Renooka Bai Duflay:—

ARTICLE 1.

The districts of Jut and Kurzgee having been possessed as a jaghire up to the period of register, they are now freely restored and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa these districts were held

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as an allowance for four hundred and fifty (450) horse under Rasteea, but afterwards the number was fixed at three hundred (300), and because the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded, and the number finally fixed at two hundred. That Renooka Bai Duflay may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, Government have remitted three-fourths of that number, and fixed the present contingent at fifty (50) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good. The horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400 to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remonstrance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 per each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster, but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdar of either govern-

ment, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Renooka Bai Duflay within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire district shall continue to be paid; all doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, durruk, and such like allowances within the jaghire must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with: such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received from the British Government are to be examined and the claims justly settled.

Care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the

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No. XI.

Duflay.

Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Renooka Bai Duflay after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be

delivered up by Renooka Bai Duflay to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you Renooka Bai Duflay shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British is your guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Renooka Bai Duflay shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all twelve Articles, as above, which must be observed, 22nd April A. D. 1820, corresponding with 8th Rujjub Soorsun Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, or Arabic year 1220, at Satara.

Signature of
Captain
J. Grant.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XI.

Duflay.

AGREEMENT between the RAJAH of SATARA and the DUFLAYKUR, July 1820.

Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Agreement on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Renooka Bai Duflay, deshmook of the Pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee having been for a long time past possessed by you in jaghire, therefore the British Government have in their liberality freely restored and bestowed the same on you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part consisting of 12 Articles.

The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of His Highness by the Treaty with the British Government, an agreement in consequence has been made out and delivered to you on the part of the British Government, which has been approved of by the Hoozoor, and for the purpose of confirming you in the abovementioned jaghire the Circar has determined as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnahs of Jut and Kurzgee are to be held as a personal and military jaghire on condition of furnishing fifty (50) horse, completely equipped, to be kept constantly present in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good; the horses of the value of from Rupees 3 to 400 to be kept constantly ready in the service of His Highness, to be mustered whenever so ordered, and to proceed wherever their services may be required without delay or remonstrance. Should any deficiency in the number appear at muster, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300

per each horse, to be calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing this demand His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war on requisition by the Agent of the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be either killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of compensation shall be paid by the government of His Highness's. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire country, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever wuttun or other allowances have hitherto been enjoyed by you within the territory of His Highness shall be continued, and all items of revenue belonging to His Highness within your districts shall continue to be paid. Within the jaghire country all doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk; and such like allowances must be continued as they at present stand. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

SATARA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. XI.

Dufiay.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should such persons die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire country may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and unjust decisions given, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted; but the matter is to be represented to government, when such orders as may be given, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with

any Chiefs, such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, and who may take shelter in the territory of His Highness, shall be delivered over to you; all criminals from within the territories of His Highness or of the British Government shall be delivered up to their respective governments, and every assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may enter your country in pursuit of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you continue to perform the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption on the part of the Circar; on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which His Highness's government agrees to.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and all customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on your part which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As your jaghire adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of land or items of revenue, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or for police arrangements, therefore such exchanges shall take place with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, provided they are not injurious to your interests.

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No. XII.

Duflay and Nimbalkur.

ARTICLE 13.

You must appear in personal attendance yearly at the festival of the Dusserah, and also attend on all occasions of ceremony or congratulation when your attendance may be required by His Highness. You must also be in personal attendance whenever the establishment of His Highness may move to any great distance.

No. XII.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the DESHMOOK of PHULTUN, commonly called the Nimbalkur, dated the 22nd April 1820.

Seal of
Captain
J. Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company for Rao Sahib Meherban Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur, Deshmook of Phultun, by which the pergunnah of Phultun is made over to him, as he enjoyed the same formerly in personal and military jaghire.

This district, along with the rest of the country, having come into the possession of the British Government, it is now freely bestowed as a military jaghire in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family; but as, according to the terms of the Treaty concluded with His Highness the Rajah of Satara, this jaghire is within the limits of his territory, therefore Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government.

The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Jan Rao Naik :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Phultun pergunnah having been possessed up to the war as a personal and military allowance, in like manner it is now restored and confirmed. During the government of the Peishwa, the contingent was fixed at three hundred and fifty (350) horse, but in consequence of the

country not being in a flourishing state, service to the full amount of this number was not insisted upon.

That Jan Rao Naik may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up his contingent in the most complete state of equipment and readiness for the service, Government have fixed the amount of it at ninety (90) horse, of which number seventy-five (75) must always remain in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, and the remaining fifteen (15) with the Naik.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the Contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's government. Wherever their services may be required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated

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close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the Governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, &c., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness, and all items of revenue of His Highness, which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla villages, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the above mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowances shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritance or allowance raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect thefts and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to,

and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire territory, and who may take shelter in the dominions of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the govern-

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ment of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Jan Rao Naik to their respective governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the apprehension of such persons.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst Jan Rao Naik shall continue to fulfil the terms of his service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is the guarantee.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Jan Rao Naik shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained that they will not be injurious to the interests of Jan Rao Naik, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all, 12 Articles, as above, which must be observed.

Dated at Satara, the 22nd April 1820 *(or 8th Rujub Soor Sun Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220*).*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

AGREEMENT entered into in July 1820 by His Highness the RAJAH of SATARA with the NIMBALKUR.

Large Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Agreement on the part of His Highness the Rajah of Satara respecting Rajeshree Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkur, Deshmook of the Phultun Pergunnah, to whom these commands are issued.

The pergunnah of Phultun having been for a long time past possessed by you as a personal and military jaghire, the British Government, therefore, have in their liberality freely bestowed and restored the same to you according to terms fixed by Captain James Grant Bahadoor on their part. The country of the jaghire having come within the limits of the territory of the Hoozoor, by the Treaty with the British Government, it has accordingly been placed under it, and an agreement on the part of the British Government has been made and delivered to you, which has been approved of by the Circar; and, for the purpose of confirming you in the above mentioned jaghire, the Hoozoor has determined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Phultun is to be held as a personal and military jaghire, on condition of furnishing ninety (90) horse, seventy-five (75) of which, completely equipped, and the horses good, are always to be kept in the service of the Hoozoor, and the remaining fifteen (15) to remain with you.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses at the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's government. Wherever their services may be required, they are to proceed without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should

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there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's government will make a representation of the circumstances and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the jaghire, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either of the governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, &c., have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness; and all items of revenue of His Highness which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's government. Within the jaghire territory all doomalla villages, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on government grants are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims

justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the above mentioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the subjects of the jaghire territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect theft and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to. And further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the

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Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or correspondence by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and if what is above written be departed from, by the advice of the British Government, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire territory, and who may take shelter in the country of the Hoozoor, shall be delivered over to you, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government, or of His Highness, shall be delivered up by Jan Rao Naik to their respective governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the apprehension of such persons.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the jaghire shall be held without any interruption on the part of the Circar; on this point the British Government is your guarantee, which is agreed to by the Circar.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and all customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on your part which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly defining the boundary, or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained that they will not be injurious to your interests, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

ARTICLE 13.

You must appear in person every year at the festival of the Dusserah, and also attend, whenever requested so to do, on all great occasions of ceremony and congratulation; and when His Highness with his establishment may proceed to any great distance, you must also be in personal attendance.

Small Seal of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

Dated——*July* 1820.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XIII.

Waekur.

No. XIII.

AGREEMENT concluded with SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, dated the 3rd July 1820.

Seal of Captain J. Grant.

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant, on the part of the Honourable Company, for Sheikh Mira Waekur, by which the jaghires, &c., (with the exception of pergunnah Duryapore, Prant Wurad, mouza Bholee, pergunnah Shiralee, mouza Pulsee, Prant Waee) are made over to him.

These jaghires, &c., were formerly held by you as a personal and military jaghire; but having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now restored, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held, as formerly, in personal and military jaghires. But as these jaghires, &c., came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Rajah of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Sheikh Mira Waekur is to be considered a jaghiredar of His Highness's government, but under the guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Sheikh Mira Waekur:—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and the pergunnahs in "Swudesh" (Peishwa's territory), were granted after fixing the "khundnee" (tribute). Formerly you had to furnish 63 horse to the Peishwa's government; but as pergunnah Duryapore, &c., were attached, and as the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded. That Sheikh Mira Waekur may live in comfort and affluence, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, government have fixed the present contingent at ten (10) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from Rupees 300 to 400, to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed, without delay or remonstrance, wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of Rupees 300 each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole expense of managing the jaghire is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the jaghire, it is therefore determined that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever inam villages, wuttuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Sheikh Mira Waekur within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be continued; and

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whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's government may be within the jaghire shall be continued to be paid. All doomalla villages and land, wurshasun, dhurmadao, dewasthan, rozindar, khyrat, nemnook, daruk, &c., within the jaghire, must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on government deeds are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled: care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases when any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's government, will intimate what course is to be pursued either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter and state what appears really just, when His Highness's government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE 6.

That the inhabitants of the jaghire territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect theft and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's government.

ARTICLE 7.

Without orders from government no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of those under the government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajee Rao Sahib, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance by joining the troops of any one to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons having committed crimes within the jaghire country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Sheikh Mira Waekur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Sheikh Mira Waekur to their respective governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

Whilst you, Sheikh Mira Waekur, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your jaghire shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's government; on this point the British Government is your guarantee.

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XIII.

Waekur.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on the part of the jaghiredar which may be reasonable and proper shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE 12.

As the jaghire districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the jaghiredars, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above 12 Articles must be observed.

Dated the 3rd July 1820, *corresponding with the 21st Ramzan, Jhide Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf.*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT. L. S.

TRANSLATION of a YAD executed by HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH of SATARA respecting SOOJAYUT SHAAR SHEIKH MIRA WAEKUR, to whom these orders are issued.

The whole of the jaghire, &c., enjoyed by you have, with the rest of the country, reverted to the British Government; but as that government has been pleased, in consideration of the antiquity of your family, to guarantee to you the villages held up to the war, excepting pergunnah Duryapore, Prant Wurad, mouza Bholee, pergunnah Shiralee, and mouza Pulsee, Prant Waee, by a Yad of 12 paragraphs executed to you by Captain James Grant, the British Resident, whereof having been constituted a jaghiredar of this State during the pleasure of the British Government, you are to conduct yourself towards it like the other

jaghiredars mentioned in the Treaty; and as a Yad has been executed to you by the British Government, His Highness approves of the same, and for the continuation of the villages to you determines as follows, *viz.*—

ARTICLE 1.

The pergunnah of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and other possessions in the Deccan are hereby continued and confirmed to you. Formerly you had to maintain a contingent of 63 horse for the service of the Peishwa's government; but as pergunnah Duryapore, &c., has now been resumed, and as you have sustained loss in the remaining umuls, His Highness, to enable you to support yourself and to keep the horse and men of your contingent in good order for service throughout the year, reduces the contingent to 10 horse, which you are always to maintain for the service of the Satara State.

ARTICLE 2.

The contingent is to be efficient, the horses to be of the value from Rupees 300 to 400, and the men in a complete state of equipment; the contingent to be always kept present for the service of His Highness; they should attend muster when ordered, and proceed to whatever place directed without delay or remonstrance. Should it appear, however, on muster that any number of the contingent is deficient, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Government, oblige you to refund in the proportion of Rupees 300 per annum a horse for the whole period of such deficiency, according to the terms of the agreement entered into with you.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of your contingent being employed in war by His Highness with the concurrence of the British Resident, no remuneration on account of the wounded and slain will be granted; but all such risks and casualties, as well as the supply of ammunition, are included in the grant.

ARTICLE 4.

You are to defray the expense of your civil establishment as well as of the contingent. Should any commotion or disturbance occur in the

SATARA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XIII.

Waekur.

districts either of His Highness the Rajah or of the British Government, you are, on the requisition of the mamlutdars of either government, to aid and co-operate with them with the police in your districts.

ARTICLE 5.

The villages, umuls, and wuttuns, &c., in His Highness the Rajah's country held up to the war will be continued to you; this government also retaining its umuls in your lands. All doomalla villages, doomalla inam lands, wurshasuns, dhurmadaos, dewasthans, rozindars, khyrats, and nemnooks, &c., as well as the rights of darukdars, are to be continued to the several parties as heretofore without objection, together with the lands held by virtue of Sunnuds, although they may have been on certain grounds placed under attachment. Should any of the parties enumerated above act improperly, or die intestate, you are to report the same to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Government, will award punishment to the offender, or direct the resumption of the land, as may appear expedient. If any jemadar creates a riot, or raises rebellion in your country, or refuses to acknowledge your supremacy, or if a wuttundar dies intestate, you should attach the wuttun and report the matter to government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue such orders as may appear expedient, and to which you are to conform accordingly.

ARTICLE 6.

You should endeavour to make your subjects happy, distribute justice impartially, and adopt measures for the prevention of theft, murder, and other crimes; if these are not done, and if justice is not administered properly, and complaints are made to this government, His Highness, in conjunction with the British Resident, will enquire into the complaints, and issue such orders as may appear necessary, to which you are to conform; but if you do not do so, and the country continue in a state of misgovernment, and crimes are of frequent occurrence, His Highness will, with the concurrence of the British Resident, adopt such preventive measures as may appear expedient to him.

ARTICLE 7.

You should not without the knowledge of this government muster a force and engage in hostilities with any person; if any dispute arises among you respecting "bhow puna" rights, &c., you should quietly refer the matter to this government, when His Highness, with the concurrence of the British Resident, will issue the necessary orders in the case, and to which you are to conform.

ARTICLE 8.

With the exception of the subjects of this government, you are to hold no intercourse, nor to carry on correspondence with Bajee Rao Rughoonauth, or any other Prince or Chieftain, &c.; if you do, your country will be resumed.

ARTICLE 9.

Should an offender from your country take shelter within the territories of His Highness you are to report the same to this government, when measures will be taken to apprehend the offender and make him over to you. In like manner, offenders from the territories of His Highness or of the British Government taking shelter within your jaghire should be immediately apprehended and delivered up by you to whichever government they may belong. Further, you are to aid and assist the officers of either government who may enter your jurisdiction in pursuit of offenders.

ARTICLE 10.

So long as you continue in good faith and render faithful service, your jaghire villages, &c., will be continued to you uninterruptedly by this government, for which you have the guarantee of the British Government, and which is agreed to by His Highness.

ARTICLE 11.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. You are to represent all your affairs to this Government; such requests as are reasonable will be granted, and such as are not will be refused.

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ARTICLE 12.

As the territory of His Highness and of the British Government adjoins your jaghire, it might be necessary at a future period to effect certain territorial exchanges, with the advice of the British Resident, for the good of the country and for the purpose of defining distinctly the boundaries of the two governments; care being taken to secure you from loss; you are required to agree to this arrangement.

ARTICLE 13.

You are to attend on His Highness annually at the celebration of the Dusserah festival, as also at other times when your presence may be required. You are also to accompany His Highness whenever he may proceed on a long journey.

The circumstances contained in the foregoing 13 paragraphs are confirmed.

Dated Satara, 21st Ramzan Soor Sun Eheedey Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, corresponding with the 3rd July A. D. 1820.

(Signet) Seal.

KOLHAPORE.

Records of the Bombay Government, No. VIII. of new series.

THE Rajahs of Kolhapore are the representatives of the younger branch of the family of Sevajee, as the Rajahs of Satara were of the elder. After the death of Rajah Ram Sevajee's younger son, who was the head of the Mahratta power during the captivity of his nephew Sahojee, his widow Tara Bai placed her son Sevajee in power. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by Sambajee, son of Rajah Ram's younger widow. The Kolhapore family, supported by Ram Chunder Punt Amatya, Surjee Rao Ghatgay of Kagul, and other powerful Chiefs, long struggled to retain the supremacy among the Mahrattas, but they were compelled to yield precedence to Sahojee, who by Treaty* in 1731 recognized Kolhapore as a distinct and independent principality.

On the death of Sambajee in 1760, the direct descendants of Sevajee became extinct. A member of the Bhonsla family was adopted as his successor under the name of Sevajee, and the widow of Sambajee conducted the administration during the minority. Under her administration the greatest irregularities prevailed both by sea and land.

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* *Partition Treaty of Satara, dated 26th April* 1731.

ARTICLE 1.

The following Treaty, drawn up between His Majesty Abba Sahib (Sahoo Rajah) and Sumbajee Rajah, has been agreed to on the part of the latter, as hereafter specified.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to receive, as my share of the dominion, that part of the country lying to the southward and eastward of the Krishna River below its junction with the Warna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary, and all claims whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.

The whole of the country lying south of the junction of the two rivers aforesaid as far as the junction of the Toombudra and Krishna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary.

ARTICLE 4.

The whole of the tract lying south of the fort of Viziadroog.

KOLHAPORE.

The prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to send an expedition against Kolhapore in 1765, which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial Treaty (No. XIV.). The conditions of this Treaty, however, were never observed. The payments which Kolhapore had agreed to for the expenses of the expedition were not made, piracy was not suppressed, and in 1792 another expedition was prepared. The Rajah thereupon signed another Treaty (No. XV.), engaging to give compensation for the losses which the merchants had sustained from the year 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malwan and Kolhapore.

The Ranee died in 1772. After her death, the young Rajah was long engaged in war with other Mahratta powers, more particularly the Putwurdhun family, the Sawunt of Waree, and the Nipaneekur, and his government was weakened by internal factions. On several occasions, during these struggles, the British Government declined to interfere between the parties. But in 1811, during a war between the Nipaneekur and Kolhapore, when the British Resident at Poona was engaged in the settlement of the Southern Mahratta country, a peace was negotiated between the contending parties, and the Rajah of Kolhapore concluded a Treaty (No. XVI.) with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain forts, he was guaranteed

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ARTICLE 5.

I agree to cede the fort of Rutnagherry, and to receive the fort of Copal in lieu thereof, and I will destroy the post at Wurgaum, according to agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

I agree to relinquish the posts in the districts of Mirch and Beejapoor, now in my possession.

ARTICLE 7.

I agree to receive the half of any conquests to be made between the River Toombudra and Rameshwur.

ARTICLE 8.

I agree to attack any State which shall engage in war against Satara, and, in like manner, the Rajah of Satara agrees to make war with any State attacking this house.

ARTICLE 9.

I agree to entertain no person discarded from the service of the Rajah of Satara, nor is he to entertain any person discarded by me.

The above nine Articles, being stipulated and mutually agreed on between both parties, shall in no wise be departed from in the least on my part.

against the aggression of all foreign powers; and he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all his disputes with other States to the arbitration of the British Government.

Sevajee died in 1812, having ruled fifty-three years. He left two sons, Sumbhoo or Aba Sahib and Shahjee or Bawa Sahib, and was succeeded by the former. In the war with the Peishwa in 1817, Aba Sahib cordially sided with the British Government, and in reward for his services, the districts of Chikoree and Munolee, which in former years had been wrested from Kolhapore by the Nipaneekur, were restored. In 1821 Aba Sahib was murdered. His infant son died the following year, and the succession devolved on Bawa Sahib, who proved an oppressive and profligate ruler. Three times between 1822 and 1829 the British Government was obliged to move a force against him in consequence of his aggressions on other Chiefs, in which he did not respect even British territory, and the spoliation of his jaghiredars, which drove them to rebellion.

In 1826 he signed a Treaty (No. XVII.), by which he agreed to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and to attend to the advice of the British Government in all matters affecting the public peace; to respect the rights of certain jaghiredars; and never to grant an asylum to rebels. On the last occasion on which a force was moved against him in 1827, in consequence of his infraction of the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1826, he signed a preliminary Treaty (No. XVIII.), subsequently modified (No. XIX.), by which his army was limited to 400 Horse and 800 Infantry; he was stripped of the districts of Chikoree and Munolee and of Akeewat; was compelled to admit British troops into his forts; to pay Rs. 1,47,948 compensation to certain jaghiredars; to cede lands as security for the payment; and to accept a Minister appointed by the British Government.

Bawa Sahib died on 29th November 1838, and was succeeded by his son Sevajee, then a minor. A Council of Regency was formed, consisting of Sevajee's mother, his aunt, and four officials. Soon after, the members of the Regency quarrelled, and the young Chief's aunt, Dewan Sahib, assumed the entire control of the State. The misrule was so great that the British Government, under the provisions of the Treaty, interfered, and appointed a Minister of its own, Dajee Kristna Pundit.

KOLHAPORE.

The efforts which he made to reform the administration resulted in a general rebellion, which extended to the neighbouring State of Sawunt Waree. After the suppression of the rebellion, the direct administration of the State was assumed by the British Government during the minority of the Rajah, and until he was fit to be entrusted with the powers of government and the country could be given over to him in a settled and improved condition. The forts of every description were dismantled, and the system of hereditary garrison was abolished. The military force of the State was disbanded and a local corps entertained in its stead, and the Kolhapore State was required to pay the expense of suppressing the rebellion. In 1862 the management was restored to the Rajah, with whom a new Treaty (No. XX.) was concluded. By this Treaty the Rajah is bound, in all matters of importance, to be guided by the advice of the British Government. The Rajah has received the right of adoption (No. XXI.). He exercises first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences, without the permission of the Political Agent, any persons except British subjects.

During the mutinies of 1857 the Rajah remained faithful in his allegiance to the British Government, but his younger brother, Chimma Sahib, joined the rebels. He is now in confinement. The area of Kolhapore is about 3,184 square miles, and the population 546,156 souls. The revenue is Rupees 10,00,000, of which about four lakhs belong to the dependent jaghiredars. In early times the internal government of Kolhapore was modelled after that of Sevajee. Six of the larger jaghires in Kolhapore are still held by the successors of the old Ministers of the State, to whom they were originally granted.

These are—	Rs.	A.	P.
Punt Prithee Nidhee, of Vishalgurh, tribute to Kolhapore...	6,455	5	8
The Chief of Boura, Punt Amatya	3,656	13	2
The Chief of Kapsee, Senaputtee	205	5	3
The Chief of Inchulkurunjee (Ghorepuday family) ...	3,200	0	0
The Chief of Kagul (Ghatgay family)—pays no tribute.			
The Chief of Toregul—renders a service of 2 horse and 20 foot.			

No. XIV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with the MAHARAJAH JEEJABOY at Fort Augustus, the 12th January 1766.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perpetual peace and firm friendship re-established between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of peace, Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to send one hostage of note, with his family, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at her charge.

ARTICLE 2.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to pay the Honourable Company Rupees seven lakhs fifty thousand (7,50,000) as restitution for the expenses they have been at during the troubles subsisting between the respective parties, and maintaining the different garrisons at Fort Augustus and its dependencies; three lakhs sixty thousand to be paid within two months from the 12th of January 1766, the remaining three lakhs ninety thousand (3,90,000) to be paid within four years from the date hereof; that is, one lakh (1,00,000) for the three first years, and ninety thousand (90,000) the last year; for the performance of which Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees to give two substantial securities, such as may be approved of by the Honourable the President and Council of Bombay; and she also agrees to allow six (6) per cent. exchange on the three lakhs sixty thousand (3,60,000) that is to be paid before the delivery of the Fort, which is to be in the following sort of Rupees: Hookary, Peerchaney, Arcotey, Hazancy, and Ourang Shah; and the remainder to be made good equal to Bombay Rupees.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company, in consideration of Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, fulfilling the foregoing Article, do agree, on the payment of the first sum, that is, Rupees three lakhs sixty thousand (3,60,000), to deliver up to her, Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, the Fort of Augustus, formerly called Sundudroog, with the Forts of Rajhcote, Serjacote, and Pudrumdroog, and do further renounce all claim or pretension to the lands and tenements belonging thereto.

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ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company will carry away all guns, carriages, mortars, shot, shells, powder, stores, &c., of what kind soever that they may have brought here; and they do give up to Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, such guns and carriages as are here that were belonging to Fort Augustus; also those at Rajhcote, Serjacote, and Pudrumdroog.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will permit the Honourable Company to build a factory with warehouses at Rajhcote, or at such places as may be most convenient for them, (at which place they will hoist their flag,) or any part of her territories adjacent to the sea shore, for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people, as also vessels or boats, as they shall think necessary for conducting the same; and should any of the merchants, or others, her subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have free liberty to imprison their persons, and seize their effects and vend them till satisfaction is made and obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

The English subjects, and the subjects of the Ranee, shall have free liberty to trade and commerce with each other, without any hindrance or molestation whatever.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not, directly or indirectly, give any hindrance or molestation to any vessels or boats with English colours and passes, or any vessels and boats going under English colours; in like manner, the English will not molest any vessels or boats belonging to Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, or her subjects.

ARTICLE 8.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, grants to the Honourable English Company an exclusive right of importing and vending all Europe cloths, lead, iron, steel, copper, and Europe commodities, and to pass the same through her country.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will allow all merchants or vanjarrahs free liberty to pass and re-pass her territories, to and from the English factory at Malwan, near Rajhcote, or any place where they build one, with their effects, merchandize, packages, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the duties agreeable to the custom practised at Ghereah, Rajahpore, and no more, on any pretence whatever; and whatever goods are landed at the English factories no customs whatever are to be levied. When they are carried out by the merchants, they are to pay the duties agreeable to the custom before mentioned.

ARTICLE 10.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not entertain in her service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, but, on the contrary, give strict orders to her officers to seize such as may be seen in her dominions; nor suffer any European deserters to pass through her country, but return them to the Resident of the English factory, on promise of pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Ranee; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 11.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or allies, at any time be drove ashore, or wrecked, in any part of the Ranee's dominions, she agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes; and whatever part thereof may be saved, to be delivered to the lawful owners, without any salvage whatever, except the labourer's hire. The English, on their parts, to observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Ranee, their vessels or boats.

ARTICLE 12.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, will not, by menaces or otherwise, directly or indirectly, plunder, or in any shape molest the inhabitants, or others, that may have served or lived under the protection of the English during the time they had possession of Fort Augustus and

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dependencies, but permit them to enjoy peaceably their houses, lands, and tenements in the same free and ample manner as when the Malwan government subsisted before the English took this place.

ARTICLE 13.

The Honourable Company will, at the same time that Fort Augustus is delivered up to Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, deliver to her the prisoners taken in Sundudroog Fort when they conquered it, and are now at Bombay.

ARTICLE 14.

Maharajah Jeejaboy, the Ranee, agrees, should the Honourable Company be attacked, and they should require her assistance, to provide them with what troops they may want, they supplying them with provisions only. The Honourable Company, in like manner, agrees to assist the Ranee should it be convenient for them.

No. XV.

Lieutenant William Thomas Sandiford, Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Major General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, and Balajee Ram, Commandant of Cavalry to Sevajee, Rajah of Kolhapore, being invested with full powers to form a Convention for the purposes of settling the debt due by the said Rajah to the Honourable Company, and likewise for satisfying the merchants under the protection of the Presidency of Bombay for the losses they have sustained by the Malwan fleet since the year 1785, have agreed to the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship that formerly subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Kolhapore is hereby renewed and confirmed, and the disputes that have lately subsisted between the two governments will be finally settled when the following Articles are executed and fulfilled.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees to discharge the balance due by him to the Honourable Company, agreeably to his engagement with Mr. Brome, in three separate payments, the first payment to be made on the first day of January 1793, and the others on the first day of every succeeding January, until the whole is discharged, which shall be done on the 1st of January 1795.

ARTICLE 3.

The above due by the Kolhapore Rajah to the Honourable Company having for many years borne an interest, which, from the distresses of the Kolhapore government for a length of time past, the Rajah has become totally unable to pay, he therefore throws himself on the mercy of the Honourable Company in hopes of their relinquishing a demand he is without resources to discharge. It is therefore agreed that if the other parts of the convention are faithfully and fully complied with on the part of the Rajah, no demand shall be made for the said interest.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Kolhapore, in order to satisfy the merchants for the losses they have sustained by his fleet since the year 1785, the account of which, calculated with interest to the 31st of July 1792, has been transmitted to him by the Honourable Major General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, agrees to pay immediately (and he has sent for that purpose by Balajee Ram) Rupees twenty thousand, and will agree to pay a further sum of Rupees thirty-five thousand, to be made good in four different payments, the first to be paid on the first of next March, and the others on the first of every succeeding March, until the whole is discharged, which shall be considered as a full compensation for the losses they have sustained.

ARTICLE 5.

As a security for the payments before mentioned, and at the same time to convince the Honourable Company that no interruption shall be given in future by his fleet to any vessels sailing with English passes,

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the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees to a factory being established on the Island of Malwan, where the English flag shall be hoisted until the several claims are discharged, or to be permanent at the option of the Honourable Company. The Rajah will likewise grant the English a factory, if required, at Kolhapore, where he resides himself, and the provisions wanted for as many sepoys as the Company shall keep at both of these factories shall be supplied at the Rajah's own expense, until these Articles are fully executed.

ARTICLE 6.

Balajee Ram being invested with full powers from his master, the Kolhapore Rajah, to conclude this Agreement, and to sign the same and affix the public seal given to him by the Rajah for that purpose, it becomes binding on the said Rajah when signed and sealed by the said Balajee Ram. On the part of the Honourable Company, this Convention becomes binding if approved of by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G., Governor General of India, and full powers are delegated by him for the same to be signed and sealed on behalf of the said Honourable Company.

Agreed on at Bombay by Lieutenant William Thomas Sandiford, Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Major General Robert Abercromby, President and Governor of Bombay, on the one part, and of Balajee Ram, Commander of Cavalry to the Rajah of Kolhapore, on the other, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

The original of the above agreement, written in the Mahratta language, is signed

BALAJEE RAM, *Sir Lascar*,

By order from his master, the Rajah of Kolhapore.

Seal.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 24th December 1792.

No. XVI.

AGREEMENT with the RAJAH of KOLHAPORE, dated 1st October 1812.

Articles of Agreement concluded between the Rajah of Kolhapore and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, on the part of the British Government, and accepted by the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 1st of October 1812.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the allied governments of the Honourable Company and His Highness the Peishwa on the one part, and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore, on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all right and claim of whatever description on the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee, and all dependencies which have hitherto been comprehended in those districts. The districts aforesaid are henceforward to belong in absolute sovereignty to Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Bahadoor, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

All the forts and country taken in consequence of the wars occasioned by the disputed claims to Chikoree and Manowlee from the Rajah of Kolhapore, within the last four years, *i. e.*, since the month of September 1808, and now occupied by the troops of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Bahadoor, shall be immediately restored to the Rajah of Kolhapore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Kolhapore hereby renounces all other claims of whatever description on Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwa Bahadoor, and on all and every part of his dominions, with the exception of the new conquests mentioned in the third Article; His Highness the Maharajah likewise renounces all claim upon Nepaunee: His Highness the Rajah of

KOLHAPORE. No. XVI.

Kolhapore hereby further renounces all claims of whatever description on all the Peishwa's subjects, of whatever rank and denomination.

ARTICLE 5.

For the security of the British trade against a renewal of the piratical depredations formerly practised by the Rajah of Kolhapore's subjects, the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby agrees on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors, to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty the harbour of Malwan, that is to say, the fort and island of Sundudroog or Malwan, and the forts of Puddumghur, Rajhcote, and Serjacote, with the lands dependent on the said forts, and the British troops shall immediately be put in possession of the said forts and their dependencies.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore engages on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, never to employ any armed vessels, or to permit any armed vessels to be fitted out at or to enter any of the seaports which may remain in His Highness's possession, after the cession of the places before mentioned, or which he may hereafter acquire; and the Rajah agrees that the Honourable Company's vessels shall have the right to search all vessels that may be in the said ports, or that may have sailed from them; and that if any arms are found in vessels so searched, the said vessels shall be lawful prize to the Honourable Company. The Rajah further engages to permit agents on the part of the Honourable Company to reside in all ports in his dominions, or which may hereafter fall into his hands, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of all vessels lying in such ports, and to permit the said agents to search the said vessels.

ARTICLE 7.

If any ship bearing the British flag, or furnished with a British pass, or belonging to the allies of the British Government, should hereafter put into the Rajah of Kolhapore's ports, or be driven by stress of weather,

or any other cause, upon his shores, His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore engages on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, that all practicable assistance shall be rendered to such vessels. And the Rajah further agrees that no claim shall be advanced by himself or any of his subjects on any vessel belonging to whatever nation that may be shipwrecked or driven by stress of weather upon his shores.

ARTICLE 8.

In consideration of the cession of the harbour of Malwan, and on condition of the effectual suppression of piracy, the Honourable Company engages to guarantee such territories as shall remain in the Rajah of Kolhapore's possession against the aggression of all foreign Powers and States.

ARTICLE 9.

With a view to the full execution of the agreement contained in the foregoing Article, His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore, on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, engages not to pursue any measures of hostility against foreign States without the previous consent of the Honourable Company; and if any differences shall in future arise between His Highness, his heirs and successors, and any foreign Power or State, the Honourable Company shall apply themselves to the adjustment of such differences conformably to justice and propriety; and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees that whatever adjustment of such differences the Honourable Company shall determine, His Highness shall acquiesce in and abide by. His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore, on his part and on that of his heirs and successors, engages not to urge any claims on foreign States which may have originated previously to the date of this Agreement. Should the conditions contained in this Article not be fulfilled by the Rajah, the eighth Article is to be considered null and void.

ARTICLE 10.

And whereas various demands subsist on the part of the Honourable Company against His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore in consequence of depredations formerly committed on the trade of the Honourable

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Company and its subjects; the Honourable Company being convinced of the Rajah's inability to satisfy those demands, and of his sincere desire to prevent a repetition of the injuries formerly complained of, consents to relinquish all pecuniary claims and demands whatsoever against the Rajah of Kolhapore.

What is written in the above ten Articles is hereby agreed to.

Done at Curveer on the 24th of Ramzan.

The Company's Seal.	The Governor General's Small Seal.

(Signed) MINTO.
„ H. T. COLEBROOK.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 13th day of November 1812.

(Signed) J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. XVII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between SHAJEE CHETTERBUTTY MAHARAJ CURVEER, the RAJAH of KOLHAPORE, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 1st of October 1812, and whereas certain misunderstandings have since arisen; with a view to the removal of those misunderstandings, and to the confirmation of the alliance, the following Articles have been agreed on between the two governments :—

ARTICLE 1.

Such parts of the former Treaty concluded on the 1st of October 1812 as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as shall be likely to endanger the public tranquillity within or without his territories, unless with the previous consent of the British Government. The Rajah further engages to attend to the advice of the British Government on all measures calculated to effect the public tranquillity. But this Article is no wise to diminish the independence of the said Rajah as a sovereign prince.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages never to molest Hindoo Rao Ghatkey Kagulcar or Narain Rao Ghorepurey Echulcurenjeecur in the enjoyment of their respective lands and rights according to ancient custom.

ARTICLE 4.

The districts of Chikoree and Manowlee were transferred to the Rajah of Kolhapore by a Sunnud under the signature of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K. C. B., but have not yet been mentioned in any Treaty or Agreement. The Honourable East India Company now acknowledges them to be ceded to the Rajah of Kolhapore in full sovereignty, the Rajah engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, enamdars, and wuttundars of the said districts.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore hereby recognises the award of the British Government made in 1822 relative to the half umuls in the Sawant Warree territory, and engages to respect the rights of the Warree State conferred by that award. He also consents to the territorial arrangement of assigning to him an equivalent in land in such part of the Carnatic Collectorate as may be allotted to him by the British local authorities.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Kolhapore engages never to grant an asylum to the enemies of the British Government, nor to rebels. The Rajah also pro-

KOLHAPORE. No. XVII.

mises that if any robbers or other offenders issuing from his territories shall commit robberies or other offences in those of the British Government or of other States, His Highness will apprehend them and deliver them up; and His Highness further consents, that in case he shall not fully restrain such offenders, the British Government shall give due notice to the Rajah, and shall, after such notice, be competent at all times to send its troops and police into His Highness's territories for the apprehension of the said offenders, and His Highness shall afford any necessary assistance to the troops or police to enable them to discover and apprehend the objects of their pursuit. If any persons who have committed offences in the Rajah's territory shall take refuge in that of the Company, the British Government will, after due investigation, adopt such measures in regard to the said offenders as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting, at the same time, every means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territories of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Kolhapore promises to continue to Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj their respective lands and rights agreeably to the Schedule annexed.

The guarantee of the British Government to the enjoyment of the above lands and rights shall only continue during the life-time of the above-mentioned persons, but the rights of their descendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, shall not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah having given his unqualified assent to the demand upon him for the injuries occasioned to the several individuals, whose possessions and rights he had invaded, according to the Schedule annexed, hereby agrees to pay such sums as may be adjusted after a full investigation into the extent of the losses actually incurred; and in failure thereof, within sixty days after such final adjustment, to transfer to the British Government such portions of the pergunnah of Chikoree and Manowlee as were formerly ceded to the Kolhapore Rajah, for such term of years as may be necessary to collect a sum equal to the amount due; the Prin-

cipal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected, and expenses of management, during the occupation of those pergunnahs.

This agreement, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 30th of December 1825, between T. H. Baber, Esquire, Political Agent, on the one part, and by Kristna Rao Girdey and Jowa Rao Jadava, Havildar, on the other, is confirmed, with certain modifications, by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 24th of January 1826, and will be binding on both parties, unless disapproved by the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.
„ J. WARDEN.
„ R. F. GODWIN.
„ J. J. SPARROW.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Seal of the Governor General.

(Signed) AMHERST.
„ J. H. HARINGTON.
„ W. B. BAYLEY.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary to the Government.

KOLHAPORE

No. XVIII.

No. XVIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between RAJE SHAH CHETTERBUTTY CURVEER KUR, Rajah of KOLHAPORE, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 24th of January 1826; and whereas His Highness has lately committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty and in hostile opposition to the British Government; the following Articles for repealing, altering, and confirming respectively the conditions of the said Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, have been agreed on between the two governments:—

ARTICLE 1.

In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib engaged "to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government;" notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and, in spite of all advice from the British Government, proceeded to commit a variety of excesses: it has therefore become requisite to limit the number of His Highness's troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horse (including khas pagah surinjamee, shetsundee, &c.), and 800 of infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the 4th Article of the above Treaty, the British Government "ceded the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee in full sovereignty to His Highness, he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, enamdars, and wuttundars of the said districts." When this grant was made by the British Government, it was hoped that peace and good will would have subsisted for many generations between the two governments; but instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and, in violation of the above conditions, has repeatedly infringed

the rights of the enamdars and wuttundars of these talooks. It therefore becomes necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same state in which he received them, and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.

ARTICLE 3.

In the 7th Article of the said Treaty, the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj were guaranteed to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that the rights of their descendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee). As, however, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons by seizing their villages and other property, it has been deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants, and His Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharaj Chetterbutty Sahib having on the death of Wiswas Rao Ghatkey resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the Kagul talook, now engages to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased, and never again to interfere with them.

ARTICLE 5.

It having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the number of robberies committed on the surinjamadars and other persons under the protection of the British Government by the inhabitants of Akewat, and of its being a place of general resort of robbers, that it should be given up to the British Government, the Maharaj hereby engages to cede the same, together with lands adjoining, to the value of Rupees 10,000 per annum.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of aggression, committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary, as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British

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garrisons into the forts of Kolhapore and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrisons.

ARTICLE 7.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwurdum, Appajee Rao Seetole, Bhow Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj, for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late Political Agent, Mr. Baber, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other Chiefs under the protection of the British Government, His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed Schedule,* the sum of Rupees one lakh forty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (1,47,948), the same being the aggregate amount of claims admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to the injured parties; and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the British Government, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 50,000; the Principal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected and expenses of management during the occupation of the said territory.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government deeming it necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all

* The Schedule being bulky and of no practical use is not printed. The items in the aggregate are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of former claims	2,665	3	0
Chinchunkur	36,598	10	3
Enchulkurronjeekur	47,567	7	6
Bhow Maharaj	26,618	3	9
Miscellaneous	18,499	2	0
Kagulkur	16,000	0	0
Total ..	1,47,948	10	6

matters relating to the administration of his State, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said minister as they may see fit.

ARTICLE 9.

Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826, as are not affected by the provisions of the present Agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This Treaty, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 23rd day of October 1827, between Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Political Agent, on the one part, and Rajah Shah Chetterbutty, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the other, and confirmed by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 5th day of November 1827, is here finally ratified.

No. XIX.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between RAJE SHAH CHETTERBUTTY CURVEER KUR, Rajah of KOLHAPORE, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas a Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore on the 24th of January 1826; and whereas His Highness having committed several acts in direct violation of the said Treaty and in hostile opposition to the British Government, a preliminary Treaty for repealing, altering, and confirming respectively the conditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and providing for others of a new nature, was agreed to at Kolhapore on the 24th of October A. D. 1827, between Raje Shah Chetterbutty Maharaj, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the one part, and Josiah Nisbet, Esquire, Political Agent, on the other; and whereas it has been deemed advisable to modify certain parts of the said preliminary Treaty, the following Articles are now finally agreed on by the two governments :—

ARTICLE 1.

In the 2nd Article of the aforesaid Treaty His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib engaged "to reduce his army to the peace establishment, and

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never to raise or assemble such a force as should be likely to endanger the public tranquillity, within or without his dominions, unless with the previous consent of the British Government," notwithstanding which His Highness lately collected a large army, and, in spite of all advice from the British Government, proceeded to commit a variety of excesses: it has therefore become requisite to limit the number of His Highness's troops, and His Highness hereby engages not to keep more than 400 horse (including "khas pagah surinjamee, shetsundee," &c.), and 800 infantry, exclusive of moderate garrisons for his forts, as per annexed list. His Highness further engages never to be accompanied by guns without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the 4th Article of the above Treaty the British Government "ceded the districts of Chikoree and Manowlee in full sovereignty to His Highness," he engaging on his part to respect the rights and privileges of the zemindars, "enamdars," and "wuttundars" of the said districts. When this grant was made by the British Government, it was hoped that peace and good-will would have subsisted for many generations between the two governments; but instead of this, His Highness has uniformly evinced a total disregard of the friendship of the British Government, and in violation of the above conditions has repeatedly infringed the rights of the "enamdars" and "wuttundars" of those talooks; it therefore becomes necessary that His Highness should give back to the British Government the said talooks in the same state in which he received them, and His Highness hereby agrees to do so.

ARTICLE 3.

In the 7th Article of the said Treaty the possessions of Bhow Maharaj and Baba Maharaj were guaranteed to them for the terms of their respective lives only (provision being made that "the rights of their descendants, as founded on Sunnud or custom, should not be prejudiced by the cessation of the said guarantee"). As, however, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib has never ceased to annoy and distress these persons, by seizing their villages and other property, it has been

deemed necessary to extend the guarantee of the British Government to their descendants, and His Highness accordingly engages never to molest them.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharaj Chetterbutty Sahib having on the death of Wiswas Rao Ghatkey resumed all but two of the eight and a half villages held by him in the Kagul talook, now engages to restore the whole to the heir of the deceased, and never again to interfere with them.

ARTICLE 5.

It having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the number of robberies committed on "surinjameedars" and other persons under the protection of the British Government by the inhabitants of Akewat, and of its being a place of general resort for robbers, that it should be given up to the British Government; the Maharaj hereby engages to cede the same, together with lands adjoining, to the value of Rupees 10,000 per annum.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having compelled the British Government, by various acts of aggression, committed in direct breach of the above Treaty, to have recourse to arms, it has been deemed necessary, as security for his future good conduct, that he should admit British garrisons into the forts of Kolhapore and Panallaghur, and His Highness hereby accordingly agrees to do so, and further engages to pay the expense of such garrisons.

ARTICLE 7.

His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib having hitherto neglected to afford redress to Govind Rao Sahib Putwurdun, Appajee Rao Setole, Bhow Maharaj, and Baba Maharaj for the injuries done to them in 1826, as agreed with the late Political Agent, Mr. Baber, and having recently committed still more serious aggressions against these and other Chiefs

KOLHAPORE. No. XIX.

under the protection of the British Government, His Highness hereby engages to pay, as per annexed Schedule,* the sum of Rupees one lakh fortyseven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight Rupees (1,47,948), the same being the aggregate amount of claims admitted, after a full investigation, to be due to the injured parties; and His Highness further agrees to transfer to the British Government, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 50,000; the Principal Collector and Political Agent engaging on his part to render a faithful account of the sums collected, and expenses of management, during the occupation of the said territory.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government, deeming it necessary to appoint a chief minister for the future management of the Rajah's government, His Highness Chetterbutty Sahib hereby engages to be guided by his advice in all matters relating to the administration of his State, the British Government having the sole power of appointing or removing the said minister as they may see fit.

ARTICE 9.

Such parts of the former Treaty, concluded on the 24th day of January 1826, as are not affected by the provisions of the present agreement, shall remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

This definitive Treaty, agreed to at Kolhapore on the 15th of March 1829, between Raje Shah Chetterbutty Curveer Kur, Rajah of Kolhapore, on the one part, and Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Political Agent, on the other, is now confirmed by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 15th of July 1829, the preliminary Treaty of the 24th of October 1827, above referred to, having been previously confirmed in like manner.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.
„ T. BRADFORD.
„ JAS. ROMER.

* See note on page 106.

Ratified by the Right Honourable Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this twenty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.
„ COMBERMERE.
„ W. B. BAYLEY.
„ C. T. METCALFE.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

No. XX.

ARTICLES of Revised Agreement with HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH of KOLHAPORE, dated the 20th October 1862.

Whereas a desire has been expressed by His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore to assume the administration of the affairs of that State, His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council has, in consideration of the Rajah having attained full age, and having evinced loyalty towards the government of Her Majesty the Queen, more particularly during the disturbances of 1857-58, when the Rajah's brother (Chima Sahib) was an active conspirator, resolved to transfer to the Rajah the administration of Kolhapore, with such reservations as are contained in an agreement to be signed by the Rajah.

In carrying into effect the proposed transfer of administration, the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that in the choice of a karbaree or minister, while it might be more agreeable to the Rajah that the minister should not be the exclusive choice and the servant of the British Government, it is at the same time highly desirable that in the first instance at least the chief minister in Kolhapore, self-governed, should be one whose nomination by the Rajah is fully approved by the British Government.

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In accordance with the spirit of the above observations, the following specific conditions of agreement are proposed for the acceptance of the Rajah:—

ARTICLE 1.

That in all matters of importance the Rajah of Kolhapore agrees to follow the advice of the British Government as conveyed by the Political Officer representing that government at Kolhapore.

ARTICLE 2.

That under the Rajah's administration there should be a khasgee karbaree, as at present, whose accounts should be kept separately, and be annually included in the State accounts in a single item.

ARTICLE 3.

That the Rajah's durbar should send its correspondence with other courts through the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 4.

That the revenue administration should be entirely in the hands of the Rajah, he making arrangements for the liquidation of the British debt by instalments of at least one lakh of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Rajah should make no new alienations of land without the concurrence of government until the British debt is liquidated.

ARTICLE 6.

That the Kolhapore infantry should be maintained at its present strength, and be under the command, as at present, of British officers; and that the Rajah should continue to pay Rupees 28,914 per annum, the sum required for the detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse at Kolhapore, so long as it may be deemed desirable to station the detachment within the Kolhapore territory.

ARTICLE 7.

That the present three native courts of civil justice be maintained, with an appeal court, to be called the Rajah's court.

That there should be a combined court of the Rajah and the British Agency for the disposal only of cases against the higher Sirdars.

The mamlutdars should have authority in minor criminal cases, as at present.

That for more serious criminal cases there should be a Nyayadesh court, imposing sentences of imprisonment for such period as may be fixed by the Rajah; sentences of longer imprisonment than three years to require the confirmation of the Rajah, and sentences of death to be referred to the authority of Government.

ARTICLE 8.

That certain of the higher jaghiredars, such as the Prutinidhee of Vishalgur, the Punt Amatya of Bowra, the Chiefs of Kagul, Inchulkurunjee, Kapsee, Torgul, the Sirluskur, Narayen Rao of Kagul, Ruma* Bai Walwa, Himmut Bahadoor, should be considered as still in some degree under the supervision of the Political Agent, who should act, as far as circumstances will permit, in co-operation with the Rajah's government; and that all criminal cases within the jurisdiction of these Sirdars, involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years, should be forwarded for trial before the Political Agent, for submission to Government. The supervision proposed to be retained over these Sirdars, and the guardianship of such of them as may be minors, by the British Government acting in concert with the Rajah, are not intended in any way to infringe the seignorial rights of the Rajah, but merely to secure good government, and to prevent those disputes which in old days were frequently the cause of disturbance and bloodshed.

ARTICLE 9.

That the Rajah should defray, as long as it may be considered necessary by government, the expenses of the Agency, including the

* Since dead.

KOLHAPORE. Nos. XX & XXI.

salaries of the Agent, with establishments. That the Rajah should also defray the expense of all public buildings which may be deemed by government necessary for the troops stationed at Kolhapore.

(Signed) SEVAJEE.

No. XXI.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to HIS HIGHNESS the RAJAH SEVAJEE, of Kolhapore, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor, according to Hindoo law and to the customs of your race, will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

Precisely similar Sunnuds were given to the Chiefs of Kutch, Edur, Sawunt Waree, Dhurmpore, Bansda, Bhownuggur, Noanuggur, and Rajpeepla.

SAWUNT WAREE.

Bombay Government Records, No. X. of new Series.

THE Sawunts were hereditary deshmookhs of Waree near Goa. They are of the Bhonsla family, by which name they are still sometimes styled. The family is an old one, but the first Chief of note was Khem Sáwunt, who in 1707 received from Sáhojee, the successor of Sevajee, a deed confirming him in his possessions in full sovereignty, and assigning to him, conjointly with the Chief of Colaba, half the revenues of the Salsee Mehal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government formed relations was his nephew Phond Sawunt, who succeeded in 1709. The Treaty (No. XXII.) which was concluded in 1730 was an offensive and defensive Treaty against Canojee Angria, the piratical Chief of Colaba. Phond Sawunt was succeeded in 1738 by his grandson Ramchundra Sawunt, and he in 1755 by his son Khem Sawunt, who ruled for forty-eight years. The rule of Khem Sawunt was one long war with various Mahratta Chiefs, particularly the Rajah of Kolhapore, and with the Portuguese, in the course of which he lost some of his best districts. His piracies provoked the British Government, who in 1765 sent an expedition against him, and captured the fort of Reree, which they named Fort Augustus. The fort, however, was restored on his subscribing a Treaty (No. XXIII.), by which he ceded all the lands between the Rivers Karlee and Salsee from the sea to the foot of the hills, and bound himself to pay a lakh of Rupees for the expenses of the expedition, to allow free trade, to permit the British to build a factory in his territories, &c. The Treaty was not observed, and in the following year another (No. XXIV.) was concluded. By this Treaty Khem Sawunt ceded the fort of Vingorla for thirteen years, or for such further time as the indemnity should remain unpaid.

Khem Sawunt died in 1803 without male issue, and there ensued a civil war regarding the succession. In 1805 the war terminated by the widow of Khem Sawunt adopting Ramchundra Sawunt, or Bhow

SAWUNT WAREE.

Sahib, who was murdered in 1807, and succeeded by Phond Sawunt under the regency of Doorga Bai, second widow of Khem Sawunt, who ruled till 1812. Shortly before his death, in consequence of repeated piracies committed by his subjects, a Treaty (No. XXV.) was negotiated with him for the suppression of piracy. He was required to cede the fort of Vingorla, and to promise to cede the forts of Raree and Newty, if piracies were committed in future. All vessels leaving Newty were subjected to search by the British authorities. To this Treaty it was proposed to add supplementary Articles, ceding absolutely the forts of Reree and Newty, and binding the Rajah to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government, who, on their part, were to guarantee the territories then in the Rajah's possession against the aggression of all foreign powers. But as the terms of these Articles were believed to interfere with some supposed claims of the Peishwa to supremacy over Sawunt Waree, the negotiations were never prosecuted to a conclusion.

On the death of Phond Sawunt, his son Khem Sawunt, the present Chief, succeeded, Doorga Bai being again regent. She commenced her rule by forcibly occupying the forts of Burtghur and Nursinghur, which had been wrested from Sawunt Waree a few years before by the Rajah of Kolhapore, the integrity of whose territories the British Government were by a recent Treaty bound to defend. The Ranee rejected all proposals for an amicable adjustment of the dispute, and the Sawunt Waree State was therefore declared to be in a state of war. The districts of Maloondy and Varada, interlaced with the territory in Malwan, which had been ceded to the British Government by Kolhapore, were seized, and preparations were made for the invasion of Sawunt Waree. Hostilities, however, were suspended in consequence of the anarchy which prevailed in Sawunt Waree, arising out of disputes between Doorga Bai supported by Sumbajee Sawunt, and another Ranee, Dada Bai, supported by Chundroba, who wished to place in power a person pretending to be the Bhow Sahib, who, they alleged, had not been murdered in 1807. Doorga Bai was reduced to great difficulties, and offered to adjust all causes of quarrel if the British Government would support her cause. Interference, however, was declined. In the mean time the Chiefs who headed the rival factions seized forts and plundered on their own account.

Their depredations extended to British territory. During the war with the Peishwa also, Doorga Bai, who had again recovered much of her former power, threatened the invasion of British territories, and did what she could to support the Peishwa's cause. The depredations committed in British territory did not cease even after the overthrow of the Peishwa. It was therefore found impossible longer to postpone hostilities with Sawunt Waree. A force was marched into the country, and terms were offered after the capture of the forts of Eshwuntghur or Raree and Newty. Meanwhile Doorga Bai had died, and the regency was assumed by the two Ranees, Savitree Bai and Narmuda Bai, the surviving widows of Khem Sawunt. The terms offered were readily accepted, and a Treaty (No. XXVI.) was concluded on 17th February 1819, by which the British Government agreed to protect the State of Sawunt Waree, and the regency acknowledged the British supremacy, agreed to abstain from political intercourse with other States, to deliver up to the British Government persons guilty of offences in British territory, to cede the whole line of seacoast from the Karlee River to the boundaries of the Portuguese possessions, and to receive British troops into Sawunt Waree. In consideration of the readiness with which these terms were accepted, a portion of the territory which had been ceded to the British Government, yielding a net revenue of Rupees 30,000, was by Treaty (No. XXVII.) restored in the following year.

In 1820 three engagements were mediated between the Kolhapore and Sawunt Waree Durbars. The first (No. XXVIII.) regulated the amount of revenue to be paid to the fort of Rangnay from the district of Maungaum; the second (No. XXIX.) fixed the revenue payable to the fort of Munohurghur from the district of Munohur; and the third (No. XXX.) transferred the village of Sevapore from Sawunt Waree to Kolhapore, in exchange for another village. The revenue assignments for the forts were in 1822 commuted to a money payment of Rupees 7,834-6-8 to Kolhapore. But in 1826 a tract of country yielding the above amount was transferred to Kolhapore by the British Government, to whom thereafter the money payment was made by Sawunt Waree.

Khem Sawunt was entrusted with the administration of the State in 1822. His affairs soon got into disorder, and in 1830, and again in 1832, he received the assistance of British troops to suppress rebellion.

SAWUNT WAREE.

On the latter occasion he was required to execute a Treaty (No. XXXI.), by which he bound himself not to remove his minister without the sanction of the British Government; to adopt such measures of reform as the British Government might sanction; and to pay the cost of any troops required for the settlement of his affairs. In 1838 the Chief transferred (No. XXXII.) to the British Government the right to levy land and sea customs in Sawunt Waree, the British Government agreeing to pay him annually a sum equal to the average amount realised in the three preceding years.

The mismanagement of the country under Khem Sawunt was in no way lessened by the measures which were adopted under these Treaties: the Sirdars of the State became almost independent of his authority. In 1838, therefore, the British Government assumed the management of the country with the consent of the Chief (No. XXXIII.). Several times the turbulent Sirdars rebelled, and attempted to throw off the firm control of the British Government, more particularly in 1839 and 1844; but the outbreaks were suppressed, and the country has since remained quiet. In 1857 no attempt was made to disturb the peace. The Sardesay has received the right of adoption (No. XXI.).

The area of Sawunt Waree is about 900 square miles; the revenue Rupees 2,00,000; and the population 1,52,206. The State is still under British management. In 1845 the Sawunt Waree mint was suppressed and British coinage was introduced.

No. XXII.

ARTICLES of peace and friendship agreed on and concluded by ROBERT COWAN, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, for and in behalf of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and BAPAJEE NAIQUE, Chief Commander at sea for Pondesaunt Sardesay, of Cuddall, for and in behalf of the said Sardesay.

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall henceforward for ever be a firm peace and friendship betwixt the said Honourable English East India Company, their servants and subjects, and the said Sardesay, his subjects and vassals, by land and sea, under the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 2.

That in case the fleet of the said Sardesay shall at any time meet at sea any ships or vessels under English colours, whether of war or merchandise, they shall not molest them, but on discovery that they belong to the English, give them all the assistance they can; and in case of meeting with a single vessel, they shall not, after showing her colours, chase her with more than one gallivat, to be certainly informed that she is really English; in like manner, when the vessels of war of the said Honourable Company shall meet at sea the fleet or vessels of the said Sardesay, they shall permit them to pass unmolested on showing their colours, and sending a gallivat or other small embarkation to certify who they are.

ARTICLE 3.

If at any time through stress of weather, or any other accident, any vessels belonging to the English should be drove ashore and shipwrecked in the ports or territories of the said Sardesay, they shall not be forfeited; on the contrary, all aid and assistance shall be given the people belonging to them in saving and preserving the said vessels and their cargoes, and free liberty granted to transport or dispose of what is so saved, as they shall think proper, without paying any salvage, custom, or duty whatever for the same; and the like shall be observed with all vessels belonging to the subjects of the said Sardesay that shall meet with the like misfortune in the ports or territories of the said Honourable Company.

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ARTICLE 4.

The ports, places, and settlements of the said Honourable Company and the said Sardesay shall be free and open to the subjects and servants of both to navigate and trade in on paying the respective duties that are usually paid at the said ports and places, or that shall be hereafter stipulated and agreed on.

ARTICLE 5.

The sons of Canojee Angria being professed enemies to the Honourable Company and the said Sardesay, it is agreed that the joint endeavour of both shall be exerted to destroy the said enemy, the Honourable Company by their vessels of war by sea distressing them as much as possible, and the Sardesay both by land and sea as much as in his power; and when a proper opportunity offers, the said President and Governor, in behalf of the said Honourable Company, promises to give the said Sardesay what assistance he can to destroy the said enemy by uniting one or more of the Honourable Company's vessels of war with the fleet of the Sardesay, the better to obtain the end desired; but in case of such an union of the marine force of both parties, the chief command of the united force shall remain to the English Commander.

ARTICLE 6.

That the Honourable Company shall supply the Sardesay with such artillery and warlike stores as he may want, and they can conveniently spare at reasonable prices.

ARTICLE 7.

That these Articles agreed on and concluded shall be exchanged and ratified by the said President and Governor under the seal of the said Honourable Company, and by the said Sardesay under his proper seal, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if opportunity offers.

Done in Bombay Castle the 12th day of January 1729-30.

Ratified by the Governor of Bombay on 17th April 1730.

No. XXIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT with the BHONSLA, concluded at the Fort at Raree, the 7th April 1765.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship re-established between the Honourable Company and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of peace, Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, agrees to send two hostages of note, with their families, to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his charge.

ARTICLE 2.

The Bhonsla renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to the lands and tenements situated between the rivers of Karlee and Salsee, from the seashore up to the foot of the ghauts, which he cedes and guarantees to the Honourable Company in full right, and will put them in possession of the same, as likewise the sovereignty of the said river and the islands therein; but the Bhonsla requests and hopes the Honourable Company will cause the amount of one-third of the annual revenues of the said lands and tenements to be paid him, either in money or Europe staples, or in grain. In consideration of his agreeing to and fulfilling the 10th Article, the Honourable Company, on their part, renounce all pretensions to the lands, rents, revenues, and tributes, which now or heretofore did pay obedience, rents, or tributes to the Malwans in any part of this country to the south of the river Karlee, and cedes and guarantees the same in full right to the Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 3.

The Bhonsla agrees to pay to the Honourable Company one lakh of Rupees as the restitution for the expenses they have been at during the troubles subsisting between the contracting parties; half to be paid in eight days from the time in which this Treaty is concluded, Rupees 25,000 within twelve months of this date, and the remainder Rupees 25,000 within three years from the date hereof.

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ARTICLE 4.

The Bhonsla will not, by any menaces or otherwise, directly or indirectly deter the inhabitants of the different districts or villages ceded to the Honourable Company from living in them peaceably; and furthermore, will oblige all the inhabitants, with their families, who belonged to or lived in the aforesaid districts, who have quitted them, or may hereafter leave them, to return to their habitations.

ARTICLE 5.

The English subjects and the subjects of the Bhonsla shall have free liberty of trade and commerce with each other without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE 6.

The Bhonsla will permit the Honourable Company to build a factory or factories on any part of his territories adjacent to the seashore for vending their commodities, and to keep there such servants and people as they shall think necessary for conducting the same; and should any of the merchants or others, his subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have liberty to imprison their persons, or seize their effects, and vend them till satisfaction is obtained.

ARTICLE 7.

The Bhonsla grants to the Honourable Company an exclusive right (except to the Portuguese nation) of importing and vending all Europe cloths, lead, iron, steel, copper, and Europe commodities, in his territories, and to pass the same through his country.

ARTICLE 8.

The Bhonsla will allow all merchants or vanjarrahs free liberty to pass and repass his territories to and from Fort Augustus with their effects, merchandize, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the accustomed duties and no more on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 9.

The Bhonsla agrees to deliver up all the effects which have been carried away from Fort Sundero in the Malwan gallivats, with guns

and all kinds of stores belonging to them, if any such can be proved to be in his possession now or at any other time.

ARTICLE 10.

If Jeejaboy Maharajah, the Rance, shall offer to invade the territories of either of the contracting powers, or that she hinders the merchants or vanjarrahs from passing the ghauts, and the Honourable Company should find it necessary to attack her, in such case the Bhonsla agrees to assist and aid the Honourable Company with his whole force, and furnish a sufficient number of draught and pack oxen to carry ammunition, provisions, and stores.

ARTICLE 11.

The Bhonsla shall not keep any fleet, or have any vessels or gallivats equipped for war.

ARTICLE 12.

If ever the Honourable Company should think proper to demand of the Mahrattas the lands in the districts of Salsee, which formerly belonged to the Malwans, that in such case they will likewise demand for and on behalf of the Bhonsla the lands in the said districts formerly belonging to him: the Bhonsla to pay an adequate share of the expenses that may accrue to the Honourable Company in making these demands.

ARTICLE 13.

The fort of Mussoora, with all the guns, shot, carriages, and stores therein, shall be delivered up to the Honourable Company, in its present situation, within eight days from this date; in lieu whereof the Honourable Company shall at the same time deliver up to the Bhonsla the fort of Raree, with all the guns and carriages found on the walls when conquered by the English.

ARTICLE 14.

The Bhonsla will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his districts, but, on the contrary, give strict orders to all his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, and return them to the Chief of Fort Augustus on promise of

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pardon, whether they are applied for or not. The English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonsla; and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 15.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or dependants, shall at any time be drove ashore, or wrecked in any part of the Bhonsla's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes, and whatever part thereof may be saved to be delivered up to their right owner without any salvage whatever, except the labourer's hire; the English on their parts to observe the same in respect to the vessels belonging to the Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 16.

If at any time the Bhonsla should have occasion for powder and ball and military stores, the Honourable Company will supply him with what they can spare at the usual rates.

ARTICLE 17.

The Honourable Company agree, if convenient to them, to furnish the Bhonsla with troops to go against his and their enemies.

ARTICLE 18.

The Bhonsla agrees to fulfil the first, second, third, and thirteenth Articles within eight days from the signature of this Treaty; in default of which, he agrees to pay all the charges of maintaining the garrison of the fort of Raree till they are fulfilled, at which time the Honourable Company will deliver up the fort of Raree.

ARTICLE 19.

In witness of these Articles of agreement between the contracting parties, we the underwritten agents and ministers plenipotentiary have signed with our hands, and in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the Honourable Company and the Bhonsla to be put thereto.

Done at the Fort of Raree, the 7th day of April 1765.

No. XXIV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the HONOURABLE UNITED COMPANY of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and KHEM SAWUNT, the Bhonsla, concluded at the Fort of Raree the 24th of October 1766.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and firm friendship re-established between the Honourable Company and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, their successors and heirs; and for the stricter observance of the following Treaty of peace, the Bhonsla agrees to send (should the Company require it) two hostages of note with their families to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his charge.

ARTICLE 2.

The Bhonsla agrees to pay the Honourable Company Rupees 2,00,000 as restitution for the expenses they have been at from the time the troubles subsisted between the respective parties, and maintaining the fort of Raree: Rupees 80,000 to be paid in three months from the 24th October 1766, that is, Rupees 50,000 the first month, and Rupees 30,000 within the three months; the remaining Rupees 1,20,000 to be paid in two years from said 24th of October 1766, at equal payments of Rupees 60,000 each year, for the performance of which the Bhonsla agrees to give Vittojee Commotim of Goa as security, and the amount to be paid in Peerkhaney and Hookarey Rupees, and as security to Vittojee, the Bhonsla agrees to lodge in the Honourable Company's hands two hostages, by name Dowlut Delvie and Seuzam Bawah, who are to reside at Bombay, and to be maintained at his expense.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company, in consideration of the Bhonsla's fulfilling the foregoing Articles, do agree on the payment of the first sum, *viz.*, Rupees 80,000, to deliver him, the said Bhonsla, the fort of Raree, and do further renounce all claim or pretensions to the lands and tenements belonging thereto.

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ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company will carry away all guns, carriages, mortars, shot, shells, powder, stores, &c., of what kind soever they may have brought here, and they do give up to the Bhonsla such guns and carriages as are here that were belonging to fort Raree.

ARTICLE 5.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will permit the Honourable Company to build a factory, &c., with warehouses at Raree, at such place as may be most convenient for them, at which place they will hoist their flag, or on any part of his territories adjacent to the seashore, for vending their commodities; and to keep there such servants and people, also vessels and boats, as they shall think necessary for conducting the same, and should any of the merchants or others, his subjects, become debtors to the English, they shall have free liberty to imprison their persons, seize their effects, and vend them till satisfaction is made and obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

The English subjects and the subjects of the Bhonsla shall have free liberty to trade and commerce with each other without any hindrance or molestation.

ARTICLE 7.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not directly nor indirectly give any hindrance or molestation to any vessels or boats with English colours and passes, or any vessels or boats going under English convoys; in like manner the English will not molest any boats or vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, or his subjects, provided they have passes or certificates with the Bhonsla's seal affixed.

ARTICLE 8.

The Bhonsla grants to the English nation an exclusive right (except the Portuguese) of importing and vending all Europe commodities, as lead, iron, steel, cloths, copper, &c., in his country, and to pass the same through his territories.

ARTICLE 9.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will allow all merchants or vanjarrahs free liberty to pass and repass his territories, to and from the English factory, with their effects, merchandize, packages, carriages, and beasts of burden, they paying the accustomed duties and no more on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 10.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not entertain in his service any people belonging to the English, whether Europeans or others, but on the contrary give strict orders to his officers to seize such as may be seen in his dominions, nor suffer any European deserters to pass through his country but return them to the Resident of the English factory, whether they are applied for or not, on promise of pardon; the English will observe the same in respect to the subjects of the Bhonsla, &c., and slaves to be returned on both sides.

ARTICLE 11.

If any vessels or boats belonging to the English, their subjects or allies, or those trading under their protection, at any time be drove ashore or wrecked in any part of the Bhonsla's dominions, he agrees to afford all suitable assistance for the preservation of such vessels and their cargoes, and whatever part thereof may be saved to be delivered up to the lawful owners without any salvage whatever, except the labourer's hire; the English on their parts to observe the same in respect to any vessels belonging to Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 12.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, will not, by menaces or otherwise, directly nor indirectly plunder, or in any shape molest, the inhabitants or others that may have served or lived under the protection of the English during the time they were in possession of fort Raree, but permit them to enjoy peaceably their houses, lands, and tenements, in the same free and ample manner as when the Bhonsla's government subsisted before the English conquered this place. The least infringement of this Article will be highly resented by the Honourable Company.

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ARTICLE 13.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, agrees, should the Honourable Company be attacked, and they should require his assistance, to provide them with what troops they may want, they supplying them with provisions only; the Honourable Company in like manner agree to assist the Bhonsla should it be convenient for them.

ARTICLE 14.

Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, in consideration of Vittojee Commotim's standing his security to the Honourable Company for the amount of this Treaty, does make over to the Honourable Company in his behalf, and for his use, the village and district of Vingorla, with all its oarts, farms, rents, customs, &c., of any kind or sort whatsoever, for the term of 13 years, at which place the Honourable Company will hoist their flag and keep there such servants and people as they may think proper, and should Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, not have satisfied Vittojee Commotim for the amount of the Treaty at the expiration of the term of 13 years, the Honourable Company will continue to keep it in their hands until he has received full satisfaction, at which time it will be returned to Khem Sawunt the Bhonsla, but the Honourable Company will still continue factory if they think proper.

ARTICLE 15.

In witness of these Articles of agreement between the contracting parties, I the underwritten Agent, for and in behalf of the Honourable United East India Company, and Khem Sawunt, the Bhonsla, for himself, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our full power, the present definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of the respective parties to be affixed thereto.

Done at Fort Raree this 24th day of October 1766.

(Signed) THOMAS MOSTYN.

No. XXV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the RAJAH PHOND SAWUNT BHONSLA BAHADOOR, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, on the one part, and COURTLAND SCHUYLER, ESQ., Captain of His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, under instructions from the RIGHT HONOURABLE GILBERT, LORD MINTO, Governor General of British India, on behalf of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, on the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla and their successors and heirs for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

In order to the effectual suppression of the piracies which have hitherto been practised by the subjects of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla, it is hereby agreed upon, on the part of the Bhonsla, that the fort of Vingorla and the battery of Gunaramo Tembe, with the port and proper limits thereof, shall be ceded in full right and sovereignty to the Honourable Company for ever, and the British troops shall be put in immediate possession of the same.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla that he will deliver up to the Honourable Company all gallivats, pattamars, and other vessels of every description that may hereafter be found equipped in a warlike manner, and that the same shall become lawful prizes to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 4.

It is further agreed upon on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla that no vessel of any description whatever belonging to the Sawunt Waree State shall be allowed to proceed to or from the port of Newty without first being examined by a person or persons who will be appointed for that purpose by the British authority, and also that a guard of British troops shall be stationed at the port of Newty for the same purpose.

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ARTICLE 5.

It is also agreed upon on the part of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla, his heirs and successors, that if at any time hereafter any of his subjects shall be guilty of piratical acts, the forts of Raree and Newty shall be given up to the Honourable Company in like manner with Vingorla.

ARTICLE 6.

It is further agreed on the part of the Honourable Company that as soon as the British troops shall be put in possession of the fort of Vingorla the blockading squadron shall be withdrawn, and the ports in the Sawunt Waree State shall be opened for the free trade of the subjects of the Honourable Company and the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla.

ARTICLE 7.

British merchants shall be allowed the free liberty of passing and repassing the territories of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla with their effects, merchandizes, carriages, and beasts of burden upon paying the same land tolls as paid by the natural subjects of the Rajah, and no more upon any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

The British troops and subjects residing within the territory of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla shall not be obliged to pay a greater price for the produce of his country than the natural subjects of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 9.

That British subjects residing within the territories of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla shall be solely amenable to the British authority, and any offences they may commit shall, on a representation from the Rajah to the officer commanding, be duly attended to; and the like to be observed on the part of the British towards the subjects of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 10.

All military stores of every denomination, and all supplies of provisions and Europe articles imported for the use of the British officers and troops residing in the Sawunt Waree State, to be allowed to pass duty free.

In witness hereof, we, the undersigned Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, and Courtland Schuyler, Esq., Captain in his Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, have signed the present Agreement, and have caused our respective seals to be set thereto.

Done at the village of Mardoor, in the district of Santaida, Sawunt Waree State, on the 3rd day of October 1812.

Additional Article.

It is further agreed upon that private property of every description belonging to subjects of the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla within the limits of the fort of Vingorla and battery of Gunaramo Tembe ceded to the British shall be respected; and further, that the British authority will not afford its protection to any of the subjects of the Bhonsla who may be guilty of offences against the Sawunt Waree State; the latter part of this Article to be observed by the Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla towards British subjects.

The Company's Wafer Seal.

The Govr. Genl.'s Small Seal.

(Signed) MINTO.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 15th day of January 1813.

(Signed) J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

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No. XXVI.

No. XXVI.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the REGENCY of SAWUNT WAREE on the part of RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLA, settled by MAJOR GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GRANT KEIR, K. M. T., on the part of the British Government, and by RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLA on the part of government of Sawunt Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government, on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the REGENCY of SAWUNT WAREE on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the State of Waree.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the principality and the territory of Sawunt Waree.

ARTICLE 3.

The Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt agrees not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the knowledge or consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla agrees not to commit aggressions on any one; if by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 7.

The Treaty of ten Articles concluded at Mardoor between Captain Courtland Schuyler and Rajah Phond Sawunt Bhonsla on the 3rd October 1812 is hereby confirmed; but Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, having

perfect confidence in the justice of the British Government, agrees that if any of his subjects be guilty of crimes within the territories of the British Government, they shall be tried and punished by the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas frequent depredations have been committed in the British territory by subjects of the State of Sawunt Waree, the Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla agrees never to employ in the service of the government of Sawunt Waree Sumbajee Sawunt or Babna Gopaul, the principal instigators of those depredations. The Regency further engages to deliver up to the British Government such of the perpetrators of those depredations as may be in their power to apprehend, and whose names have been given in by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. It is further stipulated and agreed that all subjects of the State of Sawunt Waree who may in future be guilty of plundering the territories of the British Government, or any of its allies, are to be given up to the British Government to be punished according to the laws of that government; and in the event of the real criminals not being given up, the amount of the property plundered is to be paid by the government of Sawunt Waree to the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Regency on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla cedes in perpetuity to the British Government the forts of Raree (Eshwuntghur) and Newty, together with the lands round those forts, which have hitherto belonged to their jurisdiction, comprehending the districts of Pant and Ajgaum, and the whole lines of sea-coast from the Karlee River to Vingorla, and from Vingorla to the Portuguese territory; and as Sumbajee Sawunt and Babna Gopaul are unable to reimburse the claims of the British Government, out of consideration to the Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, those claims are expressly relinquished on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

As a further security against a renewal of the depredations committed by the subjects of the Sawunt Waree government, the Regency, on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees to admit any British detachment that may be thought necessary by the British Government

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into any part of the territory of Sawunt Waree, and to afford it every assistance, seizing plunderers and freebooters.

Nos. XXVI. & XXVII.

Concluded at Majgaum, 17th February 1819.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT KEIR,
Major General.

The above Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, was agreed to by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonslæ Bahadoor Sardesay, with the approval of Nerbudda Bai and Saveetree Bai.

Approved by the Govr. Genl. of India in Council on 24th April 1819.

No. XXVII.

TREATY with the REGENCY of SAWUNT WAREE, dated the 17th February 1820.

Articles of Agreement stipulated and agreed upon between the Honourable East India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Waree on the part of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, settled by Captain Gideon Hutchinson, in charge of the Political duties, on the part of the British Government, and by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, on the part of the government of Sawunt Waree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government, on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Waree on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government, in token of its friendship towards the Sawunt Waree State, and to evince that it demanded the cession of the Ajgaum and Pant districts, ceded by the Treaty concluded on the 17th February 1819, for the sole purpose of putting an effectual stop to the depredations committed in the Honourable Company's territories by the subjects of the Sawunt Waree State, does hereby restore to Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor the Ajgaum and Pant districts, (with the exception of the forts of Eshwuntghur (Raree) and Newty, and the villages forming the line of the sea-coast), and the undermentioned villages of the Boordavee district, in perpetuity, *viz.*, the inland villages of the Ajgaum district, Ajgaum, Asoolee, Manoos, Urioundy, Tuhoanny, Terrawanny, Kenslay, and Gooldeway; the inland villages of the Pant district, Pant, Tayndoolee, Chandwan, and Kurnuthee; and of the Boordavee district, the villages Wurroos, Kuswun, Wussurgaum, Hussaul, Koonday, Purvay, Kassurrul, and Gauree-warreetururdy.

ARTICLE 2.

It is expressly agreed, and it is stipulated on the part of the Regency, for and in behalf of Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, that no person of, or belonging to the abovenamed places, and others that may be hereafter given on any account or cause whatsoever, shall be responsible, or punished for any acts committed or done by orders, or sanction, or cognizance of the Honourable Company prior to the date of their being delivered to the possession of the Sawunt Waree State.

The above Treaty, consisting of two Articles, was agreed to and concluded by Rajah Khem Sawunt Bhonsla Bahadoor, Sardesay of Coodall and its dependencies, with the approval of Nerbudda Bai and Saveetree Bai, at Sawunt Waree, the 17th day of February 1820, corresponding to Thursday, the third of Rubbelaker, in the year Soorsun Ashreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Captain,*
In Charge, Political Duties.

Note.—The above Treaty was confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th March 1820.

No. XXVIII.

Agreement made and concluded by Captain Gideon Hutchinson on the part of the Honourable East India Company, Rajesoree Ramchundra Pant Malhar and Buchajee Anunt on the part of the Curvee Durbar and Rajesoree Vishnoo Bhut Mayrwankur Naroram Pantgamkur on the part of the Waree Durbar, establishing the revenue payable to the Fort of Pursadhghur or Rangnay from the District of Manugaum, south of the Coodal River; Sawunt Waree, 16th March 1820.

	GRAIN.			Total.	Cash.	Total.
	COOMLA.		IMPOST.			
	Suat Crop.	Geemrias Crop.	Malmey Khoree.			
					Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Manugaum	30 1 0	5 0 0	.....	35 1 0	.....	.....
Jharap	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....
Nanayhe	4 1 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	5 2 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Baunurday	2 0 0	0 2 0	.....	2 2 0	.....	.....
Salgaum	5 1 0	1 1 0	.....	6 2 0	.....	.....
Total fifty churrays and two carideys				50 2 0	15 0 0	15 0 0

The payment of the grain and cash to be made according to ancient usage.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Captain,*
In Charge Political Duties.

SAWUNT WAREE.

No.

No. XXIX.

Agreement made and concluded by Captain Gideon Hutchinson on the part of the Curveer Durbar, and har and Buchajee Anunt on the part of the Waree Durbar, establishing the revenue payable to the March 1820.

	GRAIN.						Total.
	Coomla.		Impost.				
	Surd or Monsoon Crop.	Gumas Crop.	Sur Daysh-mookhee.	Dohahya.	Mal Moy-khooree.		
Seersoengay	12 0 0	0 0 10	0 2 8½	1 0 17	2 0 0	15 3 15½	
Wurlay	21 0 0	0 2 10	1 0 6½	2 0 13	2 2 0	27 1 0	
Kulmeest	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 16	1 1 12	2 0 0	18 0 8	
Wowulleeya	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4	0 2 8	1 2 0	8 1 12	
Daywasoo	6 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 12	1 2 0	8 3 18	
Parpolee	14 0 0	1 2 0	0 3 2	1 2 4	2 0 0	19 3 6	
Kaysurree	21 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 10	2 1 0	2 2 0	28 1 10	
Santolee	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 12	0 1 4	0 3 0	4 0 16	
Buwulat	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	1 1 0	7 0 0	
Danolee	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 12	0 1 4	0 3 0	4 0 16	
Oopurwurr..	10 1 0	0 2 10	0 1 3½	1 0 7	2 0 0	14 1 0½	
Sangaylee	43 0 0	1 1 0	2 0 17	4 1 14	3 0 0	53 3 11	
Kalaylee	28 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 18	2 1 16	2 2 0	30 2 14	
Ambaygaum	11 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 9	1 0 18	1 2 0	15 2 7	
Mahakholee	5 3 0	0 0 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	1 0 0	7 2 9	
Kandoolee	6 0 0	0 0 10	0 1 4½	0 2 9	1 0 0	8 0 3½	
Moray	10 2 0	0 0 10	0 2 2½	0 2 5	1 2 0	13 0 17½	
Sowpore	7 0 0	0 1 15	0 1 9½	0 2 19½	1 0 0	9 2 4½	
Wusolee	13 0 0	0 2 16	0 2 4½	1 1 9	2 0 0	17 2 13½	
Wansee	4 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 18	0 1 16	0 2 0	5 2 14	
Sankurrur	4 2 0	0 0 5	0 0 18½	0 1 16½	0 2 0	5 2 19½	
Total three hundred and twenty-four bhurrays one candy and five kooroons ...						324 1 5	

The cash payments to be in the following mode:—Five annas in every Rupee in the every Rupee in the month of Pous; three annas in every Rupee in the month of Choitree. the Wurree and Natchnee grain in the month of Pous; the Geemwas rice in the month the village of Seevapore in the kothie admeasurement; the remainder in the several parties is to be made and division made accordingly to it, and the respective shares of the months, and within thirty days after the receipt of the order at the villages the above to be made in cash at the rate of eight Rupees and two quarters per bhurray, and in fail All bonds or other papers on account of the current or past year's revenue taken by or the month of Asween last to the present date, are hereby null and void. The Article be of no effect. The grain and cash as above written are year by year to be paid to the revenue remitted. The quantity of grass upon each burray of the Coomla to be (182) ters per thousand. The Waree Durbar to exercise the sovereignty excepting in the

Finally signed and concluded this 24th day of March 1820.

XXIX.

of the Honourable East India Company, Rajesoree Ramchundra Punt Mul-Rajesoree Vushnoo Bhut Mayrwankur and Naroram Pantgamkur on the Fort of Munohurghur from the District of Munohur; Sawunt Waree, 6th

CASH.

Imposts.																					Total.		
Nukthab or fixed sum			Mushut-puttee.			Phanus.			Bojay Dust.			Toop.			Kagud-baha			Khood Mussalla.			Havildar Dussara.			Carcoonee.					
10	2	2	3	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	46	1	2
15	1	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	15	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	21	0	0	71	0	0
10	2	1	3	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	10	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	52	2	1
2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	20	3	2
2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	21	3	2
10	2	1	3	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	10	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	50	2	1
10	2	1	5	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	21	0	0	67	3	1
2	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	15	2	2
4	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	26	0	0
2	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	15	3	2
8	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	38	2	3
28	1	2	10	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	32	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	40	0	0	119	1	2
19	2	3½	6	3	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	17	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	25	0	0	83	0	3½
6	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	38	0	3
2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	22	2	0
1	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	18	2	1
5	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	7	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	36	1	1
8	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	29	1	0
8	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	9	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	45	3	0
2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	14	3	2
1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	13	3	2
Total eight hundred and forty-nine Rupees two and a half annas																											849	0	2½

month of Shrawun; four annas in every Rupee in the month of Asween; four annas in The payments in grain in the following mode:—The surd rice in the month of Kartick; of Veshak; and the Condolee measurement. One quarter of the Coomla grain to be paid at villages in the Aoonay measure. In the event of a failure of the crop a survey by both Kolhapore and Waree States. The revenue orders are to be issued on the 1st of the above payments are to be made, In default of the non-issue of the revenue orders the payment ure of the payments above ten kooroons per burray to be added to the amount payable. being with the mamlutdar and others under the fort of Munohur, bearing date in from pointing out that both Durbars were to make a survey in case of a failure of the crop, is to fort of Munohur; the villages, when wholly uncultivated, are to be exempted, and the one hundred and eighty-two bundles, the commutation rate Rupees one and three quar- village Seevapore. In exchange of Seevapore the village of Ambaygaum is given.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Captain,*
In Charge Political Duties.

SAWUNT WAREE.

No. XXX.

No. XXX.

The Vakeels of the Kolhapore Durbar having proposed that the Waree Durbar should relinquish their right of sovereignty in the village of Seevapore for the following reasons :—

1*st*.—That the village for the last thirty years had been under the complete authority of the fort of Munohur.

2*nd*.—That the lands are cultivated and the village mostly inhabited by the garrison of Munohurghur.

3*rd*.—The extreme probability of immediate and never ending disputes between the soldiers of both States from the irritated feelings entertained by each.

4*th*.—That as the government granary is to be situated in that village, it would be highly desirable that the Kolhapore officers should be exempted from foreign jurisdiction.

5*th*.—That as the village was close under the fort, the presence of a guard from Sawunt Waree would be detrimental to the safety of the fort.

The Waree Durbar had no objection if the subjoined arrangements were acceded to :—

Article 1.

That as the sovereignty was to be relinquished *in toto*, it was desirable the Kolhapore Durbar should also relinquish its rights and claims to a village.

Article 2.

That as the village of Seevapore was esteemed of importance to the safety of the fort, they, in an equal degree, held in similar importance the village of Ambaygaum.

Article 3.

That the ancient village receipts of the revenue from Seevapore to the Waree State, and store of Ambaygaum to the Kolhapore State, should be the basis of the exchange in adjusting the revenue.

The difference on examination of the ancient village records is none or little.

The Kolhapore revenue from Ambaygaum being bhurrays 7-1-0, and Rupees 13-1-3.

The Waree revenue from Seevapore being bhurrays 7-0-0, and Rupees 26-0-0¼.

The difference by the present agreement is thus:—

The Waree Durbar relinquishes its revenue from Seevapore.

Grain bhurrays 4-3-12½, Rupees 28-3.

The Kolhapore Durbar relinquishes its revenue from Ambaygaum.

Grain bhurrays 15-2-7, Rupees 38-3.

An excess only of bhurrays 10-2-13 in lieu of the advantages of the sole sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Seevapore.

In avoidance of the future disputes the above arrangements were made and concluded.

(Sd.) G. HUTCHINSON, *Captain*,
In Charge, Political Duties.

SAWUNT WAREE,
The 24th March 1820.

No. XXXI.

SUBSTANCE of a MEMORANDUM of RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLA BAHADOOR, Sardesay Prant Coodall and Mehals; Soosun Sullasheen Myatyn-wu-Uluf.

My country has been thrown into disorder and confusion more than once through my own misconduct, and the Honourable Company now, at my request, undertakes to restore my authority. I therefore engage to act up to the following conditions, on which alone the assistance of the Honourable Company is extended to me:—

ARTICLE 1.

I will appoint Vittul Rao Mahadeo Suchnees, my karbarree, to manage the affairs of my State, and I will not remove him without the consent of the British Government.

SAWUNT WAREE.

No. XXXI.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever measures of reform for the reduction of my expenses or those of my State, and whatever arrangements for the satisfaction of those whom my misgovernment has rendered discontented, the said karbarree may advise, and the British Government may sanction, I will authorize and act up to, and enforce, and I will offer no obstructions whatever, and I will engage to the utmost of my ability and power always to support the said minister in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

ARTICLE 3.

If I fail in either of these conditions I shall have deservedly forfeited the friendship and confidence of the British Government, with whom it will then remain to make a suitable arrangement for the State, preserving the musnud to my son acording to the Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever extra expenses are required on account of troops, or for any other causes relative to the settlement of the principality, I agree to defray.

The above four Articles I agree to; Chundree 2nd Shaban Oorf Posh Shud Tretiah Shekkah 1754, Nundunnam Suwuntsurre; 25th December 1832. The memorandum executed on the 19th instant did not contain the name of the karbarree appointed, in consequence of which this memorandum is drawn up and the first destroyed.

Seal.

Approved by the Bombay Government on 15th January 1833.

No. XXXII.

AGREEMENT entered into between ALEXANDER ELPHINSTON, ESQ., Collector of Zillah Rutnagherry, and UJUM RAJAH KHEM SAWUNT BHONSLA BAHADOOR, Sardesay of Prant Coodall, Sumsthan Soondur Waree (Sawunt Waree, dated 25th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myatyu-wu-Uluf (corresponding with the 15th September A. D. 1838).

ARTICLE 1.

Ujum Rajah Bahadoor does hereby renounce all claim to the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which he has hitherto levied within as well as on the borders of the territory of the Waree Sumsthan; hereafter the Rajah Bahadoor has no claim to the above mentioned items of customs.

ARTICLE 2.

Ujum Rajah Bahadoor does hereby make over to the British Government the right of establishing nakas on the frontier of the Waree Umul, and the territory consisting of Perne and other mehals now held by the Portuguese of Goa, and of levying customs there, as also of levying sea customs at the port of Banda. The British Government can levy the customs according to its own rules, and in any manner it pleases, to which levy the Rajah Bahadoor is not to raise any objection on any account.

ARTICLE 3.

With the exception of the places mentioned in Article 2 of this agreement, the levy of land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods at all other places in the Waree Sumsthan Umul, is abolished.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government shall annually make a certain payment to the Rajah Bahadoor in lieu of the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which the Waree Sumsthan hitherto levied, and of the huks which the hukdars received direct after examining the collections for the three years, *viz.*, 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37, and after fixing the average, or a third of the total thereof, the amount of the average shall be annually paid to the Rajah Bahadoor.

SAWUNT WAREE.

No. XXXII.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah Bahadoor having signified his wish to the British Government that articles imported from Goa, for his own use, and for the use of his durrukdars, might be exempted from customs as long as the customs did not exceed Rupees five hundred, the British Government complied with the request; and with a view to avoid constant trouble, the British Government agrees to pay annually to the Rajah Bahadoor, on account of the remission, a sum of Rupees five hundred in cash in addition to the amount of average alluded to in Article 4, and therefore the Rajah Bahadoor is not to raise any dispute on account of the above exemption.

ARTICLE 6.

If the British Government should give orders to re-establish the levy of land customs in its own dominions, the Rajah Bahadoor is at liberty to levy customs within his territory at all land nakas, with the exception of the abovementioned nakas, on the Waree and Goa frontier and seaports, which have been made over to the British Government for the purpose of establishing nakas. If the British Government should not issue orders to levy land customs in its own dominions, the Rajah Bahadoor is not at liberty to levy them within his own territory. But should a decision (for levying) be passed (by the British Government), then the difference between the average of the customs of the frontier and seaport nakas, and the average agreed to be paid to the Rajah Bahadoor in Article 4, that is, the average of the customs of the nakas at which the Rajah Bahadoor may commence levying customs, is not to be paid to him by the British Government.

The above are the six Articles agreed upon.

Dated 25th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir (*15th September* A.D. 1838)

Small Seal of the Waree State.

Confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 12th October 1838.

No. XXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the CHIEFTAIN of Sawunt Waree, to RICHARD SPOONER, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, dated 15th September 1838. No. XXXIII

You have come to Waree and represented to me that my country is sorely vexed by the depredations of lawless rebels, and that the finances of the State and also other matters are in great disorder; that therefore, under instructions from the Bombay government, you had come to Waree, and that, until you had settled the country and made good arrangements with respect to all affairs of the State, you intended to have the entire management of my country and issue every order respecting it through the Minister Moro Punt Leleh, and you asked me whether I had any objections to the measure.

In reply I beg to observe that great friendship has from olden time existed between the Honourable Company's and my government; and in order that my State may not sustain any loss, and may eventually be made over to me again in the same manner as I have hitherto enjoyed it, your government have sent you here to settle the country, and you have explicitly explained to me the measures which they intend to adopt, and that you intend to have the entire management of the country until it is settled and brought into good order.

By the adoption of the above measure my State will not sustain any loss, therefore I am willing that you and the Minister Moro Crustu Leleh should take the entire management of the country, and govern it justly and according to the existing customs and usages of the country.

Great friendship exists personally between me and yourself, and I have every confidence in you. I am therefore desirous that you alone should carry the above measures into effect, and that you should remain here until the country is settled, and having accomplished this, that you should restore the country to me, and that you should not leave me until the country is made over again to me. If any other gentleman comes here to manage the entire affairs of the country, it will be derogatory to my own personal dignity and to that of my State.

SAWUNT WAREE.

No. XXXIII.

Therefore I trust you will make arrangements that no other gentleman may be sent to conduct this business, but that you, having settled the country and made every arrangement respecting it, will restore it again to me the same as before, and that the Treaty entered between the Honourable Company and my government in A. D. 1819 be respected, and that the protection of the Honourable Company may be always continued to me and to my State.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

THE Southern Mahratta jaghiredars consist of three large families, the Putwurdhun, the Bhawa, and the Gorepuray. Of these the Putwurdhun of Sanglee enjoys first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. The others have second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences their own subjects only.

The Putwurdhun.—The founder of this family was Huree Bhut, a Concanee Brahmin, who became the family priest of the Gorepurays of Inchulkurunjee, and whose three sons Govind Huree, Ramchunder Huree, and Trimbuk Huree, rose to military command under the first Peishwa and received grants of land on condition of military service. The first grant of land, which was of the value of Rupees 25,20,568, was in the name of Govind Huree, but the Peishwa subsequently divided it in unequal portions between Govind Huree and his two nephews, Pursram Bhow, the most celebrated of all the Mahratta Generals, son of Ramchunder Rao, and Neelkunt Rao, son of Trimbuk Huree. To Govind Huree was assigned Meeruj, to Pursram Bhow was given Tasgaon, and Koorundwar to Neelkunt Rao.

In 1782 Meeruj descended to Chintamun Rao, grandson of Govind Huree, a child of six years of age; during his minority the estate was managed by his uncle Gungadhur Rao. When Chintamun Rao came of age he quarrelled with his uncle, who attempted to keep him out of his rights. Eventually the estate was divided between them, the uncle retaining Meeruj, and Chintamun Rao taking Sanglee. The revenues of Sanglee were Rupees 6,35,178, and of Meeruj Rupees 4,79,798, and these estates were respectively subject to a service of 1,920 and 1,219 horse.

On the death of Pursram Bhow of Tasgaon the estate descended to his son Ramchunder; but in the year 1811 a share was given by the Peishwa to Gunput Rao, a younger son. Two estates were thus formed, Jamkhundee, held by Ramchunder, yielding a revenue of Rupees 4,54,160

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

and subject to a service of 1,278 horse, and Tasgaon, with a revenue of Rupees 2,08,776, held by Gunput Rao, subject to a service of 640 horse.

In 1812 the estate of Koorundwar was also divided, a half share, Shedbal, being given by the Peishwa to Gunput Rao, the nephew of Neelkunt Rao. The Koorundwar share yielded a revenue of Rupees 1,27,089, and was subject to a service of 280 horse. The revenues of Shedbal were Rupees 1,00,691, and the contingent due was 280 horse.

The power of the Putwurdhuns had for some time excited the jealousy of the Peishwa, who attempted to strip them of their rights. Rebellion was several times threatened, and at last in 1812 the Putwurdhuns asked the interference of the British Government. Through the mediation of Mr. Elphinstone an engagement (No. XXXIV.) was drawn up, by which the family, together with the other jaghiredars of the Southern Mahratta country, were secured in their possessions on condition of rendering stipulated service, and the Peishwa engaged to abstain from interference with their administration.

At the time of the Peishwa's overthrow, therefore, there were six separate estates held by members of the Putwurdhun family. With the Chiefs of these estates three engagements (Nos. XXXV., XXXVI., and XXXVII.) were concluded in 1819, by which the number of horsemen they were required to furnish was reduced to one-fourth, and in lieu of the others, cash was to be paid at the rate of Rupees 300 for each horse, or land was to be assigned. The engagements also bound them to dependence on the British Government, to whom all quarrels were to be referred. With exception of the Chief of Sanglee, who gave up lands yielding Rupees 1,35,000, all the others elected to furnish the contingents required.

In 1820 the estate of Meeruj was, with the sanction of the British Government, divided into four shares, and the service of horse proportionately assigned. Two of these shares lapsed in 1842 and 1845 from failure of male issue, and two now remain, one held by Gungadhur Rao of Meeruj, and the other by Luchmun Rao Appa Saheb.

The Jamkhundee estate also was divided in 1821 by the formation of the separate estate of Chinchnee, which was assigned to Govind Rao Nana Saheb, nephew of Ramchunder Rao. Chinchnee lapsed in 1836. Tasgaon also lapsed in 1848.

In the remaining estates the maintenance of a contingent force was commuted (No. XXXVIII.) in 1849 to a money payment. Since the conclusion of that engagement the estate of Shedbal, after having once been continued by adoption in 1820, lapsed in 1850. The following are the sums now paid :—

Name of Chief.	Estate.	Revenue.	Sum paid in lieu of horse.
	Jamkhundee ...	2,50,000	20,840 10
	Meeruj	1,50,000	12,557 13
Luchmun Rao ...	Ditto	80,000	6,412 8
	Koorundwar ...	1,50,000	9,618 12
	Sanglee	3,50,000	.....

The Putwurdhun family, with exception of the Chief of Jamkhundee, whose conduct was suspicious, behaved well in the mutinies of 1857. To each of them the perpetuation of his family by adoption has been guaranteed (No. XXXIX.).

The Bhawa.—Nurgoond and Ramdroog are two of the strongest forts in the Concan, which were occupied by the Mahrattas in their early struggles. Appajee Sooroo was governor of both forts, and he procured the appointment of his friend Ram Rao Dajee to Nurgoond, in which, after some changes of fortune and the lapse of about 20 years, his son Jogee Rao and his grand-nephew Bhasker Rao were confirmed by the Peishwa Madho Rao Bullal. The estates at that time, 1753, which were managed by Bhasker Rao, by whom Jogee Rao was supported, yielded Rupees 2,47,251, and were subject to a service of 350 horsemen. Bhasker Rao was succeeded by his son Vencut Rao, who continued to manage the estate, supporting Jogee Rao, and afterwards his grandson Ram Rao. These arrangements continued till 1778, when the country was brought under subjection by Hyder Ali, but in 1784 Tippoo Sultan made further

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

demands. These were resisted, in consequence of which the fort was blockaded by Tippoo. After a siege of seven months, Vencut Rao surrendered, and, in violation of the terms of capitulation, was carried off a prisoner with his whole family by Tippoo. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1792 Vencut Rao was released, and the Peishwa restored to him Nurgoond and lands yielding Rupees 1,27,114, and granted to Ram Rao the fort of Ramdroog, with lands yielding Rupees 26,000.

The two branches of the family continued to enjoy their respective shares till 1810, when the Peishwa made a new division of the lands in equal shares to Vencut Rao and Narain Rao, the son of Ram Rao. On the fall of the Peishwa the estates were continued to these two Chiefs by an engagement (No. XL.) dated 9th June 1821.

Narain Rao died in 1827 without male issue and without having obtained permission to adopt a son. The estate was therefore placed under attachment. But his widow was afterwards allowed to adopt Hurrihur Rao, the younger son of the Chief of Nurgoond, who took the name of Ram Rao, retaining the management of the estate for his life. Ram Rao is the present Chief of Ramdroog. He continued faithful during the mutinies, and has received a Sunnud (No. XXXIX.) guaranteeing to him the privilege of adoption. His revenues amount to about Rupees 50,000.

Vencut Rao was succeeded in Nurgoond by his son Dadajee Rao, and he by his son Bhasker Rao, elder brother of the Rajah of Ramdroog. In 1857 he murdered Mr. Manson, the Political Agent, for which he was hanged and his estate was confiscated.

The Gorepuray of Moodhole.—The Gorepuray family rose to eminence under the Mahomedan kings of Beejapore, from whom they received their estates. They were the most determined opponents of Sevajee during his early conquests, but on the overthrow of the Mahomedan power they joined the Mahrattas and accepted military command from the Peishwa.

In 1815 the then Chief of Moodhole, Narain Rao, died, and was succeeded by his son Vencut Rao, who was selected by the Peishwa in preference to the elder son, Govind Rao, by a junior wife. On the fall of the Peishwa, the estate was continued to Vencut Rao under an engagement (No. XLI.) similar to that made with the Putwurdhuns, and

in 1850 a money payment of Rupees 2,617-14 a year was substituted (No. XXXVIII.) for the service with horsemen. Vencut Rao died in 1853, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, to whom has been guaranteed (No. XXXIX.) the privilege of adoption. The revenues of the estate are about Rupees 1,00,000.

The Nepancekur.—Sidojee Rao, with whom the British Government made an engagement (No. XLII.) similar to that concluded with the other jaghiredars, died without heirs, and his estate lapsed to government.

No. XXXIV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT* entered into by the HONOURABLE M. ELPHINSTONE, in the name of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, on behalf of the PEISHWA, with the jaghiredars of the Southern Mahratta country, in July and August 1812, commonly called "The AGREEMENT of PUNDERPORE."

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages that no notice shall be taken of past offences by His Highness the Peishwa, and also that the jaghiredars shall not be molested by the revival of old claims of a pecuniary nature or otherwise. On the other hand, the jaghiredars promise never to revive any former claims on His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 2.

The jaghiredars engage to restore promptly all usurped lands without exception, and to relinquish all revenues which they enjoy without Sunnuds. Their Sunnuds to be examined for this purpose, and any grounds

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* This document corresponds with that printed at page 88 of Vol. III. The original agreement is supposed to have been burnt with the Poona Residency in 1817. This copy is taken from a draft agreement appended to a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Lord Minto, dated 9th July 1812, and corresponds with a copy in the possession of one of the jaghiredars. It may therefore be accepted as genuine.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XXXIV.

they may offer for mitigation to be hereafter investigated. Under this Article all lands which are held in kamavis are to be restored to the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 3.

The jaghiredars engage to serve His Highness the Peishwa according to the former practice of the Mahratta Empire, as laid down in the Tynat Zabitas.

ARTICLE 4.

The jaghiredars are to carry on no hostilities whatever, unless authorized by His Highness the Peishwa; and should any occasion arise for private wars among themselves, they promise to submit their disputes to the Peishwa, and to abide by His Highness's decision.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government pledges itself that the jaghiredars shall retain undisturbed possession of their Sunnudee lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peishwa with fidelity, and also promises to use its influence to induce His Highness to restore them to favour, and to treat them with due consideration, on the same terms.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Peishwa has entrusted all the negotiations affecting the preceding questions to the British Resident, who has been instructed by the Right Honourable the Governor General to carry them into effect, and to see that they are punctually observed.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

(A true translation)

(Signed) R. CLOSE,
Assistant Resident.

NOTE.—The above terms were agreed to by the jaghiredars of the Southern Mahratta country in July and August 1812. The Chief of Tasgaon was not included in this agreement.

No. XXXV.

MEMORANDUM of Terms granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to CHINTAMUN RAO APPAH PUTWURDHUN regarding the lands which he held from the government of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the payment of his contingent, of his personal allowance, &c., bearing date the Arabic year 1219, A. D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

In the Arabic year 1213 a settlement was concluded, and a letter and memorandum on the part of the British Government were despatched from Punderpore. In the 3rd Article of that memorandum it is written that you are to serve the Peishwa according to the ancient custom of the Mahratta Empire, as it appears in your Tynat Zabita. With reference to that agreement it has now been settled that you shall serve with (450 horse) one-fourth of the contingent of troops, for the maintenance of which you now hold lands; or that in lieu of such service you shall pay to the government in ready money, at the rate of Rupees 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number, or that you shall relinquish an equivalent in land, whereupon you having agreed to give up the amount of the allowances in land, you will now make over the said land to the government according to a separate Schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

As long as you remain faithful and true to government your lands shall be continued to you without interruption. This stipulation was contained in the 5th Article of the Terms of Punderpore and is hereby confirmed. A Sunnud to this effect, issued by the Most Noble the Governor General, will be made over to you.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to Government for consideration: it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision. This Article corresponds with the 4th clause of the Terms of Punderpore, which is hereby confirmed.

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ARTICLE 4.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other crimes. This Article is an essential condition of the present Agreement, you must therefore indispensably maintain the good order of your country.

ARTICLE 5.

You will continue all rights within our jaghire, whether belonging to the State or to individuals, all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), &c., and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government.

ARTICLE 6.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall, on enquiry, be delivered up to you; and should any offenders against the government, or criminals belonging to its territory, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers; and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa. It will attend to any of your representations, and will decide equitably upon them; you shall in no respect suffer injury, but will of course be supported as far as it is just.

ARTICLE 8.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam situated within the lands of government shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

The above written eight Articles are agreed to, 15*th May* 1819, *corresponding to* 19*th Rujjub.*

ARTICLES of STIPULATION on the transfer of lands to the amount of Rupees 1,35,000 in lieu of contingent of 450 required by the Tynat Zabita, dated Beejapore, 12th December 1820.

The giving up of Shapore, which was desirable from its proximity to the cantonment of Belgaum, being objected to by Chintamun Rao, it is engaged as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be no spirit dealing in Shapore.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be no mint or coinage in Shapore to prevent objections regarding the currency.

ARTICLE 3.

No equivalent to be required from the British Government on account of these two items.

ARTICLE 4.

The Collector will fix villages in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, with the exception of Shapore, to be given up to the amount of Rupees 10,775-1-68 required to complete the sum of Rupees 1,35,000. Villages to be given up which contain toddy trees, in order to prevent future collision, and the nemnook or village payments to be deducted in the estimation of their value.

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ARTICLE 5.

The large petta of Shapore near the cantonment shall aid in the supply of coolies and bullocks that may be required for military purposes.

ARTICLE 6.

The Collector of Dharwar will deliver over all the lands held under attachment, which are to be relinquished on security being furnished for such other lands being given (by three instalments of one month each) as shall be found requisite to complete the necessary sum, (Rupees 1,35,000), the deductions on account of police and nemnook expenditure being included in the calculation.

ARTICLE 7.

The revenues of the relinquished lands are entered according to the data furnished from the Collector's office at Dharwar; and the Vakeel having represented that the revenues may be found to be somewhat greater on examination, it is stipulated that should such be the case, there will be a proportional deduction made in the lands remaining to be transferred to the Company in the Shapore Mehal.

AGREEMENT made by CHINTAMUN RAO PANDOORUNG, Soorsun Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf (1229 Fuslee).

I was a Sirdar and subject under the Peishwa. The Peishwa's government was set aside, and that of the Company established. My jaghire has with the other territories come under the British Government. I will serve the British Government, as I may be directed, with fidelity and attachment, with such lands as may be graciously bestowed on me. I shall not maintain connexion with, or dependence on, the Peishwa. I shall not hereafter make any claims according to the former Tynat Zabita. I relinquish the claim I made formerly of my relations the Miritchkur, Tasgaonkur, Koorundwarkur, Sirdars, being under my authority. I accept only whatever jaghire the British Government may be pleased to grant me, and I beg a memorandum for the continuance of it, by which I will permanently abide. This is the agreement.

Abstract Statement of the Revenues of the Districts finally ceded from the Jaghirè of Chintamun Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Sanglee, to the British Government in June 1821, *and attached to the Dharwar Collectorate to make good the annual sum of Rupees* 1,35,000, *net produce, in lieu of the service of his quota of horse.*

Number.	Districts.	No. of Villages.			Kumal Amount.	Actual Gross Produce.			Total.	Deductions.			Remains, Net Produce.
		Mouzas.	Muzras.	Total.		Land Revenue.	Bajee Bab.	Sayer.		District Establishment, &c., charges.	Wurshasun, nemnook, &c., &c.	Total Deductions.	
1	Pergunnah New Hoobloe	41	6	47	67,599 9½	52,181 4½	4,684 5	12,912 4½	69,771 15	4,547 7½	3,181 8	7,728 10½	62,049 4½
2	Pergunnah Turus ...	46	4	50	47,396 11¼	34,192 13½	418 15½	6,437 14	41,049 10½	2,536 6¾	2,975 9	5,511 15¾	35,537 10¾
3	Pergunnah Burdal ...	16	...	16	10,937 8	7,656 2½	.....	.....	7,656 2½	392 15½	.....	392 15½	7,263 3
4	Pergunnah Bumegutta...	11	...	11	3,279 9	8,680 7¼	25 4	409 13	9,115 8¼	591 0¼	38 2½	629 2¾	8,486 5½
5	Sirdeshgut of Gopunkope	5	...	5	17,896 12	14,162 0½	.....	266 2¾	14,428 3¼	935 11¼	517 9½	1,453 4¾	12,974 14½
6	In the Pergunnah of Shapore.	6	1	7	.....	9,321 10½	.....	.....	9,321 10½	633 0¾	.....	633 0¾	8,688 9½
		125	11	136	....	1,26,194 6½	5,128 8½	20,026 3½	1,51,349 0¾	9,636 9¾	6,712 8	16,349 1¾	1,35,000 0

(Signed), J. MACLEOD,
First Assistant.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XXXV.

Putwurdhun.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. XXXVI.

Putwurdhun.

No. XXXVI.

TERMS granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to GUNPUT RAO BAPPOO PUTWURDHUN regarding the lands which he held from the Peishwa's government for the payment of his contingent, of his personal allowance, &c., and regarding the future arrangement of his jaghire, and the execution of the Agreement concluded with him by Brigadier General T. Munro. Arabic year 1220.

ARTICLE 1.

According to ancient practice, you ought to serve with as many horse as your lands will maintain at Rupees 300 a horse; but as that would be more than you could accomplish, General Munro made the following declaration in the 13th Article of his Agreement:—"The Company does not exact service like the constant duty you used to do under the Peishwa; once in ten or fifteen years, when an important affair occurs, it is necessary to come to the Company's assistance; except in such times you shall not always be summoned." On this you have now requested that the terms of your service may not be left indistinct, and have stated your inability to act up to the full extent of the terms of your Tynat Zabita: it is therefore agreed that you shall be excused the service of three-fourths of your contingent, and shall serve constantly with the remaining fourth, 150 horse only. This is hereby confirmed by the government.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to Government at the established rate. If a detachment of 20 or 25 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and

Toombudra; but if at any time you should be required to do so you must go without objecting. On such occasions you will be furnished with money for the payment of your troops according to the estimated expense, which money is to be repaid to government in your own country.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action you will receive no compensation from government; all expenses are to be provided for out of the war allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limit as may be necessary; and in the event of disturbances in the districts adjoining to yours, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands. If any great disturbance should break out in your lands, you will receive assistance on your applying to government.

ARTICLE 6.

In the 10th Article of the Agreement with General Munro it is written that on your submitting to the British Government, your jaghire shall be continued to you on the former footing, and in the 14th Article is a similar engagement for the maintenance of your honour and dignity: it is therefore agreed that as long as you shall continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for your descendants in succession, it is to be represented to government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud without exacting any nuzzur. A separate Article has been executed on this head, which will be conformed to.

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ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam enam situated within the lands of government shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

ARTICLE 8.

You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals, all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue), &c., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam, and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment on satisfying yourself of his guilt. If any of the other persons above enumerated should be guilty of an offence, or if any of them should die without heirs, you will announce it to government, which will punish the guilty and "take possession of the vacant lands."*

ARTICLE 9.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other crimes. The government will not enquire into any trifling complaints that may arise in your jaghire. When any complaint is made, it will be referred to you, and you are to settle it equitably. If at any time your jaghire should fall into great disorder, and robberies should be committed without proper investigation and redress on your part, it will be necessary that arrangements should be made on the part of the government.

* Mahratta—"make arrangements."

ARTICLE 10.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 11.

In the 15th Article of your Agreement with General Munro it is agreed that if any persons of your district, or any of your dependants, should be guilty of offences, and should fly to the government or to any other person, they shall, on representation to government, be delivered up. It is therefore now agreed that if any offenders of your's escape to the lands of government, or to those of other persons, you are to represent it to government, and on enquiry they shall be delivered up; and should any offenders against the government, or criminals belonging to its territory, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers, and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them; you shall in no respect suffer injury, but will, of course, be supported as far as is just. To this effect it was promised by General Munro in the 4th Article of his Agreement, it is therefore inserted here.

ARTICLE 13.

It was agreed by General Munro that you should only serve on great occasions, such as occur once in the ten or fifteen years, nevertheless you have agreed to serve at all times with a fourth of your contingent; it is therefore determined to grant you, under the name of personal allowance (Zabita Tynat), lands yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 30,000, to commence from the 1st day of the current year.

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ARTICLE 14.

It was agreed by General Munro, in the 16th Article of his Agreement, that your disputes with your relations should be equitably adjusted; there is a stipulation in the 4th Article for the equitable division of Bhoze and Yekshumba, and an adjustment on these principles would exclude all considerations of delicacy: it is therefore resolved to put an end to the disputes between the Sirdars by the following grant to you, to commence from the 1st day of the current year, in full satisfaction of all your claims regarding the jaghire. If the village of Bhoze is not obtained for you from Gopal Rao you will receive lands yielding Rupees 6,400 a year, the addition of Rupees 300 to the value of the village being as a compensation for your disappointment. In lieu of the third share of Annapore, you will receive Rupees 1,300.

ARTICLE 15.

You applied to General Munro for an enam for the god Gunputtee at Tasgaon, it is therefore determined to grant, from the first day of this year, an enam of Rupees 2,000; Rupees 1,000 for the expenses of the daily sacrifices and annual ceremonies, and Rupees 1,000 for the expense of a band of music.

ARTICLE 16.

If it should appear that you were in the habit of receiving from the Peishwa's government exemptions from the payment of duties on flocks of sheep, on rice, cloth, and other articles required for your own use, you will on enquiry receive similar exemptions, but should these exemptions derange the system established for the country, they will not be granted.

ARTICLE 17.

The lands now granted to you for a personal Tynat, and for the purpose of accommodating your disputes with your family, do not involve the service of any horse in addition to the stipulated number of 150.

The above seventeen Articles are agreed to this 17*th of June* 1819, *Shaban* 23*rd*, 1820 *Arabic, in camp at Moochoondee, in the pergunnah of Jutt.*

No. XXXVII.

TERMS granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to KESSOW RAO BABA PUTWURDHUN regarding the lands which he held from the government of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the payment of his contingent, of his personal allowance, &c., bearing date the Arabic year 1219, A. D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

In the Arabic year 1213 a settlement was concluded, and a letter and a memorandum on the part of the British Government were despatched from Punderpore. In the three Articles of that memorandum it is written that you are to serve the Peishwa according to the custom of the Mahratta Empire, as it appears in your Tynat Zabita; but as the Sirdars would not be able to perform the serving according to the terms of their Tynat Zabitas it is now settled, out of consideration for them, that they shall serve with one-fourth of the contingent of troops, for the maintenance of which they hold lands, or that in lieu of such service they shall pay to government in ready money, at the rate of Rupees 300 a horse, the amount of the allowance of that number of troops, or that they shall relinquish an equivalent in land. Whereupon you having agreed to serve with 70 horse, being a fourth of your contingent, that arrangement is hereby confirmed by the government.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government at the established rate. If a detachment of from 5 to 7 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and

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Tumbudra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasion you will be furnished by government with money for the payment of your troops at the established rate of pay, which money is to be repaid to government in your own country.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government; all expenses are to be provided for out of the war allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limit as may be necessary; and, in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands. If any great disturbance should break out in your lands, you will receive assistance on your applying to the government.

ARTICLE 6.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family. This stipulation, expressed in the 5th Article of the Terms of Punderpore, is hereby confirmed, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud, and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued.

ARTICLE 8.

You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozenah (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue, &c.) in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance, any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any zemindar shall be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment on satisfying yourself of his guilt. If any of the other persons above enumerated should be guilty of an offence, or if any of them should die without heirs, you will announce it to government, which will punish the guilty and make arrangements.*

ARTICLE 9.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, arsons, and other crimes. The government will not enquire into every complaint that may arise in your jaghire. When any complaint is made it will be referred to you, and you are to settle it equitably. If at any time your jaghire should fall into great disorder, and robberies should be committed, or if any great crime should be committed, without proper investigation and redress on your part, it will be necessary that arrangements should be made on the part of the government.

* In the English translation transmitted from Poonah, it is here entered "shall take possession of the vacant lands."

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Putwurdhun.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision. This Article corresponds with the fourth clause of the Terms of Punderpore which is hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, they will be pursued by the government officers, and you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offenders.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations, and will decide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury, but will, of course, be supported as far as is just.

GUNPUT RAO TATIA MEERÚJKUR AND GÓPAUL RAO JUMKHUNDEEKUR.

The Treaty with these Chiefs is the same as that contained in 12 Articles with the Chief of Koorundwar, with the addition that both parties shall serve with 300 horse, as noted in 1st Article; and in the 2nd Article that, should occasion require it, they may send from 25 to 40 horse for their own service on receiving the sanction of the officer commanding on the part of government.

Date of Treaty, 6th June 1819, *Gulgullee on the Kistna.*

GUNPUT RAO SHEDBALKUR.

The Treaty with this Chief was made at the same place. It corresponds with the Koorundwarkur's Treaty, excepting in requiring the services of 70 horse in the 1st para., and in the 2nd Article admitting of 5 or 7 horsemen being employed at home.

Dated 6th June 1819.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from TRIMBUCK RAO GUNPUT of Shedbal, to J. D. INVERARITY, ESQ., Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 9th Rubbee-ool-Akhir Sun Suman Arbyne Myatyn-wu-Uluf Shukkay 1769, Pluvung Nam Saowutsur, or Wednesday, the 11th of Falgoon Shood, the 15th March 1848.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Further you have addressed to me a letter dated 4th January 1848, to the effect that on a former occasion a communication was sent to me enquiring what objection there existed to make a cash payment or cede land to government in lieu of my sowars serving under government; and that now, under instructions from government, this letter is written to me to say that on my adopting measures to make a cash payment for my 36 sowars, who at present serve under government, at the rate of Rupees 22-4-3 each a month, that is, Rupees 801-9 per mensem, or Rupees 9,618-12 per annum, or cede land in lieu of this payment, the remaining 34 sowars whom I am liable to furnish in conformity to my engagements will be dispensed with; but that in virtue of the tenure of the surinjam continued to me, I am to attend with my forces, &c., to afford assistance to government when it has occasion for the same. With reference to this, I beg to state that on an emergency, assistance shall be rendered to government by sending (men, &c.) out of my surinjam (or force). I am very glad that you have been kind enough to dispense with 34 sowars. I shall continue to pay to government, on account of the salary of the remaining 36 sowars, Rupees 9,618-12 per annum, at the rate of Rupees 801-9 per mensem.

For the rest, &c., &c.

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Translation of a letter from Ramchunder Rao Gopal of Jumkhundy to J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta country, dated 29th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir Sooroosun Tisa Arbyne Myatyn-wu-Uluf, dated 23rd May 1849.

No. XXXVIII.

Putwurdhun.

After Compliments.—Further, two memoranda have been received from you to the address of my Vakeel, stating that the Bai Saheb had sent a letter to the effect that she did not wish to make a cash payment in lieu of the sowars from this estate who perform service under government, and that the sowars be allowed to serve as before; that therefore these written communications are sent to me with a request that I should at an early date inform you in writing which of the above courses I wish to follow. With reference to this, I beg to state that for a long period, and from the time of my ancestors Bargeer Silledars, &c., the dependants of my family, rendered service when occasion required; that out of these, 78 sowars perform service under government, and that they are to be provided for. I have addressed a letter, under date the 29th May 1848, to the effect that 72 sowars being dispensed with, I agree to pay, according to the orders of government, Rupees 20,840-10 on account of the annual salary of 78 sowars.

For the rest, &c., &c.

Translation of a letter from Gungadhur Rao Gunesh of Meeruj, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 28th Shabun Tisa Arbyne, 1258 Fuslee, the 30th July 1848.

After Compliments.—Further, your letter No. 5, dated 12th June 1848, has been received, stating, with reference to my communication to the effect that the annual salary of my sowars who now serve (under government), calculating it according to its monthly rate, amounts to Rupees 12,557-13, and that this sum should be annually recovered from the amount of duties; that the subject of duties is under the consideration of government, and that on a decision being passed on it, the sum (due on account of duties) would be paid to me, but that the abovementioned amount (on account of sowars) is

required to be paid in cash, and requesting me to state my wishes on the point. Adverting to this (letter), I beg to state that as it is written (above) that the amount on account of duties will be paid according to the decision (that may be passed), I have no further representation to make about the matter. On a former occasion I wrote to you everything, including particulars about sowars. It is now stated above that the sum (on their account) should be paid in cash. I shall accordingly continue to pay it in cash. I have no objection to make a cash payment. Let this be known to you.

For the rest, &c., &c.

TRANSLATION of a letter from LUXOOMUN RAO MADHO of Meeruj, to J. D. INVERARITY, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul Sooroosun Suman Arbyne Myatyn-wu-Ulaf, Tuesday, the 4th of Magh, Wudya Shukkay 1769, Pluvung Nam Saowutsur, corresponding with 22nd February 1848.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Further, you have addressed to me a letter dated 4th January 1848, to the effect that on a former occasion a communication was sent to me enquiring what objection there existed to make a cash payment or cede land to government in lieu of my sowars now performing service under government, and that now, in accordance with instructions from government, this letter is sent to me to say that on my adopting measures to make a cash payment for my 24 sowars now under government, at the rate of Rupees 22-4-3 each a month, that is, Rupees 534-6 per mensem, or Company's Rupees 6,412-8 per annum, or cede land in lieu thereof, the remaining 46 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish for service in conformity to my engagements, will be dispensed with. I have learned this—you have dispensed with 46 sowars, and it has been settled that Rupees 6,412-8 on account of the salary of 24 sowars per annum should be paid to the Company's government. I will continue to pay this sum in cash.

For the rest, &c., &c.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

No. XXXVIII.

Putwurdhun.

TRANSLATION of a letter from VENKUT RAO RAJAH GHOREPUDAY of Sumsthan Moodhole, to J. D. INVERARITY, ESQ., Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 25th Ramzan 1258 Fuslee, or 25th August 1848.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Further, in a letter received from you, it was stated that on my making a cash payment of the salary of my 10 sowars who perform service (under government), the remaining 10 sowars would be dispensed with. I thereupon wrote, under date the 17th January 1848, to say that service would be rendered, as from former times it was the intention of the members of my family to perform service; but I learn, from my Vakeel's writing that all the jaghiredars have now consented to make cash payments in lieu of service. It would not be proper for me to withhold my consent to the measure after all have agreed to it. I therefore do not object to make a cash payment of Rupees 2,671-14, being the amount of the annual salary of the 10 sowars, if (the other) 10 sowars are dispensed with. The payment will be made at any place you may name. The 10 sowars who now perform service are old dependants of my family. If they are employed on behalf of government, it would not be necessary for me to make provision for their support; if they are not employed on behalf of government, I shall have to make provision for them, as they are old dependants of my family. It therefore rests with you kindly to employ these sowars.

For the rest, &c., &c.

TRANSLATION of a letter from RUGHOONATH RAO KESHEW of Kooroondwar, to J. D. INVERARITY, ESQ., Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, dated 15th Rubbee-ool-Akhir Sun Suman Arbyne Mya-tyn-wu-Uluf 1257 Fuslee, corresponding with 21st March 1848, Shukkay 1769, Pluvung Nam Saowutsur the 2nd of Falgoon Shoodh.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Further, I have received your circular letter No. 1, dated 4th January 1848, to the effect that on a former occasion a communication was sent to me, enquiring what objection there existed to make a cash payment or cede land in lieu of my sowars who render service to government, and that now, under instructions from government, this (letter) is written to me to say that on measures being adopted to make a cash payment for my 36 sowars who now perform service under govern-

ment, at the rate of Rupees 22-4-3 each a month, that is, Rupees 801-9 a month, or Rupees 9,618-12 per annum, or to cede land in lieu of this payment, the remaining 34 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish for service in conformity to my engagements, will be dispensed with. With reference to this, I beg to state that in paragraph 1 of the Memorandum about the settlement of my surinjams, &c., given at Poona by the Honourable Elphinstone, with his signature and seal thereon, in the year 1819, corresponding with Sun Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, it is stated that considering that Sirdars will not be able to get on if they were required to perform service with troops, according to the practice prevailing in the Sivuraj (or the Peishwa's rule, and the former Tynat Zabita), and that therefore a settlement is made out of regard (for them); that for the districts continued on account of surinjams, sowars equivalent (or whose salaries may be equal) to one-fourth the proceeds thereof should be furnished, or in lieu thereof the amount equal to their salaries should be paid in cash to government, or territory transferred on their account. That accordingly the abovementioned personage settled that 70 sowars should be furnished for service on account of one-fourth (of the surinjam held), and stated that the settlement had been sanctioned by government. Accordingly it was settled that 70 sowars, equivalent to one-fourth of my surinjam, should be furnished to the Company's government for service, and my family has since been furnishing sowars for service according to the orders received from the Sahib, and it is my intention to furnish sowars for service hereafter also. But you now write that on measures being adopted to make a cash payment for 36 sowars, who at present perform service under government at the abovementioned rate, or cede land in lieu thereof to government, the remaining 34 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish, will be dispensed with. Bearing in mind the fact that the mehals and villages of this surinjam are losing concerns (that is, yield less revenue than estimated); that the revenue is not received in proportion to the extent of lands cultivated; that this estate is encumbered with a heavy expense; and that, therefore, it would be difficult for me to get on if I was made to furnish 70 sowars for service according to the engagement entered into, you wrote to His Excellency the Governor in Council, obtained orders for dispensing with the remaining sowars, and

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

Nos. XXXVIII & XXXIX.

Putwurdhun.

addressed a letter to me on the subject. I am very glad that government has conferred this favour upon me. Agreeably to the opinion expressed by you in writing, I am willing to pay from year to year, by the end of Mrig Sal, Company's Rupees 9,618-12 in cash into the Company's government on account of the salary of 36 sowars.

You write that in virtue of the tenure of the surinjam continued to me, I am bound to attend with my forces, &c., to afford assistance to government whenever it has occasion for the same. With reference to this I beg to state that this provision does not appear to exist in the aforesaid Memorandum entered into with the Company's government regarding my estate. Government is, however, well aware that I have never failed, on receiving an intimation, to send in time my troops, &c., to afford assistance to government.

In this manner the particulars are given in two paragraphs, and you will learn the same.

For the rest, &c., &c.

No. XXXIX.

Copy of a Sunnud granted to each of the five Putwurdhuns, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo Law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) Canning.

The same to the Chiefs of Ramdroog and Moodhole.

No. XL.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the HONOURABLE COMPANY with NARAIN RAO RAM RAMDROOGKUR.

Whereas your ancestors held the suwasthan of Nurgoond for many years under the government of the Sreemunt Punt Pradhan, and whereas a partition was made between you and the Nurgoondkur, when half the suwasthan, comprising the fort and talook of Ramdroog and 17 villages of the talook of Nurgoond, was awarded to you by the Peishwa's government, and whereas the Peishwa's territories have since come into the possession of the Honourable Company, that government has been pleased, in consideration of the suwasthan being an ancient one, and from personal regard, to continue your possessions to you: the following Treaty is now concluded:—

ARTICLE 1.

You formerly engaged, for the consideration of your fort and possessions, to serve the Peishwa with 113 horse in lieu of rent; but as you have represented to the government that you have not served the Peishwa for many years, the Sircar renounces its claim to the aforesaid quota of horse, and confirms you in your possessions out of favour, and you on your part engage to continue in friendship with the British government.

ARTICLE 2.

In a former agreement* it was stipulated that you should pay the government annually the sum of Rupees 3,468¾ as your share of the jaghire of Konoor; this Article is confirmed, and you hereby engage to continue to pay the aforesaid sum yearly into the Company's treasury.

ARTICLE 3.

As long as you may continue in friendship with the government, the suwasthan and villages attached will be continued to you without interruption, and to your heirs from generation to generation, and a grant to this effect, confirmed by the Supreme Government, will be deli-

* With the Peishwa, dated 1219 Fuslee.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE-DARS.

vered to you, which will be renewed at every succession to your estate, and on your preferring an application, these Sunnuds will be renewed without the usual demand of nuzzur.

No. XL.

Ramdroog.

ARTICLE 4.

The government hereby engages to continue to you such possessions held by you in enam, &c., at the time of the war, as may be within the limits of the Honourable Company's special dominions, while it reserves the right of resuming such within your territory as may hereafter appear to belong to the Sircar. On your part you engage to continue to the holders of enams, dhurmadao, khyrat, nemnook, &c., within your territory, their several rights without interruption.

ARTICLE 5.

You further engage to protect the ryots of the country forming your suwasthan, to make legal and just enquiries, to protect the inhabitants against robbers, murderers, thullygars, &c., and to obey such orders as the government may deem it necessary to issue in the event of complaints being preferred against you. In failure thereof, or in the event of your country being, from your own neglect or carelessness, infested with robbers, &c., the Sircar will take measures for its better management.

ARTICLE 6.

You further engage not to assemble any party, or to attack or fight against any person without the orders of the government, and to report to the government all disputes that you may be involved in without resorting to arms, when a fair enquiry shall be made and orders issued, agreeably to which you engage to conform.

ARTICLE 7.

You further engage never to hold any connexion or correspondence with Bajee Rao Sahib or other dowlutdar, or suwasthan, and not to afford assistance to any disaffected person.

ARTICLE 8.

You further engage to report to the Sircar all instances in which any of your offenders shall take refuge in the Company's territories, when enquiries shall be instituted and the offenders transferred to your authority; also to seize and apprehend criminals from the Sircar's country, who may take refuge in your territory, and deliver them to the government, or to assist such detachment as the Sircar may deem it necessary to send in pursuit of them, and deliver up the criminals to the Sircar.

9th June 1831 *Fuslee.*

The Sunnud of the Nurgoondkur was similar to this.

No. XLI.

TERMS granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to VENKUT RAO RAJAH GOREPURAY regarding the lands which he held of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the payment of his contingent, which are now comprised within the territories of the British Government, and are graciously granted to him for furnishing a contingent to government in consideration of his family being of old standing, bearing date Sooroosun Usreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf, corresponding with December A. D. 1819.

ARTICLE 1.

The five mehals of Moodhole, which were continued until the war for personal and contingent allowance, are now confirmed. It was usual to supply 150 horse, and those who were paid by the Peishwa's government were at the rate of Rupees 12 monthly. In lieu of the latter, a deduction of half (70) the contingent is made. But with a view to support the family, and in consideration that the contingent is required throughout the whole year, and the horses to be good and effective, the British Government is graciously pleased to relinquish three-fourths of the contingent, and to fix the contingent hereafter to be furnished at 20 horse.

ARTICLE 2.

The horses shall be good, valuing between Rupees 300 and 400, and the men efficient. They must serve wherever required. Should

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their numbers be deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government, at the rate of Rupees 300 for each, from the date of being present at muster.

No. XLI.

Moodhole.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government. All expenses are to be provided for out of the allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 4.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary; and in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands.

ARTICLE 5.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; hereafter, when new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE 6.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals, all doomala, surinjam, and enam villages and lands,

all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadao (or religious establishments), rozeenah, (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments in the revenue), &c., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government, and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

Article 7.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

Article 8.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREDARS.

Nos. XLI. & XLII.

Moodhole & Nepanee.

ARTICLE 9.

You shall hold no connexion or correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdar, or suwasthan, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE 10.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the government officers, you shall afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 11.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury.

The above 11 Articles are agreed to this 27th December, 5th Rubbee-ool-Awul; Poonah.

No. XLII.

TERMS granted by the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to SIDOJEE RAO NAIK NIMBALKUR, regarding the lands which he held from the government of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the payment of his contingent, of his personal allowance &c., which are now comprised with the rest of the country in the territories of the British Government, and are graciously granted to him, bearing date A. D. 1820.

ARTICLE 1.

There was formerly a jaghire in your possession for contingent, &c. The talooks of Chickodee and Manowlee have been given to others by the British Government; these have been deducted. The grants in

the old jaghire, and in lieu of the mokassa and other items of revenue in the Nawab's country, with the jaghire now fixed to be granted by the British Government altogether for personal allowance and establishment, amount to Rupees 50,000; Rupees 12,000 is allowed in addition to support the dignity of Sur Lushkur, in lieu of what has been discontinued under this head. With the exception of this sum of Rupees 62,000, the rest of jaghire is held for the support of a contingent of horse. In the Tynat Zabita the contingent required is of the three kinds; the maintenance of these would be more than you could perform. The service of the British Government is throughout the whole year, without excuse. The horses are required to be good and effective. The amount of contingent at the rate of Rupees 300 per horse is 1,107; three-fourths of these were relinquished, and a fourth of the contingent was fixed, amounting to 277 horse. You have requested to have 27 horse further reduced, and have agreed to furnish 250: this is accordingly granted as you wish.

ARTICLE 2.

Your troops shall be mustered whenever called on; the horses and men shall be good and effective, and shall serve the whole year. Should the number upon muster prove deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government at the rate of Rupees 300. If a detachment of from 15 to 20 horse is required to be sent from the army on your affairs, you must first mention it to the officer in command on the part of the government, and they will in that case be included in the muster. When your troops are not required, they will be permitted to return to your own station for monsoon quarters for four months during the rainy season, but if they are required they must remain.

ARTICLE 3.

You shall serve in such manner as the government may order; you will not in general be required to serve beyond the Godavery and the Tumbadra; but if at any time you should be required to do so, you must go without objecting. On such occasions you will be furnished by government with money for the payment of your troops at the established rate of pay, which money is to be repaid to government in your country.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action you will receive no compensation from government. All expenses are to be provided for out of the allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action, a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded, or a pension to his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE 5.

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishments for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary; and in the event of disturbances in your neighbourhood, you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands.

ARTICLE 6.

As long as you continue to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment, your jaghire shall remain undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family, and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General hereafter. When new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud and continue the jaghire without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE. 7.

Any villages, lands, or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated within the lands of government, shall be continued without obstruction as they have hereafter been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals; all doomallee, surinjam, and enam villages and lands, all wurshasuns (or annual pensions), dhurmadaos (or charitable allowances), dewasthans (or religious establishments), rozeenah (daily stipend), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments in the revenue) &c., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam; and if in any particular instance any interruption shall

have been offered to a grant not annulled by government, such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason, or should resist your authority, or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government and receiving its orders regarding it, which shall be executed accordingly.

ARTICLE 8.

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee, arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE 9.

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not resort yourself to extreme measures, but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE 10.

You shall hold no connexion nor correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdars or suwasthans, as proclaimed by government, and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for, and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE-DARS.

No. XLII.

Nepanee.

ARTICLE 11.

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you; and should any offender against the government, or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up, and if pursued by the government officers, you will afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE 12.

The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them.

The above 12 Articles are agreed to this 14th June 1820, Ramzan 5th, Jestmas.

COLABA.

THE first Angria, Canojee, was a servant of Sevajee, and gained a considerable principality under him and his descendants. This territory was divided between his two sons, Sambajee and Saikojee, the former holding Sevendroog. The family were notorious pirates, and one of the earliest engagements* which the British Government made with the Peishwa had for its object the suppression of the outrages which they committed at sea. On the ascendancy of the Peishwas, Toolajee, the son of Sambajee, was stripped of his possessions and died in prison. Saikojee died without male issue, and Manajee, the eldest of Canojee's three illegitimate sons, acknowledged the supremacy of the Peishwa, by whom his son Raghojee was invested in the year 1766. On Raghojee's death in 1793 internal disturbances broke out, which led the Peishwa to occupy the whole territory. But in 1796 the State was restored to Raghojee's son, Manajee, who, however, was deposed in 1799, by the Peishwa Bajee Rao, at the instigation of Sindia, in favour of Baboo Rao, Sindia's near relative. This Chief was succeeded by his nephew Sambajee. But the Peishwa again set aside this line, and restored the old family in the person of Manajee, grandson of the Chief of the same name, who was deposed in 1799. Manajee died in 1817, and his son Raghojee had not been invested when the hostilities between the British Government and the Peishwa broke out. The peculiar connection which had subsisted between the principality of Angria and the Peishwa rendered it necessary that a Treaty should be concluded with Raghojee after the conclusion of the war, recognising the rights which he enjoyed, and embracing certain exchanges of territory to secure a well-defined boundary. The Treaty (No. XLIII.) was concluded in 1822. It guaranteed the territory of Colaba against external attack, prohibited the Chief from political intercourse with other States, bound him to subordination to the British power, and defined generally his relations with the British Government. The exchanges provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty were not effected till 1827.

* See Vol. III., page 3.

COLABA.
No. XLIII.

Raghojee Angria died on 26th December 1838. On 28th January 1839, however, a posthumous son was born; and his succession, under the name of Canojee Angria, was recognised. This boy died on 9th April 1840, and with him the direct and legitimate line of claimants to the chieftainship became extinct. The widows of Raghojee Angria wished to adopt a son. The succession was also claimed by Sambajee Angria, grandson of Yeshajee, the second illegitimate son of the first Canojee. But after full deliberation both claims were rejected, and the territory of Colaba was annexed to the British dominions. Life pensions, amounting to Rupees 53,560, were settled on the different members of the Angria family.

No. XLIII.

TREATY with RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, of Colaba, June 1822.

Whereas, by the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his government are now transferred to that of the Honourable East India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria, the following Articles have been agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the Honourable East India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed, and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba against the attacks of any other State.

ARTICLE 2.

Raghojee Angria, in consideration of such protection, engages, on his part, not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, nor to allow such foreigner to reside within his dominions without the permission of the British Government; and in the event of any such person arriving within his dominions,

to report the appearance of such person to the British Government; neither will he enter into any treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the Native States, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government in the enjoyment of his rights. And for securing the objects of this stipulation, it is further agreed that no communication or correspondence shall be holden by the State of Colaba with any other Potentate or State without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Honourable Company's government, but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Junjeera, Sucheo Punt, and other umuldars on the border of the Colaba districts, respecting disputes which arise in the mehals and dependencies.

ARTICLE 3.

The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary, with a view to the attainment of that object, shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba. And the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria, and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the conditions hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government relinquishes in favour of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, nuzzur nuzzurana, as received or claimed by the late Peishwa and his successors, but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud. And the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.

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ARTICLE 5.

The British courts of justice, laws and regulations, shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba against the will of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides, and the Chieftain aforesaid in behalf of himself his heirs and successors hereby engages, for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding enam and surinjam lands up to the present time, under the Sunnuds of the Peishwa or the Rajah of Satara.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the said Raghojee Angria has solicited (*vide* A) that the Honourable Company would guarantee to Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee and his associate certain villages and lands, of the value of Rupees 15,001, as per annexed list (*vide* B), the whole have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services, together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee (*vide* C, D, E), not exceeding Rupees 2,28,287-3-18¾, and that the said Dewanjee shall not unjustly be molested by the Colaba State. Whereas the Honourable Company's government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee, and to his heirs and successors, together with certain other persons therein named, Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Venaik Rao Pursram Dewanjee; and in failure thereof, he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere, when occasion renders it necessary, with a view to compel the said Raghojee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation, by allotting specific funds for that purpose; but it is to be understood that on the discharge of the said debts, any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof will revert to the said Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, on their former footing. With respect to the abovementioned debt, such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid. In case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties, as to its being of a greater or less amount, in the event of their not being able to come to

an amicable private settlement between themselves, the Honourable Company's government will, on investigation, decide on any such disputed point, and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights, immunities, and indulgences as to fields, salt, batty-fields, pal, &c., now held by the Dewanjee and his associates, as mentioned in the annexed Memorandum (*vide* F), may be affected by the exchange of territories, the said Company engages to continue them to the said Dewanjee and his associates, to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government, as before under that of the Colaba State.

ARTICLE 7.

All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment the parties shall be given up.

ARTICLE 8.

All guns, stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged, are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

ARTICLE 9.

Raghojee Angria hereby agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded within the limits of his possessions to any public offenders, or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's court of justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

Raghojee Angria doth hereby engage on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, to prohibit the import and export, as well as the transit of opium, within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

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ARTICLE 11.

And whereas the British Government hath bound itself to protect Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, against the attacks of any other State, and to secure to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon Colaba; and whereas it is incumbent upon Raghojee Angria and his successors to make permanent provision for the support of Manajee Angria now residing on the island of Bombay, on a stipend of Rupees 250 per mensem, allowed to him by the State of Colaba, the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to continue payment of the said stipend of Rupees 250 per month to the British Government, as heretofore, for the purpose above stated, whilst the said Manarjee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the government of Colaba, as now established; if any circumstances shall hereafter give rise to complaints against the said Manajee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Manajee Angria, whilst he continues to reside within the British dominions, and also as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the continuance of his said stipend of Rupees 250.

ARTICLE 12.

Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territory, there are several villages, umuls, lands, wuttuns, and places belonging to it, both above the ghâts and below them, in turruff Nagotna, talooka Soodhagur. These, whatever on enquiry they may appear to be, will, after due deliberation, be continued as heretofore, a detailed Schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this Treaty.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ J. ADAM,
„ J. FENDALL.
„ W. B. BAYLEY.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 16th day of August 1822.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Secretary.

A.

TRANSLATION of a copy of a letter from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA of Colaba, to the HONOURABLE M. ELPHINSTONE, at Poona, dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, or 4th April 1818.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having eminently served the State of Colaba under the administration of the late Manajee Angria, and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams were granted to him and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate Memorandum, and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs, without objection, even though the said Dewanjee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts, and he is to be duly protected by it, whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Honourable Company's government will satisfy him on this point.

B.

MEMORANDUM of ASSIGNMENTS made by the COLABA STATE to VENAICK PURSRAM, Dewan, and to his dependants, Anno Sooroosun Suman Usur Myatyn-Wu-Uluf, A. D. 1817-18.

To Venaick Pursram, for himself	Rupees	10,002	0 0
Villages granted in the district of Manickghur for Rupees 8,002 0 0			
The whole village of Koprolee, in the district of Assurwulee, as enam, the batty is fixed at the rate of Rupees 16, as per Sunnud	Rupees	1,000	0 0
Villages granted as nemnook, as per Sunnud, to the amount of	Rupees	7,002	0 0
Carried over ...	Rupees	10,002	0 0

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		Brought forward ...	Rupees	10,002	0 0
1	The village of Oolway.				
1	Ditto Furghur.				
1	Ditto Dapolee.				
1	Ditto Johur.				
1	Ditto Sawlay.				
1	Ditto Pirkonay.				
1	Ditto Kopur.				
1	A distillery in the district of Aoorvulee.				
8					
	The amount of which	Rupees	7,542	0	0
	Deduct the amount granted separately, viz.—				
	To Pandoorung Nursurweed ... 200				
	To his dependants 340				
			540	0	0
	Balance ...		7,002	0	0
				8,002	0 0
	Payable from the Treasury in cash as nemnook ...			2,000	0 0
	To his dependants, as nemnook, Rupees 4,260-2-25, *viz.*—				
	To Bapoojee Bullab Rupees 1,872.				
	Villages to the amount of Rupees 1,300, *viz.*—				
	The village of Kadhewlee, in the district of Manickghur, as enam, as per Sunnud ... 772 0 0				
	The village of Nedhowlee, in the district of Manickghur, granted for defraying the expenses of a palanquin ... 528 0 0				
			1,300	0	0
	From the treasury, as nemnook		572	0	0
				1,872	0 0
	To Khandoo Setaram, Rupees 1,368.				
	Enam villages in the district of Manickghur, as per Sunnud, with detailed Memorandum, Rupees		360	0	0
	Carried over ...	Rupees	360	0	0 1,872 0 0 10,002 0 0

Brought forward... Rupees				360	0	0	1,872	0	0	10,002	0	0
The whole village of Put, in the district of Doorgatun... ...	334	1	18¾									
Five beegahs of land in the village of Kambay, within the division of Doorgatun, estimated ...	25	2	81¼									
From the treasury, as nemnook				1,008	0	0						
							1,368	0	0			
To Pandoorung Nursing, Rupees	580	2	25									
As enam	200	0	0									
On account of land	80	2	25									
				280	2	25						
From the treasury, as nemnook				300	0	0						
							580	2	25			
Amount of enam villages to be given to his dependants of the ———, but which are granted in his own name				.....			340	0	0			
To Baboo Chut, the son of Gungadhur Chut Vidheeas, from the village of Vursnee				.....			100	0	0			
										4,260	2	25
To certain Karkoons and Brahmins, who are his dependants, from the treasury				.....			.....			738	1	75
										15,001	0	0

Recapitulation.

The amount of villages and lands granted							10,382	2	25			
From the treasury							4,618	1	75			
										15,001	0	0

Amounting to Rupees fifteen thousand and one, *viz.*, villages and lands to the amount of Rupees ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two, two quarters, and twenty-five reas have been bestowed on him, together with the sum of Rupees four thousand six hundred and eighteen, one quarter, and seventy-five reas, to be paid in cash from the treasury as itlack nemnook. In conformity with the above Memorandum, the villages and lands, together with the payments to be made in cash, will be continued to be enjoyed by his descendants. Agreed to accordingly.

COLABA.

C.

No. XLIII. TRANSLATION of a letter from RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, of Colaba, to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR, dated the 12th Shawul 1234 of the Hegira, or 4th August A. D. 1819.

I beg to state that this government having concluded a settlement of the concerns of Venaick Pursram Dewanjee, addressed a letter to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone at Poonah, bearing date the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul, for the satisfaction of the said Dewanjee, and a copy of the reply, dated the 14th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir (the 11th of April 1819), is transmitted to your Excellency. It is therein suggested that I should not only make known to your Excellency the amount of the debt, but also (my intention) that the Dewanjee should be secured against molestation from the State of Colaba, on which your Excellency would set his mind at rest; and I have accordingly to request that the Honourable Company's government will give him that assurance, both in regard to the amount of his debt, for which a Memorandum has been granted under my seal (mortab), as admitted on adjustment, and that no molestation shall be offered to him by the State of Colaba.

D.

TRANSLATION of a copy of a letter from the HONOURABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, to RAGHOJEE ANGRIA, dated 11th April 1819, corresponding with the 14th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir.

I have received your letter dated the 27th Jemmadee-ool-Awul (4th April 1818), noticing that Venaick Pursram, the Dewanjee, having, during the administration of the late Manajee Angria, been extremely useful, and having preserved the State of Colaba by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company, when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams had been granted to him, as well as to Bapoojee Bullal and others connected with him, by the government of Colaba, as detailed in a separate Memorandum, which were to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs unmolested, even though the said Dewanjee should no longer act in the administration; that his claims

against the State should be satisfied according to what might appear to be justly due, and that he should be protected by it, whenever occasion might render such protection necessary; requesting, at the same time, that the Honourable Company's government satisfy him on these points. In consequence of this application, I have affixed my signature as guarantee to the Memorandum of the enams and allowances granted to him and to his dependants, which was transmitted under your mortab (seal), amounting to Rupees 15,001; but as you have omitted to state the amount of the debt, and confined yourself to a declaration that protection would be extended to his concerns, I am unable, under such general expression, to satisfy him on this point. I therefore request that you will communicate the amount of your debt to the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., who will not only satisfy him in this respect, but also that he will not be subjected to any unmerited harsh treatment from the State of Colaba.

E.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM of the *bonâ fide* debts contracted through the medium of Venaick Pursram Dewan, Anno Soor Sun Usreen Myatyn-Wu-Uluf, A. D. 1819-20.

After examination the accounts show balance due by government, from the commencement up to the 11th of Shabun, being the termination of the year Sita Usur, 12th Jestood 1741, (5th June 1819,) to be Poona Chandore Rupees 2,28,287-3-18¾, which sum of Poona Chandore Rupees, as due to the abovenamed up to the end of the year Tisa Usur (5th June 1819), it is agreed to pay, with such interest as may become due, at the rate of one per cent. per month, together with a premium (munotee) of two per cent. per annum, payable at once.

Dated Colaba, the 10th Shawul, Anno Soor Sun Esreen, in the month of Shravun, 2nd August 1821.

COLABA.

F.

No. XLIII. MEMORANDUM from PURSRAM SREEDHUR at Aptey, year Ehidi Esreen Myatyn-Wu-Uluf, A. D. 1820-21.

For many years I and my family have enjoyed privileges which were granted to us by Angria in the villages under Manickghur; when, therefore, an exchange of territory shall take place, I trust that on Angria's inserting an Article providing for the continuance of my privileges, the Honourable Company will be pleased to cherish me and my family agreeably to what will remain to be given in exchange.

1. I enjoy the vet begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls and fruit, &c.) of the village of Johy, turruff Humrapore, in the Kurnala district, which belong to both States, *viz.*—

A. As the government karaj (hay and wood) required for the Fort, and also the vet (labour), have been given to me, I take four weeks' labour from each man annually.

B. It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.

C. It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.

D. It is the custom to receive ten loads of sajhay from each person, in order to thatch the house.

E. For the Junum Ustamee in the month of Shravun, there may be about six or seven pots of butter milk, and it is the custom to receive half a Rupee as the price of each pot.

2. I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the nugde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and nugdi begah oathaulee (sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls, fruits, &c.) have been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground and fields and gardens.

3. We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

SCHEDULE of the exchange of territory lately concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, Chief of the State of Colaba, under the 3rd Article of the Treaty, 16th August 1822.

In the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and Raghojee Angria, the Chief of Colaba, as ratified by the Governor General on the 16th August 1822, and by the Chief on the 12th Ramzan Soor Sun Isuney Ishreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf (3rd June 1822), it is stated that the territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government and those of the principality of Colaba; and the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the condition hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision; agreeably to which Commissioners having met, and having settled the following exchanges and adjustments of the frontier, the same are now recognized and declared binding on both governments, *viz.*—

COLABA.

No. XLIII.

Made over by the Honourable Company to Angria.

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.			
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	
Southern Konkan.							
The Company's share of the talooka of Oonderee, except the kharr Dolvee	40	11	...	26,765	2	22	As the whole of the Oonderee talooka, with the exception of the kharr Dolvee, has been ceded to Angria in full sovereignty, the names of the villages have not been inserted.
Villages in Angria's territory formerly held in enam by officer of the Peishwa's court and resumed by the Peishwa—							
Mouza Korul							
„ Venne							
„ Capure							
Waree Pakharee Rameshwar	3	...	5	2,597	3	24	Ceded in full sovereignty.
Waree Pakharee Bolowee							
Waree Thul, belonging to Ramajee Mahadeo ...							
Waree Thul, belonging to Vesajee Keshew Lele...							
Waree Thul Wursalee ...							
The village of Agsood, in the Soowundroog talooka	1	...	...	631	3	69	The sovereignty remains in the Honourable Company.
The town and sea customs of Reodunda	1	...	...	14,924	1	71	Ceded in full sovereignty, exclusive of the fort of Reodunda.
Carried over ...	...	...	...	44,919	2	86	

Made over by the Honourable Company to Angria,—(Concluded.) COLABA.

No. XLIII.

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.			
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	
Brought over ...	...	...	...	44,919	2	86	
NORTHERN KONKAN.							
The Company's share of the town of Apta, with the whole of the Muzre Koral and waree Sendapore	2	...	1	1,547	1	40	These are ceded in full sovereignty.
				46,467	0	26	

Made over by Angria's government to the Honourable Company.

SOUTH KONKAN.							
Angria's half share of the kharr Dolvee in the Gonderee talooka ...	...	1	...	1,949	0	07	This place is situated in the eastern side of the Nagotna river.
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the southward of the Apti river—							
Mouza Sowne							
„ Kasup							
„ Chowdolee ...							
„ Sawe	9	..	...	3,555	0	79	
„ Kyre							
„ Borewlee... ...							
„ Ghorsuwanei ...							
„ Banmolee ...							
„ Jamluoulee ...							
Carried over ...	...	...	...	5,504	0	86	

COLABA. *Made over by Angria's government to Honourable Company,*—(Continued.)

No. XLIII.

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.			
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	5,504	0	86	
Angria's share of villages of the Humrapore Mehal—							These villages and kharrs belonged wholly to Angria and have been wholly made over to the Honourable Company.
Mouza Wurevee ...							
„ Seetale ...							
Sow Kharr							
Dadur „							
Dabul „							
Dolvee „							
Kusba Humrapore—							Of these villages and khars, Angria possessed a half share which has been made over to the Honourable Company.
Mouza Johe							
„ Goonle							
„ Doorsuet... ...							
Muzré Kopur	8	13	...	14,124	0	23	
„ Dadur							
Ardhel Kharr							
Baber „							
Kopur „							
Goverle „							
Sandawa „							
Khar Bendpal Kotah ...							
„ Khoontepara ...							
„ Soonveerkotah ...							
„ Borly							
				19,628	1	9	

Made over by Angria's government to Honourable Company,—(Continued.) COLABA.

No. XLIII.

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.		
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
North Konkan.						
Villages and khars of Aoorwulut turuf—						
Mouza Kopur						
„ Perrkone ...						
Khar Khansarbat ...						
„ Doobig ...						
„ Sarr Kharr ...						
„ Lucknoor ...						
„ Untra Camda ...						
„ „ Boozoorg ...						
„ Tule Kharr ...	...					
„ Bhandar Kelume...						
„ Zovee Poonare ...	2	22	...	13,000	0	36
„ Parungee ...						
„ Nandarr Perrkone						
„ Tulband „						
„ Sangpale Kharr ...						
„ Tulekharut ...						
„ Mouza Kopur ...						
„ „ Kopurwole						
„ Takwur Kopur ...						
„ Zambe Kharr ...						
„ Dumkundee ...						
„ Takwur Kulm ...						
„ Boosree Ghatle ...						
„ Bhaugaree Khoord						
Carried over ...	...	...	...	13,000	0	36

COLABA. *Made over by Angria's government to Honourable Company,*—(Continued.)

No. XLIII.

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.		
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	13,000	0	36
Villages of the Toongartur Mehal to the northward of the Apti river—						
Mouza Dewlolee Boozoorg	4	...	...	2,675	1	97
„ Sawulee ...						
„ Kambe ...						
Sew Sundh Sawule ...						
Miscellaneous.						
Deegar Prant Turuf Wureree—						
Mouza Tulnore ...						
„ Candnee ...						
„ Nerul ...						
„ Goorwun ...						
Turuf Sonale—						
Mouza Dewroong ...						
„ Kurwaree Boozoorg ...						
Turuf share—						
Mouza Amburze ...	14	...	...	6,348	3	45
Turuf Bare—						
Mouza Jambewlee ...						
North Konkan.						
Turuf Tulojee—						
Mouza Neetale ...						
„ Nawuree ...						
„ Khyrun ...						
Turuf Bortee—						
Mouza Khopuolee ...						
„ Dewlar ...						
„ Bhanwuz ...						
Angria's share of customs of the Prant Kurnale..	...	...	...	4,363	1	3
				26,387	2	81
Carried over ...	...	...	...	26,387	2	81

Made over by Angria's government to Honourable Company,—(Concluded.)

	Consisting of			Revenue as finally settled.		
	Villages.	Kharrs.	Warras.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	26,387	2	81
AHMEDNUGGUR DISTRICT.						
Villages in the pergunnah of Ankole—						
Mouza Sooltanpore ...	3	...	...	384	3	70
„ Degamber ...						
„ Baboolwur ...						
				46,400	3	60

ABSTRACT.

Made over by the Honourable Company to Angria.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.	Rs.	Qrs.	Reas.
South Konkan	44,919	2	86			
North Konkan	1,547	1	40			
				46,467	0	26
Made over by Angria to Honourable Company.						
South Konkan	19,628	1	9			
North Konkan	26,387	2	81			
Ahmednuggur	384	3	70			
				46,400	3	60
Leaving a balance in favour of Angria of ...				66	0	66

The above exchange and adjustments of territory are accordingly recognised and declared binding.

Attested at Rutnagheree on the 4th of September A. D. 1828, in the year Teesa Ushreen Myatyn-wu-Uluf 23rd of Suffur A. H. 1244, the 11th of Shravun Vud, Shuké 1750, in the year named Surwudharee.

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector and in charge of Political Duties in the Southern Konkan.

MEMORANDUM.—The above exchanges and adjustments of territory were approved and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on the 26th November 1828.

JINJEERA.

It is not known at what time the Abyssinians established themselves on the western coast of India, but at a very early date the Seedees were Admirals of the Mahomedan fleet and held jaghires from the kings of Beejapore, which were attached to the office to meet the expense of the marine. The great maritime depôt was Dhunda Rajepore, in the middle of which stands the island of Jinjeera. At the time of Sevajee's rise, the principal Abyssinian was Wuzeer Futteh Khan, one of Sevajee's most formidable enemies, against whose fort of Jinjeera the Mahrattas erected batteries each year for many successive years. Seduced by the promises and threats of Sevajee, Futteh Khan was on the point of joining the Mahratta cause, when he was seized and put in confinement by three of his subordinate officers, one of whom, Seedee Sumbhole, assumed the command and put the Beejapore fleet and the jaghire under the authority of the Emperor of Delhi in consideration of assistance given by the Moghul government of Surat.

In 1678 Seedee Sumbhole, who had received the title of Yakoot Khan from Aurungzeb, was superseded in the command by Seedee Kasim Yakoot Khan, who held the fort against all the efforts of the Mahrattas, and made frequent inroads into their districts, from which he levied contributions. With this Chief the British Government entered into an offensive and defensive alliance (No. XLIV.) in 1733, the chief object of which was to put a stop to the piracies committed by the Chiefs of Colaba and to procure the restoration of territories taken from the Seedees by the Mahrattas. From this time the Seedees were firm allies of the British Government, whose ships were spared in the general piracies which the Seedees committed. Seedee Kasim died about 1734, leaving several sons, the eldest of whom, Seedee Abdoolla, was murdered by his brothers with the view of usurping the government to the prejudice of Seedee Rehman, one of the brothers who was absent from Jinjeera, and was not concerned in the conspiracy. Seedee Rehman threw himself on the support of the Peishwa Bajee Rao, who besieged Jinjeerah, and, although unable to take the place, he compelled the

usurpers to enter into a Treaty, giving up seven districts to Seedee Rehman and ceding five of their forts to the Mahrattas.

On the death of Seedee Soorol, Seedee Yakoot succeeded to the government in 1762 by the influence of the regent Seedee Ibrahim, to the prejudice of his brother-in-law Seedee Abdool Raheem, who was generally considered the nearest heir. Ineffectual endeavours were made by the British Government to compromise the dispute, but Abdool Raheem would yield nothing of his claim. A military force was sent by the British Government to compel him to submit, whereupon he fled to Poona. Another unsuccessful attempt was made in 1768 to effect a compromise, but four years afterwards, as it was feared that the Peishwa might support Abdool Raheem, an accommodation (No. XLV.) was effected, by which Abdool Raheem was put in possession of Dhunda Rajepore in subordination to Seedee Yakoot, who also promised him the succession to Jinjeera. Abdool Raheem accordingly succeeded Seedee Yakoot, and on his death in 1784 bequeathed the principality to his eldest son Abdool Kureem Khan, called Balloo Meah. But Seedee Yakoot's will had bequeathed the State to Abdool Raheem's second son, who, during his minority, was to be under the guardianship of Seedee Johur, a personal friend of Seedee Yakoot, and governor of the fort of Jinjeera. Seedee Johur, with the view of securing his own regency, asserted the pretensions of the youth, but Balloo Meah fled to Poona, taking his younger brother with him. It had always been the ambition of the Peishwa to obtain possession of Jinjeera; and he was now preparing to reduce it, when the British Government, after the conclusion of the alliance with the Peishwa against Tippoo, being anxious to dissolve the offensive and defensive alliance with Jinjeera which circumstances rendered it impracticable any longer to preserve with consistency, negotiated and ratified an engagement (No. XLVI.) between Balloo Meah and the Peishwa, by which the former ceded to the Peishwa Jinjeera and his other possessions, receiving near Surat lands yielding Rupees 75,000 a year, to be afterwards increased to the value of the revenues of Jinjeera and its dependencies as collected in the most productive of the ten preceding years.

The Peishwa, however, does not appear ever to have been able to establish his influence in Jinjeera, and the State remained virtually

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independent, at least in its internal administration. Ibrahim Khan, to whom in all probability the government was resigned by Seedee Johur, was succeeded in 1826, after a rule of about 24 years, by his eldest son Seedee Mahomed Khan, who in 1848 abdicated in favour of his son Seedee Ibrahim Khan, the present Chief. In 1834 the British Government declared Jinjeera to be subject to the British power, and in virtue of its supremacy, abolished the Jinjeera mint, from which debased coinage was issued. The Seedee pays no tribute. The revenues of the State are about Rupees 1,70,000, the area 324 square miles, and the population about 71,000 souls. The Seedee of Jinjeera has second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences his own subjects only.

No. XLIV.

ARTICLES by which the ENGLISH NATION and the SEEDEES of Jinjeera of Rajahpore have adjusted an alliance, defensive and offensive, on the Coast of India.

For to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation a perpetual alliance and sincere friendship betwixt the governments of Jinjeera and Bombay, Seedee Saut, Seedee Ombar Affaja, Seedee Mossoot, and the other principal Seedees residing in the said Jinjeera, have agreed and settled with the Honourable Robert Cowan, Esq., President and Governor for the Honourable English Company, &c., in Council.

ARTICLE 1.

That they shall make a league against all the enemies of both governments in India (Europeans, subjects of the kings of Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, and China excepted), and particularly against Angria, both governments making a vigorous war by sea and land, not regarding any offers of peace from that enemy, and neither of the two allies shall hear alone nor particularly any thing relating to peace, unless both are present at the same time anything is proposed, and are to resolve on nothing without the consent of both governments.

ARTICLE 2.

That in case one of the two governments may have an enemy that is in amity with the other, in such case the league is only to be defensive, and must not fail on any pretence to assist them that are invaded;

and in case of any invasion, the government that is in amity with the aggressor shall interpose their good offices as mediators to accommodate the differences that have happened.

ARTICLE 3.

As to the union of the forces of Bombay and Jinjeera in their actions against Angria, as well by sea as by land, all the marine forces of Bombay are to be in conjunction with those of Jinjeera, who are to be commanded by their own proper officer, yet he is to act as subordinate to the chief commander of the English forces, as being more experienced in sea-fighting, and the fleet of Bombay of greater force; and as in Bombay there is no more infantry than is sufficient for their garrisons, the necessary land forces are to be provided by the Seedees of Jinjeera.

ARTICLE 4.

And likewise, in case the territories of the Seedee should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both governments, they are to be assisted with all the marine force of Bombay; and in case that the Government of Bombay should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both governments, they shall be assisted from Jinjeera with thirty fighting gallivats and two thousand sepoys.

ARTICLE 5.

That all that is taken in this war by sea by the united forces of both governments shall be given to the English, and what shall be taken by land shall be given to the Seedees, according as is expressed in the 6th and 7th Articles.

ARTICLE 6.

And if God shall be pleased to give this alliance the desired success, and that Angria shall be expelled the fort of Cundary by the united forces of both governments, that place shall be given to the English with all the ammunition and artillery that shall be found therein, and all the other forts that shall be taken from the said enemy shall be given to the Seedee with all the ammunition and artillery found in them, except Colaba, which shall be entirely demolished with all its bulwarks and batteries, so as one stone shall not be left above another, and shall

JINJEERA. No. XLIV.

never be rebuilt without the consent and pleasure of both governments; and the revenues and produce of the lands annexed to that fort, and whatever tribute belongs to it (except royal grants and possessions in the hands of the ancient proprietors) shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English and the other half to the Seedees of Jinjeera, and the care and security of these lands is to be provided for by both.

ARTICLE 7.

In the place called Mopaut, betwixt the rivers of Nagotan and Penn, in the district of Colaba, the English may build, if they think proper, a warehouse and small fort with artillery sufficient for the better security of those lands and their roads, and the conveniency of merchants trading, putting a garrison therein, and the customs and other rents that shall be recovered shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English and half to the Seedees of Jinjeera, and likewise they shall equally pay the charges of building the fort and its garrison, and both governments shall take care to encourage trade and preserve the subjects.

ARTICLE 8.

That all the ammunition that shall be expended in the war, as well by sea as by land, by either of the governments, shall be on their respective accounts, and in case one should be necessitated to take of the other, if they can spare it, they are to give it for its just price.

ARTICLE 9.

If any robberies are committed on either side, restitution is immediately to be made to the persons wronged.

ARTICLE 10.

That deserters who put themselves under the protection of either government shall not be delivered up if they have committed a crime worthy of death.

ARTICLE 11.

That the Seedees of Jinjeera shall upon no pretence hereafter issue out their passes to the shipping and people of Angria.

ARTICLE 12.

That after Colaba is taken with its dependencies, if it should be attacked by the enemy, the charges of the forces that shall be left for its defence shall be equally defrayed by both governments.

ARTICLE 13.

That after the ratification of these Articles, by which the league is adjusted, we are immediately to put them in execution.

This 10*th day of the month Rujjub, and the* 16*th year of His Majesty's reign and* 1146 *of the Law, or the* 6*th of December* 1733.

Khayrit Khan's Seal.

Seedee Abdull Rehman's Seal.

Seedee Yakoot Khan's Seal.

Seedee Saut's Seal.

Seedee Mosoot's Seal.

Seedee Sumbhole's Seal.

Seedee Ombar's Seal.

Confirmed by the Honourable the President in Council of Bombay on the 11th December 1733.

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The secret ARTICLE adjusted betwixt the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY and JINJEERA of Rajahpore, signed and published the same time as was the general Treaty of alliance.

In equipping a fleet to chastise and destroy the enemy Angria, the Government of Bombay have expended Rupees two lakhs; that the same be effectually represented to court, and the King's order obtained upon the Governor of Surat for the payment of Rupees three lakhs on account of the tunkha of the fleet and forts, which order we oblige ourselves to deliver to the Government of Bombay, in which order it shall be expressed that the said money shall be paid out of the treasury of Surat to the Government of Bombay, and after the said Rupees three lakhs are received from the Surat government, they shall take to themselves Rupees two lakhs, and one shall be given to the Seedees of Jinjeerah.

This 11th of the month Rujjub, in the 16th year of His Majesty's reign, or the 7th of December 1733.

Khayrit Khan's Seal.	Seedee Abdull Rahman's Seal.	Seedee Yakoot Khan's Seal.

No. XLV.

WHEREAS a difference has subsisted between SEEDEE YAKOOT KHAN and SEEDEE ABDOOL RAHEEM KHAN, who have left their dispute to the decision of the Governor of Bombay of their own free will, he has settled the following Articles to be entered into between them; if they act contrary thereto, they will fall under the displeasure of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 1.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall live at Rajepore as Soubadar with seven hundred men under his command, whose pay he shall pay out of the rent of 2½ tuppas agreeable to the Sircar's rule, which tuppas shall

be let out to him at farm, excepting five villages belonging to Seedee Yakoot, and he shall pay the balance, if any due after paying for the above seven hundred men, into the Sircar annually, tendering the account thereof to Seedee Yakoot Khan.

ARTICLE 2.

That Seedee Yakoot Khan will allow Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan certain villages and oarts for his house expense.

ARTICLE 3.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall take such care of the Conkery and its town walls as he may think proper, with orders from Jinjeera, and will not admit any man belonging to the foreign durbar to come in without orders from Jinjeera, and will not let any man pass or repass by Moorad gate without orders from Jinjeera as usual.

ARTICLE 4.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall write no letter to the foreign durbars without orders from Jinjeera, neither shall he keep any man who might go to him from Jinjeera upon disgust.

ARTICLE 5.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall make no command in the country, nor has he any thing to do with the fleet; only the Sircar has power over the country and fleet.

ARTICLE 6.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan has no manner of business with the town and government; the Sircar's officers will remain there and carry on the business as usual.

ARTICLE 7.

That the seal of Yakoot Khan shall be made use of by Yakoot Khan only.

JINJEERA.

Nos. XLV & XLVI.

ARTICLE 8.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall supply the fort of Jinjeera with cajans, &c., necessaries, as usual, for which he shall have customary abatement in the amount of the farm of the pre-mentioned 2½ tuppas.

ARTICLE 9.

That Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan shall not interfere in any examination of criminal causes for justice, but send the parties guilty thereof to Jinjeera to be examined.

The above nine Articles both contracting parties shall strictly observe, and Seedee Abdool Raheem Khan will obey Seedee Yakoot Khan's orders and perform his duty agreeably to the above agreements.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1772.

No. XLVI.

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE UNITED ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the PEISHWA MADHO RAO NARIAN PUNDIT PURDHAUN BAHADOOR, settled by MR. CHARLES WARREE MALET, Resident of the said Honourable United East India Company at the Court of Poona, by virtue of the full powers delegated to him by the RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, K. G., Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said United Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies relative to the forts of Jinjeera, Dhunda, Rajepore, Consaw, and Medgur, with their dependencies in the country of Cokun, now in the possession of the Abyssinians, and of which Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan, commonly styled Balloo Meah, was heir, but who has by his own free will and consent resigned, by a written instrument, all claim thereto agreeably to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

I, Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan, have by a written instrument resigned to the Sircar of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor all claim to my hereditary territory, with its forts, and all effects, great and small, contained therein, the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor having on his part agreed to grant me and my heirs for ever, free from all claim or incumbrance, and

without reserve, a territory under the denomination of altumgah, in the province of Guzerat, on the sea coast in one quarter, and as far as possible contiguous in its parts, yielding a revenue (to be computed from the best collection of the collections of ten preceding years under the Peishwa's government) equal to the revenue of Jinjeera and its dependencies aforesaid, as collected in the most productive year of ten years preceding the present. A portion of the said territory, producing the yearly revenue of Rupees seventy-five thousand, is to be granted me in altumgah; at present the remainder to be put in my possession in the same year that the aforesaid forts and districts may fall into the possession of the Sircar of the said Pundit Purdhaun, in which the condition of contiguity to the former grant is to be observed with all possible punctuality.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to proceed with my brother, relations, and dependants to reside on the territory previously granted to me, on which, and on that hereafter to be granted, I agree not to construct any fort or place of greater strength than may be necessary for my protection against Grassias and freebooters. I engage to conduct myself peaceably and justly, to create no feuds or disturbances, to join no enemy of the Honourable English East India Company or of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, nor to act hostilely toward them.

ARTICLE 3.

If Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor should permit any part of my above-mentioned hereditary territory to remain in the possession of any Abyssinian or other person for the promotion of his own objects, or should he, after getting possession of the said territory, dispose of any part thereof by gift or otherwise, no deduction is to be made on that account from my altumgah, of which I am to be put in full possession on the cessation of hostilities between the Peishwa and the said districts of Jinjeera, according to this agreement, on a calculate of the full produce of the revenue of the dependencies of Jinjeera as above mentioned. The said Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan having, by the foregoing three Articles, relinquished all his hereditary titles and possessions to Rao

JINJEERA.

No. XLVI.

Pundit Purdhaun, and an engagement being thereby entered into between the parties, neither is to deviate therefrom. And Rao Pundit Purdhaun is at liberty to pursue such modes and at such times as he may think proper to get possession of the aforesaid forts and dependencies that are at present in the hands of other Abyssinians, to whom no assistance will be given by the Honourable Company. This being agreed to by the Sircars of the Honourable Company and Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor, written instruments executed by Rao Pundit Purdhaun on one part, and Mr. Malet on the other, specifying the same, have been exchanged; the said Mr. Malet having engaged to procure and deliver to Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahadoor a copy, ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, on the delivery of which the Treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Signed and sealed in Poona the 6th June 1791.

The Honourable Company's Seal.

(Signed) C. W. MALET,
Resident.

Exchanged 12th June 1791.

(Signed) C. W. MALET.

SURAT.

THE first establishment of the English at Surat, which was then included in the Soubah of Ahmedabad, took place in 1611. A fleet, which was despatched from England in that year to establish commercial intercourse with the western coast of India, was victorious in a series of actions with a powerful Portuguese fleet, which so raised the reputation of the English as to accelerate the confirmation of a Treaty (No. XLVII.) with the Governor of Ahmedabad. This Treaty was afterwards confirmed by a firman from Delhi in 1613, granting permission for the establishment of factories at Surat, Cambay, Ahmedabad, and Gogo, with certain commercial privileges. This was the first settlement effected by the English on the coast of India. Surat was made the chief seat of government in 1629, and continued to enjoy this distinction till 1685, when the seat of government was removed to Bombay. In 1614 a firman was obtained for a general and perpetual trade, and Sir Thomas Roe, during his celebrated mission to the Emperor of Delhi, succeeded in obtaining permission (No. XLVIII.) for the establishment of factories in any part of the Moghul dominions.

No political influence appears to have been acquired at Surat till 1664, when the town was first attacked and partially plundered by Sevajee. The gallant defence which the English made in their factory procured for them in 1667 a new firman (No. XLIX.) from Aurungzeb, reducing the customs duties and securing the unmolested transit of their goods. In consequence of hostilities with Aurungzeb, however, the factory at Surat was seized in 1687, but it was eventually restored, from which time the English continued quietly to trade at Surat for nearly a century.

In 1746 Tegh Beg Khan, the Governor of Surat, died, and was succeeded by Sufdar Khan, who placed his son Wukar Khan in charge of the castle, which, under the Moghuls, had always been a separate command from the civil administration of the town. But an adventurer named Meah Atchund or Moyen-ood-deen, who had married into the family of Tegh Beg Khan, being supported by the inhabitants of the town, expelled Wukar Khan from the fort. By the assistance of the English and

SURAT.

of Damajee Guicowar, to whom he gave up one-fourth of the revenues of Surat, he also succeeded in expelling Sufdar Khan from the civil government of the town, in which he continued to rule till 1751, when he was himself expelled by Sufdar Khan and Wukar Khan. In the prosecution of the contest, Wukar Khan is said also to have applied to Damajee Guicowar for help on the promise of half the revenues of Surat, but when his restoration was accomplished, objections were raised to so large a payment, and it was finally settled that the Guicowar should receive one-third, which he afterwards shared equally* with the Peishwa. During these

* TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between CAIM-OOL-DOWLA BAHADOOR, Nawab of Surat, and CASSINATH HURRY, the Peishwa's Chowkah.

Cassinath Hurry's | Sree Punt Purdhaun Cheernee Tutpur Cassinath Hurry Narentur. | Seal.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bunder of Surat by reason of Cassinath Hurry, Sreemunt Peishwa Sahib's kamaisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sircar of the Nawab Sahib, Caim-ul-Dowla Bahadoor, on account of some articles of the revenues of the aforesaid Bunder, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Ramsay, Esq., Chief of the English Factory and Governor of the Moghul's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled, that in future in the undermentioned Articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the abovementioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective faiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

On Indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is now somewhat increased, the whole revenue is Rupees 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,251 and 10½ annas.

Thirteen Articles.	Rupees.
Indigo ...	2,700
Teak wood	1,625
Omrah and Domus Fishery	560
The Chowkies of the Thannah Chowrassee	500
The Farm of the boats	700
Omrah Petahs or liquor shops	180
The Dutch Chowkey	48
Omrah Chowkey	24
Jewel Office Verah	600
From the jewel office for custom	75
Phoolsary in Chowrassee	90
Batty cleaners in the thannah of Chowrassee—pay for seven months	84
Nuckass or customs on cattle	324
	7,510

dissensions the castle fell into the hands of Seedee Masood of Jinjeera and SURAT.

Tindal customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year—

Twelve Articles.

Tanksul or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagree from the pergunnahs not more than formerly to go in the certificates.

Jagree from the Deccan was never included in the certificates, and is not to be.

Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the Chowkies in the suburbs, the Chowteah's writers to attend.

The customs on surungee (a die) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on cussoombah (a red die) shall, as usual, be brought to account.

The income from Ranialah shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of Rupees 1-8 each shall be brought to account.

Artificers to be allowed to the Tannah, and not to be taken in belt, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklayers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

From the Sircar of the Nawab Sahib to be given shawls from the Naibut.

Palanquin charges from the Khooshir.

Cassinath Hurry, Comavishdar for the share of Sreemunt Peishwa Sahib, agrees that if the before mentioned Nawab Sahib, according to the before-written agreement, gives the just proportion to the Sircar of the Peishwa, I have not, nor shall have, as is above written, any claims upon the Nawab Sahib. In testimony of which two agreements are drawn out; to one copy the seal and writing of the Nawab is affixed, and to the other the seal and writing of Cassinath Hurry, Comavishdar of the before-mentioned.

In the Bunder of Surat, the 1st day of the month Shabun, in the year of the Hegira 1200, *corresponding with the 29th day of May* 1786 *of the Christian era.*

Written in the Mahratta language by Cassinath Hurry.

These twenty-eight Articles are settled between the Nawab Caim-ool-Dowla Bahadoor and Cassinath Hurry, the Sreemunt Purdhaun's Comavishdar at Surat. There was a dispute respecting the Peishwa's share of the revenue, which has been settled by the advice and means of Mr. Ramsay, chief of the English Factory. The particulars of the Articles are written in Persian, according to which the Nawab of Surat is to give the share yearly when there will be no dispute from year to year. The 1st of Shabun 1200.

Muratub Shud.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between CAIM-OOL-DOWLA, Nawab of Surat, and CASSINATH HURRY, the Peishwa's Chowkah.

The Nawab's Caim-ool-Dowla. Seal.

Whereas there has lately subsisted some disputes in the Bunder of Surat by reason of Cassinath Hurry, Sreemunt Peishwa Sahib's Comavisdar, having made sundry claims on the Sircar of the Nawab Sahib, Caim-ool-Dowla Bahadoor, on account of some articles of the revenue of the aforesaid Bunder, the particulars of which are below inserted, and which,

SURAT. Rajepore. The English factory was in great danger, and, through the

by the advice, assistance, and approbation of Andrew Ramsay, Esq., Chief of the English factory and Governor of the Moghul's castle and fleet, it has been by both parties mutually agreed and settled, that in future in the undermentioned articles there shall on no account be any difference or dispute between the abovementioned parties, who bind themselves by their respective faiths to keep this agreement that it may always remain in force.

The Nawab Caim-ool-Dowlah Bahadoor agrees that the sixth share of the undermentioned articles shall in future be given to the Sircar of Sreemunt Peishwa Sahib according to what is right and just.

On Indigo, &c., for one whole year, which is somewhat now increased, the whole revenue is Rupees 7,510, the sixth part of which is Rupees 1,251 and 10½ annas.

Thirteen Articles.

	Rupees.
Indigo	2,700
Teak-wood	1,625
Omrah and Domus Fishery	560
The Chowkies of the Thannah Chowrassee	500
The Farm of the boats	700
Omrah Petahs or liquor shops	180
The Dutch Chowkey	48
Omrah Chowkey	24
Jewel Office Verah	600
From the jewel office for custom	75
Phoolsary in the Chowrassee	90
Batty cleaners in the thannah of Chowrassee—pay for seven months	84
Nuckass or customs on cattle	324
	7,510

Directions have been given to the carbarrees (clerks) that they go on agreeable to former customs.

Tindals customs and others which are not ascertained, but whatever is collected in the year—

Twelve Articles.

From the tindals of ships, Rupees 10 a year, tanksal or mint accidental customs, for a thousand 1-1.

Jagree from the pergunnahs not more than formerly to go in the certificates.

Jagree from the Deccan was never included in the certificates, and is not to be. Carts of Dangue not more than usual to pass in certificates. The business to go through the proper officers.

At the chowkies in the suburbs, his writers are to attend.

The customs on surungee (a die) shall be brought to account as usual.

The customs on cussoombah (a red die) shall, as usual, be brought to account. The income from Ranialah shall be brought to account.

The fee on new silk wheels of 1-2 each shall be brought to account.

It was usual to allow one artificer from each trade on his account; two of each shall be allowed, 12 carpenters, 9 bricklayers, 7 tailors, and 5 pot-makers.

Written by the Nawab.

By reason of the decrease in the revenue these have been stopt.

From the Nawab's Sircar should be given shawls from the Naibut.

Palanquin charges from the Khooskee.

Dated the 1st of the month Shabun, in the year of the Hegira 1200, *corresponding with the 29th of May* 1786 *of the Christian era.*

influence of the Dutch, a peace* was negotiated between the Agent at Surat and the Seedee, by which all English troops were to be withdrawn and the establishments reduced to the footing on which they stood in time of peace. This Treaty was repudiated by the Bombay Government, and in the following year, 1752, a new Treaty (No. L.) was made, by which the English were to receive compensation for losses and to trade according to their firman.

Quarrels soon broke out between Sufdar Khan and the Seedee, and the former opened negotiations with the English in 1757 to put them in possession of the fleet on condition of their expelling the Seedee from the fort; but the offer was not accepted. In the meantime Sufdar Khan died in 1758, and Seedee Ahmud, who succeeded his father Seedee Masood in

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*[*Declared null and void by the Honourable the President in Council, Bombay, on the 22nd November* 1751.]

TREATY between MR. LAMBE and COUNCIL and SUFDAR KHAN and SEEDEE MASOOD.

ARTICLE 1.

As soon as the peace is concluded the English are to take all the soldiers from the castle that are in their service, as well Europeans as Indians, and send them on board the ships at the Bar; at the same time all the batteries belonging to Masood Khan are to be dismantled.

ARTICLE 2.

The soldiers in the factory, of what denomination soever, are to be sent away, reserving only the same number as usual in times of tranquillity.

ARTICLE 3.

That all the ships and goods now at Bombay are to have leave to go to their respective ports of Mecca, Jedda, Bengal, or anywhere else that they may be bound to.

ARTICLE 4.

After the peace is concluded, there is to be no more fighting either in the city or at the Bar.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company are to pay yearly the same sum as is agreeable to their firmans with the charges thereon.

ARTICLE 6.

The English are not to protect or take into their factory any goods but what belong immediately to them.

We, the under-written Chief and Council for the Company of England at Surat, declare that we approve of the Articles of this present Treaty of peace from our full and entire will, and promise to conform to them and execute them according to their tenor.

(Signed by Mr. Lambe and Council.)

Witnessed by the Dutch Secretary.

Surat, 12th November 1751.

SURAT.

the government of the castle, made himself the enemy of the English by his close alliance with the Dutch and the piracies which he committed. He was so detested by the people of Surat that they offered to make over to the English the command of the fleet and the castle, with funds for their support, if they would expel the Seedee. A Treaty (No. LI.) was accordingly concluded in 1758 with Faris Khan, in which it was agreed that he should be put in possession of the government of the town, the English taking the government of the castle and continuing to enjoy all their commercial privileges. The fear of provoking the Mahrattas, who at this time were supposed to have designs on Surat, prevented this enterprise from being carried out. Meanwhile a revolution broke out at Surat, in which Meah Atchund succeeded in gaining possession of the town. With him a Treaty (No. LII.) was concluded on 4th March 1759, which confirmed that made with Faris Khan in the previous year, and appointed Faris Khan to be Deputy at Surat under the government of Meah Atchund, an office which was abolished in 1777. These engagements were in the same year confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi.

From the time when they obtained possession of the castle of Surat and the command of the fleet, the power of the British Government at Surat greatly increased. They were, in fact, the rulers of the country, while the Nawab became merely a titular Chief with the government of the town. In 1763 Nawab Meah Atchund died. There were four competitors for the succession: Meer Kootub-ood-deen, his eldest son Faris Khan, the Deputy Ali Nawas Khan, and Noor-ood-deen Ali Khan. The British Government declared in favour of Kootub-ood-deen, who was installed on 14th April 1763. He died in March 1790, and it was then proposed to obtain from the Emperor of Delhi a Sunnud investing the British Government with the sole administration of Surat, so as to remove the inconvenience of a double government. But the Governor General in Council thought it inexpedient to do so, because the Nawab's eldest son, Nizam-ood-deen Khan, had a claim to the office of Nawab by right of inheritance, and the Emperor was then a puppet in the hands of Sindia. Application was made to the Emperor for a Sunnud of investiture in favour of Nizam-ood-deen Khan, who paid a nuzzur of Rupees 20,000. No Sunnud, however, was furnished, and in December 1792 Nizam-ood-deen Khan was installed by order of the British

Government, and the Nawab afterwards declined to receive a Sunnud from Delhi, and expressed his desire to be dependent solely on the British. In 1798 negotiations were commenced for a Treaty with the Nawab, under which he was to pay a lakh of Rupees a year towards the expenses of the management of the castle and town of Surat; but before the agreement was brought to a final conclusion, the Nawab died on 8th January 1799.

The succession of his brother Nusseer-ood-deen was recognised on his signing a Treaty (No. LIII.) vesting the entire administration of the city and its revenues in the hands of the British Government, who were to pay to the Nawab Rupees 1,00,000 yearly, and one-fifth of the annual revenues after deducting all charges and expenses of collection. In lieu of this variable allowance, the Nawab in 1817 agreed (No. LIV.) to accept a fixed provision of Rupees 1,50,000. The Nawab died on 23rd September 1821, and was succeeded by his son Meer Ufzul-ood-deen, on whose death on 8th August 1842, without male issue, the titular dignity and office became extinct. A provision of Rupees 52,800 a year was settled on his son-in-law, Jaffir Ali Khan, and two grand-daughters. The pension was raised in 1857 to Rupees 1,00,000, to be enjoyed till the death of the survivor of the three grantees. Jaffir Ali Khan died on 21st August 1863.

No. XLVII.

The ARTICLES agreed upon and sealed by the GOVERNOR of Amadanar and the GOVERNOR of Surat, and four principal Merchants, and to be confirmed by the seal and firm of the Great Moghul within forty days after the former sealing, or else to be void, for the settling of trade and factories in the cities of Surat, Cambay, Amadanar, Goga, or in any other part or parts of this country within the Great Moghul's dominions. Witnessed under our hands and seals the one and twentieth of October 1612.

ARTICLE 1.

In primis, that all which concerneth Sir Henrie Middleton be remitted, acquitted, and cleared to us; that they shall never make seizure, stoppage, nor stay of our goods, wares, and merchandizes to satisfy for the same.

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No. XLVII.

ARTICLE 2.

That they shall procure from their King, the Great Moghul, at their proper cost, his grant and confirmation of all the Articles of Agreement under the great seal of his hand, and shall deliver the same unto us for our security and certainty and perpetual amity, commerce, and dealing with them, within forty days after the sealing hereof.

ARTICLE 3.

That it shall be lawful for the King of England to keep and continue his ambassador at the Court of the Great Moghul during the time of the said peace and commerce, there to compound and end all such great and weighty questions as may any way tend to the breach of the said peace.

ARTICLE 4.

That at all times upon the arrival of our ships in the Rhode of Swally there shall be proclamation in the city of Surat three several days together, that it shall be free for the country people of all sorts to come down to the water side, there to have free trade, dealing, and commerce with us.

ARTICLE 5.

That all English commodities shall pay custom, according to the value or price that it beareth at the time that it is put into the custom-house, after the rate of three and a half the hundred.

ARTICLE 6.

That all petty and pedlerly ware be free of custom, provided that it exceed not in value ten rials of eight.

ARTICLE 7.

That we shall have ten manu for our manuda carried from the water's side to Surat, and after the same rate back again; and for carts we are to repair to the mookuddum of Swally to send for Surat, and at Surat to repair to the broker for carts down again.

ARTICLE 8.

That if any of our men die in those parts, that then neither the King, nor Governor, nor under-officer shall make title or challenge to anything that to the dead belonged, nor demand fees, nor any kind of taxes, nor customs.

ARTICLE 9.

That if all our men die here in these parts, between the times of the coming of our ships, that then, by some officer thereto appointed, just and true inventory, notice, and knowledge be taken of all such monies, goods, jewels, provisions, apparel, and what else to our nation belongeth, and the same shall safely preserve and keep, and deliver to the General, Captain, or merchants of the first ships that shall after here arrive: and to receive a discharge from the General, Captain, or merchants, to whom such goods and monies shall be delivered.

ARTICLE 10.

That they secure our men and goods upon the land, redeeming all such, both goods and men, as shall happen to be taken upon the land by the Portugals; and shall deliver both men and goods again to us free of all charges, or the value of our goods and men instantly.

ARTICLE 11.

That as in all kingdoms there are some rebels and disobedient subjects, so in our nation there may be some pirates and sea-robbers, which may happen to come into these parts, and here may rob and steal; if any such shall happen, then will not we, by our trade and factory here, be liable or answerable for such goods so taken, but will aid them with our best means that are so grieved by justice to our king, for redress and restitution unto them.

ARTICLE 12.

That all such provisions of victuals as shall be spent during the time that our ships shall remain here in the Rhode of Surat and Swally, half free of custom, provided it do not amount unto above a thousand dollars in money.

SURAT.

Nos. XLVII. & XLVIII.

ARTICLE 13.

That in all questions of wrongs and injury that shall be offered unto us and to our nation, that we do receive from the judges, and those that be in authority, present and speedy justice according to the quality of our complaints and wrongs be done us, and that by delays we be not put off and wearied either by time or charges.

No. XLVIII.

The KING's letters sent to SELIM SHAGH, the GREAT MOGHUL, in the year 1614, by SIR THOMAS ROE.

James, by the Grace of Almighty God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, &c.

To the high and mighty Monarch the Great Moghul, King of the Oriental Indies, of Chandahar, of Chismer and Corazon, &c., greeting.

We, having notice of your great favour toward us and our subjects, by your great firman to all your Captains of rivers and officers of your customs, for the entertainment of our loving subjects the English nation with all kind respect, at what time soever they shall arrive at any of the ports within your dominions, and that they may have quiet trade and commerce without any kind of hindrance or molestation, &c., as by the Articles concluded by Suc Suff, Governor of the Guzerats, in your name, with our loving subject, Captain Thomas Best, appeareth, have thought it meet to send unto you our ambassador, which may more fully and at large handle and treat of such matters as are fit to be considered of, concerning that good and friendly correspondence which is so lately begun between us, and which will without doubt redound to the honour and utility of both nations. In which consideration, and for the furthering of such laudable commerce, we have made choice of Sir Thomas Roe, Knight, one of the principal gentlemen of our Court, to whom we have given commission, under our great Seal of England, together with directions and instructions, further to treat of such matters as

may be for the continuance and increase of the utility and profit of each other's subjects, to whom we pray you to give favour and credit in whatsoever he shall move or propound toward the establishing and enlarging of the same. And for confirmation of our good inclination, and well wishing toward you, we pray you to accept in good part the present which our said ambassador will deliver unto you. And so do commit you to the merciful protection of Almighty God.

A COPY of the GRAND MOGHUL'S letter to the KING.

Unto a King rightly descended from his ancestors, bred in military affairs, and clothed with honour and justice.

A Commander worthy of all command, strong and constant in religion, which the great Prophet Christ did teach, King James, whose love hath bred such impression in my thoughts as shall never be forgotten, but as the smell of amber, or as a garden of fragrant flowers whose beauty and odour is still increasing, so, be assured, my love shall grow and increase with yours.

Your letter which you sent me in the behalf of your merchants I have received, whereby I rest satisfied in your tender love towards me, and desire you not to take it ill for not having writ unto you heretofore; for this my present letter I send to renew our loves, and herewith do certify you that I have sent forth my firmans through all my countries to this effect, that if any English ships or merchants shall arrive in any of my ports, my people shall permit and suffer them to do what they will freely in their merchandizing causes, aiding and assisting them in all occasions of injuries that shall be offered them, and that the least cause of discourtesy be not done unto them; as also that they be as free and freer than my own people. And as now and formerly I have received from you divers tokens of your love, so I desire your mindfulness of me by some novelties from your country as an argument of friendship between us, for such is the custom of Princes here.

As for your merchants, I have given express order through all my country to suffer them to sell, buy, transport, and carry away at their pleasure, without the let or hindrance of any person whatsoever, all

SURAT. such goods and merchandize, or other things as they shall desire to buy,
Nos. XLVIII. and let this my letter as fully satisfy you in the desired peace and love
& XLIX. as if my own son had been the messenger to ratify the same. And if any in my country not fearing God, nor obeying their king, or any other void of religion, should endeavour, or be an instrument to break this league of friendship, I would send my son Sultan Coronne, a soldier approved in the wars, to cut him off, that no obstacle may hinder the continuance and increasing of our affections.

No. XLIX.

FIRMAN granted by SHAH AURUNGZEB to the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, dated the 25th June 1667.

Be it known to the Governor, Prefects, and Officers of Affairs of the Port of Surat, present and to come, confiding in our Royal favour, that at this present time, joined to happiness, certain notice is come to our ears, that whereas formerly the rate for customs of goods belonging to the merchants of the Dutch nation was on every hundred Rupees three and a half Rupees, and afterwards, having an eye to the profitable condition of the said people, two Rupees was only ordered; and whereas the merchants of the English nation have made their request that the rates for the customs of their goods may be confirmed according to the Dutch constitution, and that a firman may pass from our Excellent and Noble Court that the goods and merchandizes which the said merchants, having bought in Bengal, and in the Royal Seat of our Kingdom, Akburabad, and other countries and great cities, do transport by the way of Burhanpoor and Ahmedabad, to sell them in the Bundur of Surat, may not be stopped by any person in their passage, on pretence of taking Rahadaries or other duties, or on any prohibition whatsoever; and in case any of the goods belonging to the aforesaid persons be robbed in the way, that the officers and the guards of the said place do, in the recovery of the said goods, make all diligent search; and whereas a petition was directed to our exalted throne, upon the sight of a letter which Ghyas-ood-deen Khan, Governor of Surat, both written unto the trusty protector of our riches, the repose and glory

of our kingdom, the pillar of our councillors, emblems of honour, the flower of our Princes, high in dignity, the provident disposer of our kingdoms and estates, the open way to riches and plenty, worthy of all grace, a rewarder of all degrees of men, a lord of pity, the mark of felicity, Chancellor of our kingdoms, and sole manager of our affairs, Jafer Khan, to this effect, that in case any favour be shown to the English nation, (who are well wishers to the riches of our Court, by their services which they have performed to our benefit, have so approved themselves formerly and hitherto in an obliging manner,) it will be well deserved by them; and whereas the instant desire of our mind, known in truth, and the perfection of our heart, established in justice, is expended on the quiet state and universal benefit of all people: at the agreeable petition of the merchants of the English nation, having forgiven them one Rupee of the sum of three Rupees, (the accustomary duties of their goods,) I have now ordered them to pay but two Rupees; therefore, from this time forward on every hundred Rupees value of goods belonging to the English nation two Rupees must be taken in the aforesaid Bundur, and the Governors, Captains of Guards, Lieutenants of countries, Guards of Passes and the highways of the provinces and great cities aforesaid, shall not give any molestation or opposition to the aforesaid merchants on pretence of Rahadaries or other demands whatsoever, which are prohibited in our Court and High Palace; and in case in any place the least part of their goods or merchandize be stolen, that in the recovery of them all strict search and enquiry be made, and the thieves, together with the goods stolen, being apprehended, the goods may be delivered to the owners and the thieves to punishment. In this affair let them observe all extraordinary diligence towards our Court, and be very circumspect and cautious to abstain from the breach hereof.

Written the 11*th day of Mohurrum in the tenth year of our high reign, corresponding with the* 25*th June* A. D. 1667.

SURAT.

No. L.

No. L. TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and SCIDY MUSOOD KHAN and SUFDAR KHAN of Surat.

Original Articles of Peace executed by SCIDY MUSOOD KHAN and SUFDAR KHAN, being written with the latter's hand in Persian, and sealed with the former's seal, dated the 17th March 1752.

ARTICLE 1.	ANSWER.
The peace made by Mr. Lambe and Council to be void and of no effect, and the papers to be torn, and a new receipt given for the customs.	Agreed that it be void, and a new receipt shall be given as soon as the year is expired.
ARTICLE 2.	ANSWER.
Two lakhs of Rupees to be paid the Honourable Company for the expenses they have been at, and what lost in the Latty; the whole sum to be paid in ready money.	Whatever the people think proper must be done to satisfy them.
ARTICLE 3.	ANSWER.
For the Company's sake creditable posts must be given to Meah Atchund's sons.	Agreed for the Company's sake to give them the post of Lord Mayor.
ARTICLE 4.	ANSWER.
The Company's garden, cows, coaches, or any thing else taken from us to be returned.	Agreed that the cows, coaches, horses, &c., be returned, and a receipt taken.
ARTICLE 5.	ANSWER.
The Company's business to go on agreeably to their firman privileges, and all goods to pass by the Moolah's. gate.	According to custom every thing will go on, and nothing unjust will be done, and perhaps better than before

ARTICLE 6.	ANSWER.
Mr. Lambe and the rest of the Company's people that are in town are not to be hindered from coming to us.	From the government no hindrance or harm will happen to them.
ARTICLE 7.	ANSWER.
The guards that are set about the Company's house to be taken away, and after this the like not to happen again, and all the batteries within and without that have been made upon this occasion to be taken down, which will be for the good of the people, and prevent further disputes.	The batteries shall be taken away, and nothing remain that may cause any difference between us.
ARTICLE 8.	ANSWER.
All servants and dependants upon the Company that are now in fear are not to be molested, and after this, upon no account whatever, no harm is to be done to them.	Whatever has been customary we may be assured shall be complied with.

Dated the 17th March 1752.

MEMORANDUM.—This Treaty was executed on the 17th March 1752, having on that date been signed and sealed by Sufdar Khan and Scidy Musood, and delivered to the Chief in Council at Surat. The two following writings were at the same time passed to the Chief in Council by Scidy Musood and the principal merchants and other inhabitants of Surat. This Treaty was ratified by the Government of Bombay.

Writings alluded to in the foregoing Memorandum.

Scidy Musood Khan and merchants writing for two lakhs of Rupees to be paid in the space of one year, executed on the 17th March 1752.

Servant of the King, Scidy Musood Khan, gives this writing for two lakhs of Rupees that was agreed upon to be paid the English on

SURAT. No. L.

making peace; the merchants and subjects of Surat have given me one for this sum and settled with me. For this reason I, on the part of the people at Surat, am bound that in the space of one year I am happy to pay this sum to the Company. These few lines are written by way of bond.

Dated the 15*th of Jemmadee-ool-Awul* 1165, *sealed by Scidy Musood Khan and eleven of the principal inhabitants and heads of castes.*

MERCHANTS' and SUBJECTS' note for two lakhs of Rupees to be paid the English, as agreed upon, on making peace; executed on the 17th March 1752.

Writing sealed by Moollah Ameen-ood-deen and Ibrahim Chellaby, &c., merchants and subjects, dated 15*th of Jemmadee-ool-Awul* 1165, 17*th March* 1752.

The meaning of this is, that we merchants, &c., of Surat agree to this, that because between the English and Khan there have been disputes, to put an end to which, for the sake of the people, Sufdar Khan and Scidy Musood Khan agreed to make peace, and to pay two lakhs of Rupees in lieu of the expenses the English have been at: For this reason we, the merchants and subjects, willingly and without force agreed to it, agreeably to the under-written list, and after this sum is paid, this custom is to be taken off and cease, not to be a precedent in future. The one per cent. paid upon ready money brought into town, which the Khan agreed the merchants should not pay, whatever now arises from this must be given to the English. The subjects of Surat are to pay one per cent. on all the money that they import in Bombay. Whatever arises from the customs on goods coming in or going out of Surat are now to pay one per cent. more than before, and what it may amount to is to be given to the English.

Dated the 17*th March* 1752.

No. LI.

Contracted and agreed between the HONOURABLE RICHARD BOURCHIER, ESQ., in behalf of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY on one part, and FARIS KHAN on the other, this 12th day of March 1758, *viz.* :—

ARTICLE 1.

That the Honourable Company's troops and marine forces shall put Faris Khan in possession of the government of the city of Surat by fixing him in the Durbar and supporting him in the same.

ARTICLE 2.

That the Honourable Company shall possess the castle of Surat, with all its immunities and emoluments, and the Tanka, &c., whatever the Scidy is now possessed of in Surat and its dependencies.

ARTICLE 3.

That Faris Khan shall pay the whole expense of the expedition, for which he binds the phurza or custom house for security of payment.

ARTICLE 4.

That the sum of Rupees two lakhs (2,00,000) shall be made good and paid to the commanders and private people, both military and marine, that they may not plunder nor commit any irregularities, which sum is to be made good to him by a varan laid upon the city, merchants, shroffs, &c., inhabitants.

ARTICLE 5.

That the water gate called Mulna's Kirkee shall at all times be possessed by the English without molestation from the government's officers or sepoys, and that the two gates, one of the inward wall and one of the outward wall, next to the English garden, shall always be free for the English to come into and go out of at all times without any molestation.

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ARTICLE 6.

That the Honourable Company shall enjoy all the privileges of the Moghul's royal firman as amply as they ever enjoyed them without any molestation from any of the government's officers, either to their own trade or any under their protection.

ARTICLE 7.

This contract and agreement is not intended in any shape to prejudice the immunities nor indulgencies granted by the Moghul to any other Europeans, nor to prejudice the Mahrattas in whatever contracts or agreements are in force between them and the government of Surat, but that Faris Khan shall be obliged to pay them their stipulated one-third of the revenues of Surat, as has been done for some years past. Counterpart of this engagement is signed, sealed, and exchanged the day above mentioned between the contracting parties, the Honourable Richard Bourchier, Esq., and Faris Khan.

Ratified and exchanged on the 12*th March* 1758.

No. LII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and MEAH ATCHUND of Surat, dated the 4th March 1759.

Seal of Meah Atchund.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with MEAH ATCHUND at Surat, under date the 4th March 1759.

Agreeably to your desire, I sent a person to you, by whom you advised me verbally of your demands; and with sincerity of heart I now write the particulars I can agree to, which are as follow :—

	Wrote by the Nawab over each Article.
ARTICLE 1.	ARTICLE 1.
That Faris Khan shall be appointed to the office of Naib in its greatest extent, as in the time of Sufdar Khan, and nobody but himself shall interfere in the said post.	1*st.* Agreeably to this Article, I fully consent to Faris Khan's appointment.
ARTICLE 2.	ARTICLE 2.
That whatever Articles Faris Khan has given in writing, or promised to the Honourable Company, (the particulars of which cannot be drawn out at present, and must be deferred till we can meet,) shall be fully complied with without the least diminution.	2*nd.* Whatever Faris Khan has wrote, or promised to do for the Honourable Company, I will stand to without the least alteration.
ARTICLE 3.	ARTICLE 3.
That the Mecha gate shall be opened, our troops admitted, and we shall join our forces to drive our enemies out of the town.	The Mecha gate shall be opened, your troops admitted, and joined by mine to drive out the enemy.

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ARTICLE 4.	ARTICLE 4.
The above Articles a person in your behalf demanded, all which I agree to and will comply with; and the government shall be continued to me in full authority; and to the above I have put my own seal, and Meer Cootb-oo-deen will sign and seal the same, after which you must send a counterpart of this writing, with the Honourable Company's seal affixed.	Agreed to, and that we shall act jointly in turning our enemies out of the town. Wrote by Cootb-oo-deen. Whatever the Honourable Company have demanded I agree to. Cootb-oo-deen's Seal.

A counterpart of the above Articles was sealed with the Honourable Company's seal, and sent to Atchund, the 4th of March 1759.

PERWANNAHS, &c., granted in 1759, relating to the Castle and Tanka at Surat.

Be peace and happiness with the renowned Mr. John Spencer, Captain of the Factory in the city of Surat. By the hands of your vakeel, your present and arzee (or request) have been received, and the purport and particular thereof are understood, and your arzee (or request) to His Majesty has been delivered. The pains you have taken, and the success you have met with, in keeping open the door of Mecha, and delivering our subjects from oppression, we are pleased and satisfied with. As to the firman for the government of the castle, and Sunnud for the fleet, which are requested in the name of the English Company, I have given your vakeel an answer, who will particularly advise you thereof. Let the peshcush on this account be quickly remitted, that it may be presented to His Majesty, and your request thereby granted. In the meantime it behoves you to carry on affairs with alacrity, and be assured that herein nothing on my part shall be wanting to countenance you.

A REPRESENTATION made to the Moghul by MR. JOHN SPENCER, in behalf of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. SURAT. No. LII.

That by virtue of royal firmans of your Majesty's predecessors, the English hitherto enjoyed favour at Surat, and carried on their business in a reputable manner, till in these days that the Scidy, usurping an undue authority in the town, used it to the ruin of the city in general, the lives and properties of your Majesty's subjects being made light of by them, and they even proceeded so far as to take away the lives of our people, in direct breach of your Majesty's firman; and, in short, instead of being the protectors of the place, became the oppressors of it, to such a degree that the just orders of your Majesty were no ways regarded in this city, by their means; and things were come to this pass, that though, in consideration of the Tanka, the Scidy was to protect the bar, yet, so far was he from doing that, that for many months past a large fleet of Sancrajee Punt's, Ballajee Rao's Naib, entirely shut up the bar, as did a large land force by land, to the infinite detriment of the place and inhabitants in general, without the Scidy's interfering therein; and there was the greatest reason to believe that, unless some speedy and vigorous measures had soon been pursued, your Majesty's famous city of Surat, the only port of good Mussulmen to the tomb of your Prophet, would have been brought to shame. In such circumstances, the eyes of the whole town were cast on us, as the only persons of force sufficient to save the city from the calamities that it then felt, and was still further threatened with; and in consequence of their solicitations to me, though our business in those parts of the world is only trade and merchandize, and we are not desirous of taking or governing cities or countries, yet as all the inhabitants of this place, great and small, were earnestly desirous of it, and I saw it was for the good of the place, I wrote to the General of Bombay on the subject, in such manner, that at an immense expense he sent hither, on our king's ships, a great force of good and experienced men, with a large quantity of artillery, and other warlike stores of all sorts, with which I have had the happiness to procure safety to the city and ease to the inhabitants, and have procured an entire currency to your Majesty's orders in the place; and your Majesty's authority, by all ways in our power, will be preserved in the place as it used to be, and you will consider the

SURAT. No. LII.

English as desirous of receiving your orders, such being the intention of the Governor of Bombay and myself, whose whole power will be used to maintain the castle that we have possessed ourselves of for your Majesty, and to preserve the bar and sea open against all opposers on your behalf; for we shall not apply the Tanka you have granted for this purpose to others, as has hitherto been the case; and since our having done this, the enemies that surrounded the place, both by sea and land, to its great prejudice, have been removed. We are always ready for the safety of the castle and the city, with its inhabitants, and therefore hope for your Majesty's favour in behalf of the Honourable English Company, for whose good services on this occasion I must refer your Majesty to the representation of the inhabitants of the place.

N. B.—There accompanied this a letter to the Vizier, much to the same purpose, requesting his countenance. Letters went also in the name of the Governor of Bombay on this occasion, to the king and vizier, referring in general to the above; and the whole was attended with a representation of the town in general on our behalf, under the seals of the Nawab Naib Codjee, the head Sciads and officers, and the heads of the merchants in general.

PERWANNAH, under the VIZIER'S Seal, for SCIAD MOYNADEEN KHAN to act as Governor of Surat.

By the advices received here from Surat it has been made known to His Majesty that you, with the consent and at the desire of the inhabitants, are arrived there, and that afterwards the Honourable Mr. Spencer, Captain of the Factory at Surat, with the renowned Faris Khan, came and turned out Scidy Ahmed, who had possessed himself of His Majesty's castle, and greatly oppressed our subjects; and that thereby the city is now at ease, and the inhabitants satisfied; therefore it behoves you to act as may be most conducive to the good of the city and His Majesty's affairs, that every body may follow their calling without fear, and the city flourish. Let this be implicitly obeyed.

On the 2nd of Shabun, and the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty.

HOOKUM (or order) under the VIZIER'S Seal, to MR. SPENCER, to assist and advise with SCIAD MOYNADEEN KHAN in the government of Surat.

Be it known unto the Honourable Mr. Spencer, Captain of the Factory in Surat, that in these days advice has been received, that with the consent and at the desire of the inhabitants of the Bunder of Surat, the renowned and brave Sciad Moynadeen Khan Bahadoor came into the place, and that afterwards you, with the renowned Faris Khan, came, and turning out Scidy Ahmed from the king's castle, which he had possessed himself of, and given much trouble to the subjects by oppression and otherwise, gave ease and satisfaction to the inhabitants of the place, with which we are well satisfied; and it now behoves you to advise with and in conjunction with the above renowned so to carry on matters as may be most conducive to the good of the place and the honour of His Majesty, by assisting one another. Let this be done.

On the 2nd of Shabun, in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty.

HOOKUM under the VIZIER'S Seal, to the Subjects and Inhabitants of Surat, to acknowledge and assist SCIAD MOYNADEEN KHAN as Governor of Surat.

Be it known unto all the principal Sciads, Shaiks, and otherwise and old men of understanding, as also to all the merchants and others, our subjects, inhabitants of Surat, that His Majesty is made acquainted, by advices from thence, that by your consent and at your desire the brave and renowned Sciad Moynadeen Khan is come there, and after him Mr. Spencer, Captain of the Factory at Surat, with the renowned Faris Khan, came and turned out Scidy Ahmed, who possessed himself of His Majesty's castle, and greatly oppressed our subjects, and that thereby the city is now at ease and the inhabitants satisfied; therefore it behoves you in all respects to assist and advise the said Moynadeen Khan, and with one accord to concur in every thing for the good of the place, which I would have implicitly obeyed.

On the 2nd of Shabun, and the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty.

SURAT.

No. LII.

HUSBULHOOKUM under the Great Seal of the NABOB VIZIER UL MAMULIK NIZAM-UL-MULCK BAHADOOR.

Be peace unto the high and renowned Mr. John Spencer. The courage and conduct you have shown in His Majesty's service for the good of our subjects, the inhabitants of Surat, are made known to His Majesty, and their letter, expressing their satisfaction therewith, has also been shown, with which His Majesty is well satisfied and praises you; therefore, upon this account, he has been pleased to order this Husbulhookum to be sent you, that you may take care of His Majesty's castle, and take the preservation of the trade of these seas particularly upon you, so that the inhabitants of Surat may carry on their business and live in ease and quiet, and the ships and vessels going to and coming from the most remarkable ports, as well as others, be in no fear from rovers and pirates. The firman for the government of the castle and perwannah for the fleet being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from court.

On the 1st of the month of Zickat, and the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, the 24th of June 1759.

N. B.—The Husbulhookum to the Governor is in the same words as the above, only that to the epithets "high and renowed" are added "brave and courageous."

PERWANNAH under the COOCHUCK (or small Seal) of the NAWAB VIZIER UL MAMULIK NIZAM-UL-MULCK BAHADOOR, to MR. JOHN SPENCER.

The arzee of the high and renowned, with the present and letter expressing the merchants' satisfaction, have been received by the hands of Hadee Khan. The conduct and courage you have shown for the good of the inhabitants of Surat and His Majesty's service have been in a particular manner made known to him, with which he is well pleased and praises you for. It now behoves you, with a satisfied mind, particularly to look to the peace of the inhabitants and the preservation of His Majesty's castle, and to take care that the trade of the seas is kept open and safe; that the Hadjees, or pilgrims, and merchants, meet with no trouble and impediment, and that the ships, to and from the renowned

and other ports, may be safe from any fear of violation from rovers and pirates. The firman for the government, and perwannah for the fleets, being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from Court.

No date.

PERWANNAH under the COOCHUCK (or small Seal) of the NAWAB VIZIER UL MAMULIK NIZAM-UL-MULCK BAHADOOR, to MR. JOHN SPENCER.

High and renowned, the tohod, or sums usually remitted from Surat, are now much wanted at court, and His Majesty is pressing for them. As yet what money the renowned Moynadeen Khan may have sent is not received, therefore Perwannahs have been wrote to hasten him in that respect; but it likewise behoves you to press him on this head, and procure the remittance of the tohod by bills as soon as possible. Look upon this as absolutely necessary.

FIRMAN under the Great Moghul's Seal, and under-sealed by the Vizier, for the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S holding the government of the Castle of Surat.

Torah, or Verses, from the Koran, in Arabic.	The Great Seal of the Kings' Names in Persia.

Let the renowned among the people, the English Company, hope for His Majesty's favour; and be it known unto them that in these happy and victorious times His Majesty has been pleased, out of his great grace and favour, to grant unto them the Killedaree, or government of the castle of Surat, on its being taken from Mauphez Ahmed Khan: it therefore is requisite that they should be very grateful for this His Majesty's favour, and look particularly to the welfare of the castle, keeping proper order and discipline among the

SURAT. No. LII.

troops, and having provisions, stores, and ammunition always in readiness, as has been usual, which is strictly and especially required of them by His Majesty.

Given on the 11th day of Maharin, and in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, or 4th of September 1759.

At the back of the firman is the Grand Vizier's Seal, and all his titles wrote at length.

DUSTUCK (or order) under the KHAN SUMAUN or Steward's Seal, for the HONOURABLE-COMPANY's holding the King's Fleet.

The dustuck, in the name of the noble and renowned English Company, is as follows:—By His Majesty's Husbulhookum, the office of daroga of the great fleet belonging to the Bunder of Surat, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yacood Khan, is now delivered into your charge; therefore it behoves you to execute the said office with great care and circumspection, and carry on the business of it justly and with moderation. Look on this as absolutely required of you.

Dated the 2nd day of Maharin, in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, the 26th of August 1759.

At the back of this is the seal of Zechal Doulat Fidaudin Khan Bahadoor, who is Khan Sumaun, or Steward to His Majesty, whose prerogative it is to grant this order.

AN ORDER, under the VIZIER'S Seal, to SCIAD MOYNADEEN KHAN, Governor of Surat, regarding the payment of the Tanka, on account of the Fleet, to the HONOURABLE COMPANY, &c.

To the brave, noble, renowned, and careful Sciad Moynadeen Khan Bahadoor, on whom is His Majesty's favour: The Vakeel of the English Company having represented that as the daroga, or post of the great fleet belonging to the Bunder of Surat, under the Soubah of Ahmedabad, on the dismission of Scidy Yacood Khan, Killedar of Dunde Rajahpore, from the said post, had been granted his constituents, he hoped that a

perwannah, or order for the tanka, on account of the troops of the fleet, as has been usual since the time of him who is now in Heaven (meaning Aurungzeb), among the other charges of Surat, exclusive of what is sent to court, might be given him in your name. From the archives of the kingdom it appears that this office was in the hands of Scidy Yacood Khan, and that in the twenty-third year of the reign of Mahmud Shah he procured an order on Tegbeg Khan, then Governor, for the annual payment of two lakhs, according to custom, besides what was sent to court. Now in these days, the office of daroga of this fleet, on the dismission of Scidy Yacood Khan, has been granted to the said Company, as has been usual under the Dustuck or order of the Khan Sumaun (or Steward), and dated the 2nd of Mah' rim, and sixth year of the present reign; therefore I now write you that you may pay unto them, account charges for the forces of the fleet, the usual tanka of two lakhs every year, agreeable to the hereafter order, among the other charges, exclusive of what is sent to court; and let the accounts and papers relative thereto be transmitted hither.

Dated the 25th of Maharin, and sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, or 18th of September 1759.

On the back of this perwannah is the Vizier's seal, and the zimra, or certificate, from the several officers and registers at court, setting forth as is above related in the perwannah, and that the Vizier had given orders for registering the arzees and orders given thereon.

An HUSBULHOOKUM, under the Seal of the NAWAB VIZIER UL MAMULIK BAHADOOR to the ENGLISH COMPANY, accompanying the Firman.

May His Majesty's favour ever remain upon the brave and noble English Company. It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto you the office of Killedar (Castle Governor) of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by his dismission of Mauphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of the said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yacood Khan; therefore, agreeable to his order, you are now directed to take particular care of the proper execution of the above offices, by looking

SURAT. Nos. LII. & LIII.

well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of the merchants, &c., on the high seas, keeping them clear of pirates and rovers who may infest them. This is positively required of you.

HUSBULHOOKUM, under the Vizier's Seal, to MR. RICHARD BOURCHIER, Governor of Bombay.

It has pleased His Majesty to grant unto the brave and noble English Company the office of killedar of the Bunder of Surat, vacant by the dismission of Mauphez Ahmed Khan, as also the office of daroga of the great fleet of said Bunder, vacant by the dismission of Scidy Yakood Khan. Therefore, agreeably to his order, this is wrote you to direct that, according to the directions and advice of the said Company, you take all the care in your power for the proper execution of said offices, by looking well to the welfare of the castle and preservation of trade and merchants on the high seas from pirates and other rovers. Of this you are required to be very careful.

Husbulhookums similar to the above from the Vizier to the address of Mr. Spencer, the Chief at Surat, and to Sciad Moynadeen Khan, Governor of Surat, reached that place from the Court of the Moghul on the 7th November 1759.

No. LIII.

TREATY with the NAWAB of SURAT, 1800.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and their successors and the NAWAB NUSEER-OOD-DEEN KHAN, &c., &c., and his heirs and successors, for the better administration of the government of the city of Surat and its Dependencies, concluded on the 13th May 1800, or the 19th of Zilhuj 1214 of the Hegira.

Whereas the Honourable the English East India Company have been subjected to a heavy expense for the protection of the city of Surat, and whereas the existing system of internal government in the said city has

been found inadequate to the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants; and whereas the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General of the British possessions in India, and the Nawab Nusserooddeen, &c., are mutually desirous of providing more effectually for the external defence of the city of Surat, and for the security, ease, and happiness of the inhabitants, the following Articles of agreement are concluded on behalf of the Honourable English Company and their successors, by the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, vested with full powers for that purpose by the said Governor General on the one part, and by the Nawab Nuseerooddeen, and his heirs and successors on the other part :—

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company and the Nawab Nuseerooddeen Khan, &c., is hereby strengthened and confirmed, and the friends and the enemies of one shall be considered to be the friends and the enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab Nuseeröoddeen agrees that the management and collection of the revenues of the city of Surat, and of the territories, places, and other dependencies thereof, the administration of civil and criminal justice, and generally the whole civil and military government of the said city and its dependencies, shall be vested for ever entirely and exclusively in the Honourable English Company.

ARTICLE 3.

It is agreed that the Nawab shall be treated on all occasions with the same respect and distinction as his predecessors.

ARTICLE 4.

The English Company agree to pay to the Nawab Nuseerooddeen and his heirs, out of the revenues of Surat and its dependencies, in four equal quarterly payments, one lakh of Rupees annually, which shall be considered to be the first charge payable from the said revenues.

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The Company also engage to pay to the said Nawab and his heirs, in addition to the above mentioned lakh of Rupees, a proportion of one-fifth of the annual revenues now arising, or which may hereafter arise, from the said city and its dependencies, after deducting the said lakh of Rupees, the sum payable to the Mahrattas, and the charges of collection. The residue of the revenues, after the foregoing deductions, shall be at the disposal of the said Company.

ARTICLE 5.

In order that the Nawab may at all times have full satisfaction in respect to the revenues of Surat and its dependencies, he, the said Nawab, shall be at liberty to inspect all the accounts thereof from time to time, or to station a vakeel, or accountant, at his own expense, in all or in any of the offices of collection, for the purpose of taking and transmitting to His Excellency copies of all or any of the accounts of the said revenue.

ARTICLE 6.

Courts shall be established for the due administration of civil and criminal justice, which courts, agreeably to the stipulations in the 2nd Article, shall be under the sole authority of the English East India Company. The said courts shall be composed of officers to be appointed by the Governor in Council of Bombay for the time being, and shall be conducted according to such Ordinances and Regulations (framed with a due regard to the existing laws and usages of the country) as shall, from time to time, be published by the said Governor in Council.

ARTICLE 7.

In complaints brought before the courts of justice, in which it shall appear, either by the application of the Nawab or the representation of the defendant at or before the time of giving in his or her answer, or by the petition of the complainant, that both parties are relations or servants of the Nawab, it is agreed that such parties shall, in the first instance, be referred for justice to the Nawab, or to any person he may appoint to dispense it. Any complaint against the relations or immediate servants of the Nawab by persons of a different description shall, in

the first instance, be made to the chief Civil Servant at Surat, who shall refer it to the Nawab, who hereby engages to order an immediate investigation to be made, or, in case the parties should desire it, to order the dispute to be referred to a proper arbitration, the Nawab engaging to bring it to a direct issue, and to carry the sentence or award, if unfavourable to his relation or servant, into immediate execution.

No. LIV.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the NAWAB of Surat, to the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR EVAN NEPEAN, BART., Governor of Bombay, dated the 16th Jemmadee-ool-Awul 1233 of the Hegira, or 24th March 1818.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—All praise be to God! At the present pleasant season I have been made fully acquainted, by the verbal communication of the Chief's Agent, with your proposition regarding the fixing of my fifth share, and as to the minute details and ramifications of the transaction, and your wishes on the subject, with reference to the past, present, and future, I duly comprehend the whole; and considering, as I do, that your Excellency's views are intended for my well being and happiness, and that without empty ceremonies this fact has been exemplified by actual occurrences, I have in this affair given my assent and concurrence to the settlement fixed upon by your Excellency; and I have now the pleasure to intimate that in lieu of the said fifth share, the sum of Rupees fifty thousand in money has been definitively agreed upon to be at all times paid out of the Honourable Company's treasury to me, my family and representatives, without any examination on account of batta defalcations, or the trouble of examining books, whilst all the former engagements between me and the Honourable Company are confirmed and ratified on their former footing by this measure.

I hope your Excellency will continue at all times to enliven the banquet of amity by communicating to me your commands and wishes.

SURAT. No. LIV.

COPY of a letter from the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR EVAN NEPEAN, BART., GOVERNOR of Bombay, to HIS EXCELLENCY the NAWAB of SURAT, dated the 20th April 1818.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I have had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency's obliging letter of the 16th of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, communicating to me your Excellency's assent to the proposition recently made to your Excellency by the Chief of Surat on behalf of this government.

Your Excellency may be assured that in suggesting the arrangement, in which your Excellency has expressed your acquiescence, the government consulted your interests as well as the interests of the Honourable Company, and it is very aeceptable to me to find your Excellency is entirely satisfied with that modification of the existing engagements between the Honourable Company and your Excellency; at the same time I beg your Excellency will be assured that these engagements are not to be considered as otherwise altered in any respect, but on the contrary are now confirmed and ratified.

(Signed) EVAN NEPEAN.

SUCHEEN.

WHEN in 1791 Balloo Meah, Seedee of Jinjeera, resigned to the Peishwa his claims to Jinjeera,* he received (No. LV.) lands near Surat yielding Rupees 75,000, and bound himself to keep faithfully the agreement† then made with the Peishwa and not to disturb the districts of the British Government. The State of Sucheen consists of the districts then made over to him. On application to the Emperor of Delhi and the payment of a large nuzzur, he received the title of Nawab. In 1816 an agreement was made by the Agent at Surat with the Nawab to allow the British courts to take cognizance of crimes committed within his State. But as the concessions made were not deemed sufficient, the engagement was not ratified.

Balloo Meah died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son Ibrahim Mahomed Yacood Khan, who, dying in 1853, was succeeded by his eldest son Abdool Kureem Khan, the present Nawab. Ibrahim Mahomed's extravagance involved the State deeply in debt, and in 1829 he made over (No. LVI.) his country to the management of the British Government till his debts should be liquidated, receiving for his support a sum of Rupees 26,000 a year. The State has recently been restored to Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan.

The revenues of Jinjeera are about Rupees 85,000. The State pays no tribute. The population is about 13,000. The Nawab enjoys second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences his own subjects only. He has received a Sunnud (No. LVII.) guaranteeing the succession of his State according to Mahomedan law.

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* See Jinjeera, page 201.

† See page 208.

SUCHEEN.

No. LV.

No. LV. TRANSLATION of copy of an AGREEMENT entered into by MADHOW RAO NARRAYEN PUNDIT PURDHAN and SEEDEE ABDOOL KUREEM KHAN, *alias* BALLOO MEAH, in Soo Sun, Ehedeh Teesy Myne Uluf A. D. 1790-91.

Whereas you were declared as heir to Jinjeera, Kansa, and the Mutghur Talooka, in the Concan, and you have voluntarily resigned to government (Peishwa) your claims over these territories through the medium of the British Commissioner, Mr. C. Malet, it has been agreed, *viz.* :—

ARTICLE 1.

That in consideration of your claims now resigned to government on the aforesaid forts, with every thing contained therein whatsoever, enam territory in Guzerat, situated on the seashore, is proposed to be given you, yielding a revenue equal to that of the territories dependent on Jinjeera, &c. The value of the territory to be ascertained by the average rate of collections for the last ten years. Of this at present territory to the value of Rupees seventy-five thousand has been given you, the remainder will be given on the aforesaid Talookas being delivered over to government.

ARTICLE 2.

You are to repair and reside in the territory now allotted to you as enam with all your family. You are not to build any large fortress either in the territory now given you, or that may be hereafter given, but only such sufficiently strong to prevent the Grassias from any attacks. You are to conduct yourself properly and peaceably, and raise no disturbances, &c. You are not to unite yourself to those who are hostile either to government or to the English, or to enter into or to make any hostilities.

ARTICLE 3.

Should any land be granted in enam or reward to any hubsee for public service, the amount of its revenue shall not be deducted from that of your enam.

In all these three Articles have been settled, which shall be always regarded by both parties.

Dated 2nd Ramzan.

TRANSLATE of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SEEDEE ABDOOL KUREEM KHAN, usually called BALLOO MEAH, with the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S RESIDENT at Poona.

Balloo Meah's Seal.

I, Seedee Abdool Kureem Khan, do hereby engage that I will faithfully abide by the agreement into which I have entered with Rao Pundit Purdhan through the mediation of Mr. Charles Warre Malet, the Honourable Company's Resident at Poona, vested with full powers for that purpose, and that I will in no shape whatever estrange myself from, or act inimically to the Honourable Company. In testimony of which I have executed this instrument as a permanent proof thereof.

Dated 15*th Shabun* 1205 *Hegira.*

No. LVI.

SEAL of SEEDEE IBRAHIM MAHOMED YACOOD KHAN, MOOBARUZOO DOWLAH NUZRUT JUNG BAHADOOR, servant of the invincible King SHA AULUM.

I, Seedee Ibrahim Mahomed Yacood Khan, Moobaruzoo Dowlah Nuzrut Jung Bahadoor, give this writing to the government of the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, that I have given power to the said government to settle and put an end to all the debts due to the Sahoocars which lie on me. And that after settlement of all claims of the Sahoocars, they may make every thing clear and fair, and for this purpose may take and retain possession of all my villages, appropriating three-fourths of the revenue in any mode which may be most advantageous until the liquidation of the aforesaid debt and also most conducive to my interest. And that an arrangement be made for my necessary expenses from the remaining one-fourth of the revenue, and if one-fourth share shall not suffice for my necessary expenses, out of the three-fourths assigned for the liquidation of the Sahoocar's claims, part may be added to the same.

SUCHEEN.

No. LVII.

No. LVII. COPY of a SUNNUD granted to the NAWAB of SUCHEEN, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

The same to the Chiefs of Cambay, Radhunpore, Pahlunpore, and Joonagurh.

BANSDA.

The Rajah of this State, the history of which is unknown, is of Rajpoot extraction. The Mahrattas exacted a chouth of Rupees 7,000 from Bansda, which was transferred to the British Government under the Treaty of Bassein. A tribute of Rupees 7,351 is now taken. The present Chief succeeded by adoption in 1829 on payment of a relief of Rupees 30,000. In consequence of irregularities committed during his minority, the State was taken under British management, but was restored in April 1852.

The revenues of the State amount to about Rupees 61,000. The population is 19,000. The Rajah has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He exercises second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences his own subjects only. Rajah Humeer Sing died on 16th June 1861, and was succeeded by a near collateral relative, Goolab Sing of Dehwan.

DHURMPORE.

The Rajah of Dhurmpore is of Rajpoot descent. It is not known how long his family has been established in the country. The State has attracted little attention from other powers. The Mahrattas, however, exacted from it a chouth of Rupees 9,000 a year, which was ceded to the British Government under the Treaty of Bassein. The chouth now taken varies between Rupees 6,000 and Rupees 7,000. The revenues of Dhurmpore are about Rupees 90,000, and the population about 15,000 souls. The Rajah has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the privilege of adoption. He exercises second class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences his own subjects only.

JOWAR.

Bombay Government Records, No. XXVI. of New Series.

THIS petty State was founded about 500 years ago by a Koolee free-booter, who brought under his rule territory yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,00,000, which he more than doubled by exactions from travellers and merchants. About the year 1760, however, his power was checked by the Mahrattas, who left him territory yielding only about Rupees 20,000 and exacted an annual tribute of Rupees 1,000, besides a nuzzur on the investiture of every new Rajah.

Puttung Shah, grandfather of the present Rajah of the same name, died about 1792, leaving three sons, all of whom died between 1817 and 1821, leaving male issue. In consequence of the disputes among the Ranees regarding the claims of their sons, the Collector of the Northern Concan was directed to proceed to Jowar and to make such arrangements as might seem necessary respecting the succession and the administration of the State. The son of Vikram Shah, the eldest of Puttung Shah's three sons, was recognized (No. LVIII.) as Rajah, and his mother was charged with the administration till he should be personally qualified to undertake it. The nuzzur due to the British Government was remitted as an act of grace without affecting the right of government to claim it on any future occasion.

The State of Jowar covers an area of about 300 square miles, and yields a revenue of Rupees 25,900. The population is estimated at about 8,000 souls. The Rajah has second class jurisdiction, being allowed to try for capital offences his own subjects only.

JOWAR.

No. LVIII.

No. LVIII. TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM of a Settlement made for the Suwasthan Jowar by SAVILLE MARRIOTT, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, attended by some Officers and a Detachment of troops, on behalf of the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL of BOMBAY at Mouza Koorun, in the Jowar territory, on the 16th December 1822.

ARTICLE 1.

Being in camp at Mouza Koorun on the 13th of the present month, a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants, stating that the Honourable Company have confirmed Puttung Shah, Rajah of Jowar, on the throne of his ancestors, and that Puttung Shah Rajah's mother, Sugoona Bai, Ranee, is charged with the due administration of the Suwasthan until the said Puttung Shah shall be personally qualified to undertake it, and that all the inhabitants are enjoined to obey the orders of Sugoona Bai Ranee. This proclamation being publicly notified at the Durbar Cutcherry at my Head Quarters, the investiture was duly conferred.

ARTICLE 2.

Sugoona Bai Ranee will conduct the affairs of the Jowar government in behalf of the Rajah, but should any violent proceedings be resorted to by any person in the Suwasthan Jowar, including the pergunnah Gunjad, assistance will, if necessary, be rendered by the British Government to quell such acts.

ARTICLE 3.

The claims of the different branches of the Jowar family and their connexions with that State having had mature consideration, as well as the revenues derivable from the Suwasthan Jowar, including Gunjad, it has been determined to allot specific payments from the joint revenue of these districts to the members of that family in the order and proportion as follows:—

To Luximee Bai and her son Pratap Rao jointly per annum ...	1,500
Saveetree Bai *alias* Rumma Bai, and her son Tookaram, jointly per annum	500
Dhondee per annum	200
Dhewba Rao Mooknay Rajkoovur per annum	200
Rupees	2,400

making together Rupees two thousand four hundred, and Sugoona Bai should personally satisfy herself that the full amount, as specified above, is made to each person respectively.

ARTICLE 4.

The revenues of the Suwasthan Jowar being small, and the dissensions in the family having caused the full expenditure of it in maintaining troops, &c., having had its full weights of consideration, it will be recommended to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay in this instance to waive the British Government's right of demanding and receiving a nuzzur in the present investiture of Puttung Shah Rajah to the guddee of his ancestors, but the power of remitting it rests with that authority.

ARTICLE 5.

Independent of the differences that existed in regard to the Pergunnah Gunjad, there are some petty quarrels in the family of the Suwasthan, to which Sugoona Bai Ranee should give due attention, and settle them amicably between the several parties. If this is not effected mutually, the character of the Suwasthan will be lowered and my intentions go unfulfilled. The different members should always be friendly together that no disturbance may exist.

ARTICLE 6.

Dhewba Rao Mooknay Rajkoovur should avoid for the future his seditions, and other illegal acts of conduct. To effect this object, Sugoona Bai Ranee should keep a watchful eye over his acts, and if he resorts to illegal measures in the Suwasthan Jowar, he is to be immediately imprisoned there, or receive such other punishment as the laws of the country direct, or should he come within my jurisdiction, the Comavishdar of the district in which he may be to be writ to, who will give every assistance to secure him: to this end separate orders will be addressed to Comavishdars of Soubahs in my jurisdiction. Moreover, the said Dhewba Rao having been, under date the 14th of the present month, allowed an annual sum of Rupees two hundred, payable by the Suwasthan,

JOWAR. No. LVIII.

which is considered sufficient for his subsistence, he was verbally directed to discharge the armed men he raised, with the exception of two, which he was allowed to retain, within five days from the above date. Whether or not this order is conformed to by the Mooknay, Sugoona Bai Ranee is to make herself personally satisfied with.

ARTICLE 7.

Sugoona Bai Ranee will personally exert herself to the maintenance of the peace and welfare of the territory under the Suwasthan; will look to the bringing of land into cultivation, as its appearance seems to indicate great fertility.

ARTICLE 8.

For the present a Soubahdar and a party of sepoys are sent to Jowar with the view to preserve the Rajah and the Suwasthan; this party will remain at that station two or three months, or until I am satisfied that Sugoona Bai Ranee can by her own authority and means fully execute the charge which has devolved upon her in behalf of her son Puttung Shah Rajah. The above Soubahdar Luxmon Manay and his party have been instructed by Captain Wood as to the manner of their conduct; a copy of these instructions I send you separately. By this you will be satisfied of the desire which the British Government feels for the prosperity of yourself and Suwasthan.

(True translation.)

(Signed) S. MARRIOTT,
Collector.

Approved by the Bombay Government on 22nd February 1823.

MANDAVEE.

THE early history of this State furnishes a remarkable example of the manner in which the Mahrattas dealt with questions of succession to dependent Chiefships. If there is no instance in which the Peishwa withheld his sanction from succession by adoption, there are none in which he permitted it without subjecting the State to a heavy fine which was also not unfrequently exacted in cases of direct succession.

The State of Mandavee was founded by a Bheel Chieftain whose successors gradually acquired sufficient power to raise themselves to the rank of petty Sovereigns. In 1730 the ruling Chief, Doorjun Sing, was deprived of his possessions by Damajee Rao Guikowar, but about twenty years afterwards he was restored by the Peishwa as a return for military services which he rendered against the Portuguese at Bassein. Doorjun Sing died in 1771 and was succeeded by his cousin, Bhugwan Sing, who was required to pay a nuzzerana of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Peishwa. His distant relative, Gooman Sing, who succeeded to the State in 1776, was subjected to a payment of Rs. 1,50,000; and in 1786, on the death of Gooman Sing without issue, and the succession of Nahur Sing, also called Doorjun Sing, a nuzzerana of Rs. 60,000 was levied by the Peishwa.

By the Treaty of Bassein the State of Mandavee, erroneously called Nundary, came under the British Government and was subjected to a tribute of Rupees 65,000. For seven years, however, the Rajah evaded payment of the tribute, and in 1809 the British Government were on the point of reducing their demand to Rupees 25,000, when an insurrection broke out in the country. This rising was headed by a fanatical Mussulman named Abdool-Rehman, who seized the fort of Mandavee from which the Raja fled, murdered the Raja's minister, and committed depredations in the surrounding country, threatening to carry fire and sword into the British districts if the English officers did not embrace the Mahomedan faith. In his distress the Rajah threw himself on the protection of the British Government to whom he engaged (No. LIX.) to pay the expenses of military aid and six annas in every Rupee of revenue annually.

MANDAVEE.

No. LIX.

With the aid of a British force the Rajah was reinstated, after which, in lieu of a share of the revenues, the Rajah agreed (No. LX.) to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 60,000. In consideration of the exhausted state of the country, the Rajah was neither required to pay the cost of the expedition, amounting to Rupees 20,000, nor his arrears of tribute, which had risen to upwards of Rupees 4,50,000.

Doorjun Sing died without male issue in 1814 and was succeeded by his cousin Humeer Sing, from whom the British Government demanded no nuzzerana. This Chief fell into the hands of evil advisers, who instigated him to hostilities with the British Government, the intention being to put the country under the Peishwa, with whom the British Government were then at war. The overthrow of Bajee Rao, however, and the approach of a British force to Mandavee with the view of annexing the country, brought the Rajah to reason, and in May 1818 he signed an agreement (No. LXI.) to dismiss his advisers and to make no change in the administration of his affairs without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

On 13th February 1834 Humeer Sing was succeeded by his son Wujey Sing, who was killed on 19th October 1838 by an explosion of some fireworks. His posthumous son, whose succession was recognized, died on 13th December 1839, and the direct line of succession became extinct. The nearest claimant was forty-two degrees removed from the common ancestor of the family and was moreover imbecile. The State was therefore treated as an escheat and annexed to the British dominions.

No. LIX.

In the name of God! To Nathan Crow, Esq., Chief of Surat, in behalf of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, write Mhetta Metianundjee Sookanundjee, Vedianundjee Sookhanundjee, and Shevanundjee Atmaramjee, in behalf of Rajah Doorjunsingjee of Mandavee, and beg leave to represent that a Fakeer named Ubdul Raymaun, who resides at Bodhan village, has been breeding rebellion by exciting the fanaticism of the Mahomedan religion, and assembling the Mussulmans, Bohrahs, &c., of all the surrounding pergunnahs, and attempting to force the

Brahmins to become Mahomedans; he has also erected the flag of Islam and taken possession of Mandavee, and burned down our houses with those of the ryots, and plundered to the amount of lakhs of Rupees from the treasury of the Rajah, and also to the value of lakhs of Rupees in money and jewels of the ryots. The Mahomedans have in fact usurped our country without justice, and those of their religion who were in our army have joined the fanatics, and the Rajah is kept under restriction. We therefore enter into an agreement of amity with you, and request that you will be pleased to send a detachment from the army of the Honourable Company to retake Mandavee and again establish our government there, and whatever charges may be incurred by sending the detachment shall be defrayed by us, and repaid by us to you on our retaking possession thereof; and if we fail to give a satisfactary answer for the above mentioned disbursements, the revenue of our territory shall be answerable for the demand. Besides defraying the aforesaid expenses we assign to you, on account of your trouble in this affair, from the produce of the Mandavee pergunnah and those of Pardy, &c., *viz.*, 5 villages, Oudeypore, Kolluk, Balda, Pardy, and Sookus, and also of the produce of the jaghire villages, and from whatever territorial revenue we may possess we make over a share to the Honourable Company of six annas per Rupee, the remaining ten annas belonging to the Rajah, and this division to remain in force for ever and ever. The Company Bahadoor, we trust, will take under their protection our Wuzarut, and maintain the Rajah in his government in future. For the sake of further security, we beg a party, consisting of twenty-five sepoys, may be stationed at Mandavee, the expense of which shall moreover be defrayed by us. We have delivered to you this writing with our signatures affixed thereupon.

Dated Sumbut 1866, *Pous Sud* 13*th*, *Thursday, corresponding with* 18*th January* 1810.

(Signed) RAJAH DOORJUN SING.

MANDAVEE.

No. LX.

No. LX.

To the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, Nathan Crow, Esq., Chief of Surat; Wuzeer Metianundjee Sookhanundjee, and Vedianundjee Sookhanundjee, and Mhetta Shevanundjee Atmaramjee, on the part of Rajah Doorjunsingjee of Mandavee, beg leave to represent that we have entered with you in an agreement of six annas per Rupee payable to you from the territorial revenue of Mandavee Pergunnah and the fort of Pardy, &c., five villages, and which was concluded on the 17th January 1810, corresponding with Sumbut 1866, Pousood 13th. That your share of six annas, including what His Highness the Peishwa had has been ceded to the Honourable Company in their books; for these purposes we now fix sixty thousand Rupees (60,000), which from the current Murgsal, in the manner in which your Honour will be pleased to settle the payments whereof by kistbundy or instalments and in conformity thereof, we shall pay that amount annually in the Broach or Pergunnah currency; and this writing is true.

Dated Sumbut 1866, *Phagunsood 6th, Sunday, corresponding with* 11*th March* 1810.

Witness. (Signed) MAHA RANA DOORJUNSINGJEE confirmed the above writing.

(Signed) RAVUL BAVAJEE KOOSULSING.

„ METIANUNDJEE SOOKHANUNDJEE confirmed; handwriting of Vedianund.

„ VEDIANUNDJEE SOOKHANUNDJEE confirmed the above writing.

„ SHEVANUND ATMARAM confirmed the above writing.

In the above writing, in which sixty thousand Rupees are inserted, the kistbundy or instalments whereof we have mentioned below, and agreeably to which we shall pay annually into the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor at the rate of Rupees 5,000 per month.

(Signed) NETIANUND BHY SOOKHANUND confirmed this writing.

The handwriting of Netianund

„ VEDIANUND SOOKHANUNDJEE confirmed this writing.

„ MHETTA SHEVANUND ATMARAM confirmed this writing.

No. LXI.

IN THE NAME OF GUNNISSA GOD!

AGREEMENT passed to the HONOURABLE COMPANY BAHADOOR by MAHA RANA AMEERSINGJEE, the Rajah of Mandavee, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

That several persons composing my councils and ministers had planned a desperate act against the government of the Honourable Company, upon which I have dismissed them and sent them all from my confidence and service. That I shall on no account keep them in future, either publicly or privately, into any confidence and management of my affairs. I further engage that I shall never retain in my service or give my confidence to any person or persons who may be found to be enemies and bad wishers to the Sircar of the Honourable Company Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 2.

No change in the administration that may be formed for the affairs of Mandavee shall be made or effected, and no ministers, &c., shall be displaced or replaced without the consent and approbation of the Honourable Company's Sircar. Provided in all these cases (if there shall be necessity for any change) an acquiescence or approbation of the Honourable Company's Sircar shall in the first instance be obtained, to carry such measures into immediate execution. Provided also that I shall not in any wise act without the full consent and acquiescence of the Honourable Company's Sircar.

I have passed this engagement at Mandavee and delivered it with my seal and signature affixed, and I declare it to be agreeable and confirmed by me.

Dated Sumbut 1874, *Vuysauk vud* 1, *Thursday, corresponding with the* 21*st May* A. D. 1818.

(Signed) MAHA RANA HUMEERSINGJEE.

Witnesses:

(Signed) MUHUDA JAISINGBAVA.

„ RAWUL KOOSULSINGJEE.

„ SOORUTEEA CHUNDERSINGJEE.

„ SOORUTEEA GOOMAUNSINGJEE.

BAROACH.

Baroach was conquered by the Mahrattas from the Mahomedans in 1685, from which time the Nawabs of Baroach continued to hold their territories as subordinates of the Peishwa. In consequence of certain claims against the Nawab of Baroach due by right of sovereignty to the government of Surat, the Bombay Government sent a force in 1771 to enforce the demand. The expedition failed, and preparations were being made to renew it, when the Nawab came to Bombay, and a Treaty (No. LXII.) was concluded with him on 30th November 1771. The terms given to the Nawab were not so liberal as he expected, and on his return to Baroach he proceeded to treat with great disrespect the Chief of the Factory there, who was in consequence directed to withdraw to Surat. In the following year the expedition was carried out, and Baroach was taken on 18th November 1772. The right of the British Government to Baroach was recognized by the Treaty of Poorundah* and subsequently by the Treaty of Salbye,* but the town and district were ceded† to Sindia in 1783, in consideration of his services in negotiating the Treaty of Salbye.

In the Mahratta war of 1803 Baroach was again taken by a British force, and it was finally ceded to the British Government by Article 3 of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum. The descendants of the last Nawab of Baroach enjoy hereditary pensions from the British Government.

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* See Vol. III., pages 34 and 49. † See Vol. IV., page 214.

No. LXII.

ARTICLES for a TREATY of peace and firm friendship between the HONOURABLE WILLIAM HORNBY, ESQ., President and Governor, &c., Council of Bombay, in behalf of the HONOURABLE UNITED ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the NAWAB IMTYAZOOD DOWLAH MAAZUD KHAN BAHADOOR, Dilerjung of Baroach, &c.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship to subsist uninterrupted in future between the Honourable Company and the Nawab of Baroach, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

All British subjects, or persons trading under the protection of the Honourable Company's sealed passes and colours, shall pay no customs at Baroach, &c., places in the Nawab's country, except such as the Honourable the President and Council shall impose, which shall be levied by such persons as they shall appoint on account of the Honourable Company; and the Nawab engages, for himself and successors, that no fees, duties, or exactions of any sort shall be levied on the said trade by himself or them on any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the President and Council shall have free liberty to settle a factory wherever they think proper; and a suitable portion of ground for building the said factory on, or a convenient house, shall be allotted for that purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

The Dutch have already a factory at Baroach; but in future no other European nation shall be permitted to settle a factory at Baroach without the consent of the Honourable the President and Council.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab engages never to assist the enemies of the English nation, but obliges himself to assist the Honourable Company in the wars they may be engaged in with one thousand private sepoys and

BAROACH. No. LXII.

three hundred cavalry, with their officers, or such larger number as they may want and he can spare, at the following rates, *viz.*:—

Each horseman ...	...	...	...	Rupees 15	per month
Each sepoy ...	...	...	...	,, 7½	ditto

or at such rates as it shall appear they stand him in.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab will not engage in any war with any of his neighbours without the consent of the President and Council; but in all wars which he shall engage in with their consent, or if he shall be suddenly attacked in his territories, they shall give him effectual support and assistance, he paying the troops on the following terms:—

To each European	...	...	...	Rupees 15	per month.
To each sepoy ...	...	...	...	,, 7½	ditto.

N. B.—The commissioned officers of the Company and the superior officers of the Nawab to be paid at the discretion of the party assisted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party assisting.

ARTICLE 7.

The Nawab agrees to pay unto the Honourable Company, in consideration and acquittal of all demands to this day, the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, which the Honourable the President and Council agree to accept in full for their claim on him for the phoorza and exactions of customs on British merchants, on condition he shall inviolably adhere to the terms herein contained; and on failure hereof, it is hereby declared that the above sum of four lakhs shall be deemed and taken to be for repaying the expense incurred by the expedition only; and the Honourable the President and Council in such case hereby declare themselves at free liberty to pursue the most effectual means for the recovery of any demands which they or their allies have or may hereafter have upon him. The said four lakhs of Rupees are to be paid within two years and a half from the date hereof, at the following stated periods, *viz.*:—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One lakh more within twelve months from the first payment; and the

One lakh remaining in the following year; for which he will enter into a bond, binding himself and his heirs, and mortgaging his whole territories.

ARTICLE 8.

In case any expedition shall be hereafter undertaken, and success attend it, the Honourable the President and Council will take care that the Nawab of Baroach shall have a recompense adequate to the assistanee he may afford.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the friendship established between the Honourable Company and the Nawab, he shall have firm friendship with all their friends and allies, particularly the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, with whom he shall enter into a Treaty, and shall consider all their enemies as his, and they shall consider all his enemies as theirs. For the due performance of this Article, we, on the parts of the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, become security.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1771.

SEPARATE ARTICLE entered into with the NAWAB of Baroach.

You, the Nawab Saheb Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, may live at the port of Baroach, freely believing us your friends for ever. We have given up the demands of phoorza, its produce for forty years, overcharge in the customs on goods belonging to the merchants under the Honourable Company, and charge of the expedition sent against you. Our hearts are quite cleared, and we have made a friendship agreeable to your wishes. No demands nor answer now remain to make with you. We have given you this acquittance, in full for all demands, as above mentioned.

We shall get paid yours and your subjects' just debts, from any persons or place under your government, on being proved. We shall admit no information against you; we look upon Baroach as ours and Bombay as yours. This protection paper is granted you from the part of the Honourable Company, with their word as well as our word and honour, that we shall not fail in our friendship and assistance of force and ammunition upon occasion, for which purpose this everlasting protection

BAROACH. No. LXII.

paper is given you. All the counsellors are bound that no difference will be either with you or your children, and the friendship shall be daily increased more and more. You may, if you choose, come to Bombay with your family. For your coming and going, as well as for the performance of all the conditions herein above mentioned, this agreement will serve you as a voucher, which we agree to perform with the Honourable Company's word and honour. Should any merchants of Baroach, or the persons under your protection, choose to trade for Bombay, we agree to their doing it freely, and paying the usual customs of this place, without hindrance on the part of the Honourable Company.

TRANSLATION of the NAWAB'S Bond to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Know all men that I, Imtyazood Dowlah Maazud Khan Bahadoor Dilerjung, Nawab of Baroach, have this day agreed and acknowledged myself indebted unto the Honourable United English East India Company the sum of four lakhs of Rupees, current money of Bombay, for the payment of which to be well and truly made unto the Honourable William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, &c., Council of Bombay, at the following stated periods, I hereby bind myself, my heirs, and successors, and mortgage my whole territories, to be at the disposal of the said Company, in case of failure :—

Two lakhs within six months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within eighteen months from the date hereof;

One ditto more within two years and six months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, &c., &c., in presence of my brother, my uncle, my codjee, my moonshee, my vakeel, who have also signed to this bond as witnesses of its being my act and deed.

CAMBAY.

Bombay Government Records No. XXVI. of new Series.

THE founder of this family was Mirza Jaffer Nizam-i-Sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Guzerat. While he held the office of governor, his son-in-law Nizam Khan had charge of Cambay. He died in 1742. His son Muftukhur Khan or Noor-ood-deen, who had made an unsuccessful effort to succeed his father in the government of Guzerat, went to Cambay to collect forces to assert his cause, and there he basely compassed the death of Nizam Khan and assumed the government of Cambay, which he held till his death on 22nd January 1784. His rule was marked as well by the blackest crimes and cruelties as by his brave resistance and diplomatic evasion of the encroachments of the Mahrattas. In the partition of Guzerat between the Peishwa and the Guikwar in 1752, Cambay fell to the Peishwa's share, but the dues which he claimed from it were never regularly paid, and Noor-ood-deen even levied exactions from the Peishwa's districts of Gogo, Dundooka, and Kattywar, captured Ahmedabad, and for some time held it against the Mahratta forces. When the British Government had, in 1771, reduced the piratical Koolies of Tarrajah, the fort of Tarrajah was made over (No. LXIII.) to the Nawab of Cambay in consideration of a payment of Rupees 75,000. Two years afterwards, however, the fort was, at the Nawab's own request, transferred to the Chief of Bhownugger,* by whom the sum of Rupees 75,000 was paid, and whom the Nawab had bound himself (No. LXIV.) not to molest. Noor-ood-deen was succeeded by his son-in-law Nujum Khan. His claim was disputed by Mirza Sani, the illegitimate son of Noor-ood-deen, but after a severe struggle he succeeded in expelling his opponent and establishing his own power. He ruled for six years, and was succeeded, on 7th February 1790, by his son Futteh Ali.

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* See below, Kattywar.

CAMBAY.
No. LXIII.

With the exception of the adjustment of some disputes with the Guikwar, the British Government has interfered but little in the affairs of Cambay. Under the Treaty of Bassein, the chouth of Cambay and all the Peishwa's rights in Cambay were ceded to the British Government by the Peishwa. The chouth had been originally granted to the Guikwar in 1736, in consideration of assistance rendered to the Nawab in capturing Ahmedabad, and had fallen to the Peishwa's share in the partition of Guzerat. After the cession of the chouth to the British Government, it was, at the Nawab's request, farmed to him (No. LXV.) The agreement was not renewed on the expiration of the farm in 1807. The chouth, however, constitutes the tribute which the Nawab now pays to the British Government, and which amounts to Rupees 58,764-15-8.

Futteh Ali died on 28th October 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Bundeh Ali Khan. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Nawab Hossein Yawur Khan, in whose favour the brother of the late Nawab resigned his claims. He has received a Sunnud (No. LVII.) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law. His revenues are about Rupees 3,50,000. The area of Cambay is about 350 square miles, and the population about 1,75,000 souls. The Nawab has first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATE of the TREATY entered into with NAWAB MOMUN KHAN, Governor of Cambay, for the sale of the fort of Tarrajah, with its ammunition and dependencies, 1771.

ARTICLE 1.

That in consideration of the Honourable Company selling and making over to him and his heirs the fort of Tarrajah, its dependencies and ammunition, the same as when taken from the Koolies, he, the Nawab, agrees to pay them (the Honourable Company) the sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand (75,000) in the term of five years, at five yearly equal payments of Rupees fifteen thousand (15,000) each; the first payment of Rupees fifteen thousand (15,000) to be made twenty days after the Nawab's forces have got possession of Tarrajah fort, and

the remainder to be paid punctually by the Nawab on the very same day of every year after as the first payment was made, until the whole sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand (75,000) is received.

ARTICLE 2.

As the Honourable Company have been pleased to show their great regard and favour to him (the Nawab) in giving him the fort of Tarrajah, he most solemnly declares he will on no account enter into any terms of friendship with the Koolies, or assist them by either sea or land, or suffer their boats to enter any territories belonging to him, or he himself fit or equip any piratical boats, and look upon any enemies of the Honourable Company as his enemy also, but will distress such as much as possible; neither will he, on any account whatsoever, deliver the fort of Tarrajah, or any part of the country, to either the Koolies or any other country power whatsoever, without the consent of the Honourable Company first had and obtained.

ARTICLE 3.

That should the Honourable Company at any time hereafter have occasion to act against the Koolies of the other districts, the Nawab very willingly agrees to let the Honourable Company have the use of the fort of Tarrajah and its dependencies, for the use of their troops whilst they may be there, and order his people to assist them with whatever they may want, provided they do no damage to the fort or its pergunnah, which in such case is to be made good by the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any power whatsoever attack or disturb him (the Nawab) in his fort of Tarrajah and its dependencies, he requests the assistance of the Honourable Company to keep him in possession, as he must now look upon himself as one of their servants; and any charges sustained by the Honourable Company by such their assistance, he, the Nawab, most readily agrees to defray as soon as he conveniently can; and should the Honourable Company have occasion for his troops, he, the Nawab, is very ready to follow their orders with such a number of forces as they may require; and the Honourable Company is to pay such expense as may be incurred on that account as soon as may be convenient to them.

CAMBAY.

Nos. LXIII & LXIV.

ARTICLE 5.

-He requests the Honourable Company will send him a proper convoy for conveying his troops to the Kooly coast, and that a sufficient force may meet them on the shore to escort them to and deliver them the fort of Tarrajah; and he requests the Honourable Company will supply him with thirty (30) barrels of gunpowder, and fifty (50) maunds of lead, for the use of Tarrajah fort, which he, the Nawab, agrees to pay for.

ARTICLE 6.

He promises and agrees to make the first payment by the time above mentioned unto Mr. John Torlesse by transfer upon the shroffs, and for the remainder four payments he makes over the revenue of the Mocawt and Cosbaw; and should it please God to distress the said revenue by want of rain, enemies, or the like, he (the Nawab) then agrees and promises to make the same good himself.

Approved by the Government of Bombay on 23rd April 1771.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATE of a writing from the NAWAB of CAMBAY, 1771.

L. S.

The Paper of Agreement between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and MOMUN KHAN, Nawab of Cambay.

Agreeable to what I have been requested by Mr. John Torlesse, Resident at Cambay, I now do promise that should Gogo at any time again fall into my hands, and the Honourable English Company be desirous of having a factory there, I will grant it to them, and on no account whatsoever suffer any other European nation to settle there; also from the long friendship subsisting between the Honourable English Company and me, I have hearkened to the recommendation they have been pleased to give to Eckarajee and Gopaljee Servia. I will on no pretence whatever meddle with or trouble the ancient possessions of Eckarajee, the son of the late Bowsung, nor the town or fort of Bownagur, and take no more than what has always been usual for the possessor of the Bunder of Gogo to take, and what I took when I was in possession thereof, and

no more will I demand. And with respect to Gopaljee Servia, I will give neither molestation; but I do request that after this agreement, the Honourable Company will not recommend any more persons of that country to me. And by the help of God, I and my heirs will stand to all agreements hitherto entered into between us.

Written with my own hand this 12*th day of the moon Rujjub, year* 1185, *or* 22*nd October* 1771.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of a written ENGAGEMENT executed to the HONOURABLE COMPANY by JWALLANATH SAHEB ROY in behalf of his Master NIZAMOO DOWLA, MAMLAJOOLMOOL MOMIN KHAN BAHADOOR DILAWAR JUNG, of Cambay, for the farm of Cambay of Chouth and Nappaar, for the year 1860, or 1803-04, which has been ceded by the Peishwa to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 1.

I agree to pay of muckta or stipulated revenue for Company and the Tuppa of Nappaar, on the following conditions ... ... Rupees 90,001

ARTICLE 2.

Deduct expense—

	Rupees.		
NAPPAAR, *viz.*—			
20 Cavalry for 12 months, at Rupees 20 each per month	4,800		
10 Peons for recovering revenue at Rupees 3 per month	360		
Contingent charges called sadeed ...	500		
1 Carcoon	200		
		5,860	
CAMBAY—			
8 Mehatauns writers upon the Mehal...	400		
8 Peons ditto ...	288		
		688	
			6,548
Payable balance, Rupees ...			83,453

CAMBAY.

No. LXV.

ARTICLE 3.

Payment of the above sum to be made by the following instalments, *viz.*:—

Kartick sood 12th, or 27th November 1803	...	18,000	
Pous sood 12th, or January 1804	... ...	20,000	
Chitre sood 12th, or April 1804	... ...	22,000	
Jeit sood or end of the year in the month of June		23,453	
			83,453

ARTICLE 4.

I will pay the amount of three instalments fully, but for the last there may probably remain a balance in the cultivators' hands, which shall not, however, exceed Rupees 2,000, for the advantage of the pergunnah the following year.

ARTICLE 5.

Should asmany or sultany happen (calamities from the elements or war), the loss sustained thereby to be duly considered by the Company agreeable to custom.

ARTICLE 6.

Whatever custom has obtained from time immemorial of receiving from the ryots little offerings (such as vegetable, &c.,) it shall not be prevented, provided they are free and voluntary gifts.

ARTICLE 7.

Some garrison sepoys to be allowed for the fort of Nappaar.

ARTICLE 8.

If any repairs should be required for the fort of Nappaar, it shall be made by the Comavishdar with the sanction of the Resident, and in that case the charge must be credited by the Company.

ARTICLE 9.

Wurshasun, or usual allowances to the Brahmins, dewasthans, khyrat, dhurmadao, or charity, &c., should these be ordered to be continued, it shall be credited by the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

Should any enemies or other disturbance of the peace appear, the commanding officer in the fort of Nappaar will proceed against them on being informed of the circumstance by the Comavishdar, or, in his absence, by the Carcoon.

ARTICLE 11.

I will collect from the mehal, over and above the amount of Rupees 90,001 of rent, on account of our toolebe, &c., a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

ARTICLE 12.

Agreeable to the foregoing promises I will act.

THE GUIKWAR.

One of the most distinguished among the first Mahratta leaders was Khundi Rao Dhabaray, who subsisted his followers in Guzerat and Kattywar, from which provinces he exacted tribute. In the struggle for the supremacy in the Mahratta confederacy, he supported the cause of Sahojee, by whom he was raised to the rank of Senaputtee or Commander-in-Chief. One of his officers, Damajee Guikwar, who stood high in his estimation, was on his recommendation appointed second in command. Khundi Rao and Damajee Guikwar died within a few months of each other in 1721 and were succeeded in office, the former by his son Trimbuk Rao Dhabaray, and the latter by his nephew Peelajee Guikwar.

In 1729 the Peishwa Bajee Rao obtained from Sirbulund Khan, the Moghul Deputy in Guzerat, a cession of the chouth and other dues of that province, and, among other conditions of the grant, engaged to prevent Mahratta subjects from taking part with disturbers of the peace. This condition was chiefly aimed at Trimbuk Rao Dhabaray and Peelajee Guikwar, by whom it was considered to be an invasion of their rights. Trimbuk Rao therefore entered into negotiations with other Mahratta leaders in Guzerat to oppose the Peishwa's claims. But he was defeated and slain in battle in 1731, and the Peishwa's rights in Guzerat were thus established. Jeswunt Rao, the infant son of Trimbuk Rao, was appointed to the rank of Senaputtee, and Peelajee Guikwar was confirmed in his former post with the title of Sena Khas Kheyl. It was agreed that the Peishwa and Senaputtee should not interfere with each other's possessions, and that Jeswunt Rao should have the entire management in Guzerat, paying half the revenue to the Peishwa, and accounting for all contributions levied from countries not mentioned in the deeds of cession given by Sirbulund Khan to the Peishwa. The cession of the chouth by Sirbulund Khan, however, was disallowed by the Emperor of Delhi. Sirbulund Khan was removed from office, and was superseded by Abhee Sing, Rajah of Jodhpore, by one of whose emissaries Peelajee Guikwar was murdered

GUIKWAR.

Damajee Guikwar, son of Peelajee, avenged his father's murder, and succeeded in wresting the whole of Guzerat from the Moghuls. Jeswunt Rao, when he came of age, proved quite incompetent for his post, and the Dhabaray family gave place to the Guikwars. Damajee Guikwar supported Tara Bai in an effort which she made to free her grandson, the Rajah of Satara, from the thraldom of the Peishwa. Ballajee Bajee Rao, but he was treacherously seized by the Peishwa, and was not released till he agreed* to pay to the Peishwa 15 lakhs of Rupees as arrears of tribute from Guzerat, and to share equally all his possessions and future conquests. In the following year the Peishwa obtained a partition† of Damajee Guikwar's conquests in Kattywar, and the Guikwar agreed to assist the Peishwa with troops when necessary. Thereafter the armies of Damajee Guikwar and of the Peishwa under Ragoba proceeded to the joint conquest of Guzerat. In 1755 the Moghul government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted, and the town and country were shared between the Peishwa and the Guikwar. Damajee Guikwar was a supporter of Ragoba in his rebellion against Madho Rao, and furnished him with troops under his son Govind Rao. But in this war he was defeated, and punished by the imposition of an annual tribute of Rupees 5,25,000, and annual service with 3,000 horse during peace and 4,000 during war. He also agreed to pay Rupees 2,54,000 for certain districts which the Peishwa promised to restore to him, making his tribute in all Rupees 7,79,000. He left four sons, Syajee, his eldest son by his second wife, Govind Rao, his second son by his first wife, and Manajee and Futteh Sing by his third wife. Govind Rao was at Poona at the time of his father's death, and by the payment of a large nuzzer to the Peishwa Madho Rao, and agreeing‡ to the arrangements which had been concluded with Damajee three years before, he procured his recognition as successor to his father's rank of Sena Khas Kheyl. But Futteh Sing urged the superior claim of Syajee, the eldest son, who was an idiot; and the Peishwa, whose object was to divide the family and thereby reduce the Guikwar's power, subsequently admitted§ Syajee's right, by which the brothers Govind Rao and Futteh

* Appendix No. I.
† Appendix No. II.
‡ Appendix No. III.
§ Appendix No. IV.

GUIKWAR.

Sing were made implacable enemies. To strengthen his position Futteh Sing made overtures for an alliance with the British Government in 1772, but his proposal was rejected. In January 1773, however, an agreement (No. LXVI.) was made with him, by which the Guikwar's share of the revenues of Baroach, which, in consequence of a quarrel with the Nawab of Baroach, the British Government had taken by assault on 15th November 1772, was to remain on the same footing as under the [illegible] of the Nawab.

After the murder of Narain Rao, the Peishwa Ragoba again recognised the claim of Govind Rao. Therefore, when Ragoba fled to Guzerat before the army of the ministerial party at Poona, who supported the claim of Madho Rao Narain, the posthumous son of Narain Rao, to the position of Peishwa, he found an ally in Govind Rao and an enemy in Futteh Sing. When the Bombay force joined the army of Ragoba, an unsuccessful attempt was made to detach Futteh Sing from the cause of the ministerial party. But after some successes had been gained by the British troops in Guzerat, a Treaty (No. LXVII.) was mediated between Futteh Sing and Ragoba, by which it was agreed that he should furnish troops and money to Ragoba, who was to provide Govind Rao with a jaghire in the Deccan, and that the British Government as guarantees of the Treaty should receive the Guikwar's share of the revenues of Baroach and several villages in perpetuity. This Treaty was abrogated by the orders of the Bengal Government, which dissolved the connection with Ragoba, and led to the conclusion of the Treaty* of Poorundhur, formed by Colonel Upton with the ministerial party at Poona, one of the provisions of which was that the cessions made by Futteh Sing should be restored to him if it could be proved that he had no authority to make them without the previous consent of the Peishwa's government. The object of this on the part of the ministerial party was to induce Futteh Sing to acknowledge his dependence on the Poona Court, by whom, in February 1778, he was recognised† as Sena Khas Kheyl on his paying up his arrears of tribute.

* See volume III. page 33.

† Appendix No. V.

GUIKWAR.

After the convention of Wargaon, it was proposed to reduce the Mahratta power by concluding a Treaty with the Guikwar family, acknowledging their independence of the Peishwa, and by conquering for the British Government the Peishwa's share in Guzerat. General Goddard having effected some successes in the campaign in Guzerat, concluded a Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance (No. LXVIII.) on these principles with Futteh Sing on 26th January 1780. Futteh Sing was to receive the Peishwa's territory north of the Mahee river, to cede his districts south of the Taptee, the revenues of Baroach and villages adjacent and the district of Sinnore on the Nerbudda, to be relieved from payment of tribute to the Peishwa during the war, and to send 3,000 horse to join the British army. The terms of this Treaty were generally approved by the Supreme Government; but some objections were taken to the wording of it. The seal of government and the signatures of the Members of Council were therefore affixed by way of ratification to an amended version, copies of which were sent to the Bombay Government to be exchanged with Futteh Sing. The alterations made, however, were never communicated to him. The question whether, under these circumstances, either of the versions of the Treaty was a binding document, is of no practical importance, for, by the Treaty of Salbye,* which established peace between the British Government and the Peishwa in 1782, the territories of the Guikwar were placed on the footing on which they stood before the war, and Futteh Sing was required to pay tribute to the Peishwa as formerly, but was exempted from all retrospective† claims.

Futteh Sing Guikwar died on 21st December 1789. His brother Manajee immediately assumed charge of the government for his brother Syajee, and was recognised by the Peishwa on payment of a large nuzzer. The claims of Govind Rao, however, were supported by Madhojee Sindia. To strengthen his power, Manajee applied for the protection of the British Government under the Treaty of 1780, but interference was declined, on the ground that the Treaty had been superseded by the Treaty of Salbye. The family quarrel was terminated by the death of Manajee on 1st August 1793, and the succession of Govind Rao, who

* See volume III., page 49.

† Appendix No. VI.

GUIKWAR. was required to pay large sums* to the Peishwa, and to sign an agreement ceding to the Peishwa the Guikwar's districts south of the Taptee and his share of the customs of Surat. But this cession was afterwards relinquished by the Peishwa, the British Government having objected to it as a dismemberment of the Guikwar's territory, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Salbye.

Aba Shelookur, the Peishwa's Deputy in Guzerat, excited the enmity of Govind Rao by levying contributions in the Guikwar's villages. This led to hostilities, to which the Guikwar was further incited by Bajee Rao, as Aba Shelookur was one of the supporters of the minister Nana Furnavees. The quarrel was materially affected by the intervention of the British Government. On the death of the Nawab of Surat in 1799, the British Government endeavoured to obtain the cession of the Guikwar's share of the chouth of Surat and the surrounding districts. To this the Guikwar consented, on condition of the Peishwa's sanction being obtained, and in the hope of securing assistance against Aba Shelookur. The request for aid was evaded, but in the meantime Aba Shelookur was made prisoner by Govind Rao, and, in October 1800, the Peishwa leased to the Guikwar his share in the Guzerat revenues for five years, at the rate of five lakhs a year annually.

In September of that year Govind Rao died, and his eldest son, Anund Rao, was acknowledged as his successor. He was of weak intellect, and the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother Canojee Rao. The usurper, however, was deposed by a party headed by Raojee Appajee, the minister of Govind Rao, supported by Babajee, his brother. But the cause of Canojee was espoused by Mulhar Rao, the cousin of Govind Rao, whose father had been a supporter of Govind Rao in his struggles with Futteh Sing, and who was dissatisfied with the treatment he had received from Govind Rao after the accession of the latter to power. The struggle was ended by Raojee Appajee throwing himself on the protection of the British Government, and agreeing, on 15th March 1802 (No. LXIX.), to receive a subsidiary force from the Bombay Government, and to cede the chouth of Surat and the pergunnah of Chowrassee, on condition of being supported against

* Appendix No. VII.

Mulhar Rao. After a short campaign Mulhar Rao surrendered and received for his support Rupees 1,25,000 a year. Both Mulhar Rao and Canojee subsequently more than once rebelled, and the latter was eventually removed to Madras in 1812, in consequence of his conspiring with the Jam of Nowannuggur to secure his own elevation to the Baroda State and to destroy the British ascendancy in Guzerat. The former died a prisoner at Bombay. GUIKWAR.

The convention of 15th March 1802 was reduced to a formal Treaty (No. LXX.) confirmed by the Guikwar in a separate written agreement on 29th July 1802. To this Treaty a private engagement with Raojee Appajee was added, guaranteeing to him permanently the post of minister and extending the protection of the British Government to him, his son, brothers, nephews, relations, and friends. By the 14th Article of the Treaty of Bassein,* the Treaty with the Guikwar was recognised and acknowledged by the Peishwa.

The convention of 15th March 1802 contained a stipulation, which was confirmed by the subsequent engagements, that the British Government should assist the Guikwar in reducing his Arab mercenaries.†

* See volume III., page 63.

† The engagements of 1802 gave the British Government an almost unlimited power of interference in the internal government of the Baroda State. When these engagements were concluded, there was really no government in Baroda. The power of Anund Rao was defied by Canojee and Mulhar Rao, while his person was seized by the Arab troops, who, although few in number, occupied all the important military posts, and with whom intrigues were kept up for the establishment of Canojee in power. Negotiations were opened with these mercenaries, who were offered full arrears of pay and liberal treatment on condition of their removing from Guzerat. They refused; and in consequence the town of Baroda, which was occupied by them, was invested by a British force. The Arabs at last capitulated and agreed to withdraw on condition of receiving the arrears due to them, and of the *Bhandery* or guarantee of the British Government being substituted for that of the Arabs wherever it had been granted either to persons or property. In Guzerat, at that time, no important engagement of any kind was ever made without a guarantee or security, and the Jemadars of the Arabs had in many cases not only become security to bankers for the re-payment of loans made by them to the Guikwar, but had guaranteed their persons from molestation and oppression. To some extent the guarantee system was a power vested by the ruler in his subjects, enabling them to control him in the event of his deviating from his engagements. When the Arabs were discharged, they were released from these engagements, to which the seal of the British Government was attached as a guarantee. The British Government also committed themselves to other guarantees for loans advanced to

GUIKWAR. These troops had become all powerful in the Guikwar's territories and even kept the Guikwar in arrest. They cost the State about Rupees 3,00,000 a year, but the Guikwar was powerless to discharge them, as he owed them arrears of pay amounting to about Rupees 20,00,000, and the current revenues of the year were mortgaged. The money was advanced to the Guikwar by the British Government on territorial security. The reduction of the mercenary troops was effected not without bloodshed, after which the Guikwar ceded (No. LXXI.) districts yielding Rupees 7,80,000 for the support of the subsidiary force. The above engagements were all consolidated in the definitive Treaty of 21st April 1805 (No. LXXII.), by which also the subsidiary force was increased, territories yielding Rupees 11,70,000 were ceded for its support, lands yielding Rupees 12,95,000 were assigned for the payment of the Guikwar's debts to the British Government, amounting to Rupees 41,38,732; the Guikwar bound himself to submit his pecuniary disputes with the Peishwa to the arbitration of the British Government, and generally his relations with the British Government were defined. The ceded districts were found not to yield a revenue equal to the cost of the subsidiary force, and therefore, on 18th June 1807, the Guikwar ceded (No. LXXIII.) additional territories yielding Rupees 1,76,168. In 1812 a proposal was raised by the Bombay Government to restore to the Guikwar, in consideration of a payment of upwards of a crore of

enable the Guikwar to discharge the Arabs and for other purposes, and to pledges to ministers and other officials, who really exercised the civil power, and who stipulated for protection to themselves and their descendants before they would commit themselves to the policy of the British Government.

These guarantees were considered at the time they were granted to be of much advantage in securing British influence at Baroda, at the same time that they established the Guikwar's credit; and so long as the British Government continued to exercise a close control over the affairs of the Guikwar, no inconvenience was felt from them. But after 1820, when the Guikwar was vested with the full government of his State, the guarantees proved a source of much irritation. A particular account of them here would be out of place. Full information on the subject will be found in the Parliamentary Blue Book of 5th August 1863. Of late years it has been the policy of the British Government to withdraw from the guarantees, so far as it can do so with good faith. With exception of four guarantees, which have been declared to be perpetual, all have either lapsed, or been forfeited by misconduct, or declared to hold good only for the lives of the parties.

Rupees, the territories ceded for the subsidy, and to farm to him the districts acquired under the Treaty of Bassein, the engagements regarding the subsidiary force remaining otherwise intact. The proposal, as was to be expected, did not meet with the sanction of government.

The Peishwa's claims against the Guikwar for the tribute of Kattywar and the farm of Ahmedabad, which, after the expiry of the five years' lease, had in 1804 been renewed* for ten years, at the rate of Rupees 4,50,000 a year, through the mediation and under the guarantee of the British Government, were met by counter claims on the part of the Guikwar for the revenues of Baroach, which the Peishwa had, without his consent, ceded to the British, and for the pay of extraordinary troops kept up for the defence of the Peishwa's possessions in Guzerat. Renewal of the lease, which expired in 1814, was refused, and Trimbukjee Anglia, the favorite creature of Bajee Rao, directed the Kattywar Chiefs not to pay to the Guikwar the Peishwa's share of the tribute. To adjust these disputes, Gungadhur Shastree, the Guikwar's minister, was deputed to Poona under the guarantee of the British Government for his safety, where he was basely assassinated by Trimbukjee Anglia. By the Treaty,† which, in consequence of this outrage, the Peishwa was required to subscribe on 13th June 1817, the Peishwa was obliged to renounce all future claims against the Guikwar, and to compromise past claims for an annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, a payment from which the Guikwar was released on the overthrow of the Peishwa. As the result of this arrangement, a new Treaty (No. LXXIV.) was concluded, on 6th November 1817, with Futteh Sing, the Regent, on behalf of Anund Rao Guikwar. The chief provisions of this Treaty were an increase of the subsidiary force; the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Guikwar had acquired by the farm of the Peishwa's territories in Guzerat; the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Guikwar in Guzerat by exchange of certain districts; the co-operation of the Guikwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war; and the mutual surrender of criminals.

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* Appendix No. VIII. † Vol. III, p. 79.

GUIKWAR.

Anund Rao Guikwar died on 2nd October 1819, and was succeeded by his brother Syajee Rao, who, during the two preceding years, had been Regent to the exclusion of his two legitimate sons, Bulwunt Rao and Peelajee Rao, by a Rajpoot wife. On his accession Government resolved (No. LXXV.) to withdraw from the minute interference which it had hitherto exercised in the affairs of the Baroda State, on condition of the Guikwar respecting the guaranteed allowances of his ministers, the agreements with his tributaries, and his bargains with his bankers. One of the conditions on which the Arab mercenaries had taken their discharge in 1803 was that the guarantee of the British Government should be substituted for the guarantees which had been given by the Arabs to several Baroda bankers, promising them security from molestation and the payment of loans advanced by them to the State. Besides these, government guaranteed the payment of several other loans, which had been raised at different times to relieve the Guikwar's embarrassments. In 1820 the whole debts of the State amounted to Rupees 1,07,66,297. Loans for the liquidation of this sum were raised from six principal bankers under British guarantee, the Guikwar engaging to pay them off at the rate of fifteen lakhs per annum. The instalments were very irregularly paid, and in 1825 it was found that the debts had increased. With the consent of the Guikwar a new arrangement was made under guarantee, by which certain districts were farmed for seven years to pay off the debt. Syajee Rao, however, violated the leases and showed no disposition to respect the guarantees, and therefore government, in 1828, temporarily attached the districts of Pitlaud, Byal, Kuree, Dubhoy, Bhadurpore, Sinnore, Amrolee, Damnuggur, and Seanuggur, and the tributes of Kattywar, Maheekanta, Rewakanta, Rajpeepla, Oodeypore, and the tributary Sunkheira villages. In 1832, however, after much negotiation, a private settlement was effected between the Guikwar and the bankers, the guarantees were cancelled, and the districts and tributes were restored to the Guikwar.

In 1820 Syajee Rao entered into a convention (No. LXXVI.) regulating the sale of opium in his territories, the export of which had been previously prohibited, except on payment of a duty of Rupees 12 a seer. In the same year another convention (No. LXXVII.) was concluded, whereby the Guikwar agreed to send no troops into Kattywar and Mahee-

kanta without the consent of the British Government, and to make no demand on his tributaries, except through the medium of the British Government, who engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Guikwar. In 1825 the Guikwar agreed (No. LXXVIII.) that his share of any fines levied in Kattywar, or of any extra revenue over and above the revenue fixed at the perpetual settlement, should be credited to the Infanticide Fund.* In 1844 he issued rules (No. LXXIX.) regulating the levy of dues on vessels driven into his ports in Kattywar by stress of weather. Revised rules (No. LXXX.) were issued in 1850.

By the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1817 the Guikwar was bound to maintain a body of 3,000 effective cavalry to co-operate with the subsidiary force. This Article gave the British Government no right to the services of this force except when the subsidiary force could be employed; but the practice grew up of holding it available at all times for Police duty in the tributary States. The force was very inefficient, and in 1830 the Guikwar was called on to render two-thirds of the cavalry fit for service. On his failing to do so, lands yielding about Rupees 15,00,000 were sequestrated to provide funds for their punctual payment. In 1832, however, the districts were restored on the Guikwar agreeing (No. LXXXI.) to deposit Rupees 10,00,000 with the British Government. In the following years the Guikwar committed himself to a long course of unfriendly acts against the British Government, endangering the alliance and leading, in 1839, to the sequestration of the district of Pitlaud, yielding a revenue of Rupees 7,32,000, and the threatened deposition of Syajee Rao Guikwar and the transfer of the sovereignty to another member of the family. Part of the revenue of Pitlaud was appropriated to the maintenance of a body of cavalry organized by the British Government and called the Guzerat Irregular Horse. In 1840 it was proposed to the Guikwar to reform his contingent by reducing the strength to 1,500 efficient men. This proposal was not based on the Treaty of 1817, which was declared abrogated by the unfriendly conduct of the Guikwar. The Guikwar, whose conduct for many years had been most unfriendly, was much opposed to this measure, but at last in 1841, when the causes of dispute between the two governments were adjusted,

* See below, Kattywar.

GUIKWAR. an agreement (No. LXXXII) was made with him, which revived the Treaty of 1817, provided for a payment of Rupees 3,00,000 for the Guzerat Irregular Horse; the maintenance of the contingent of 3,000 horse by the Guikwar, and its employment in the tributary districts, with permission to the Guikwar to reduce at any time the number so employed to 1,500 men. On the conclusion of this agreement the district of Pitlaud was restored, and the Rupees 10,00,000 deposited with the British Government in 1832, were refunded to the Guikwar. In 1858, as a reward for the services of the Guikwar during the mutinies, the payment of Rupees 3,00,000 a year for the Guzerat Irregular Horse was remitted (No. LXXXIII.), but at the same time the permission given to the Guikwar to reduce the contingent to 1,500 men was cancelled, and the contingent was put on the same footing as that described in the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1817, with the additional provision that it should do ordinary Police duty in the tributary districts.

In 1856 the Guikwar ceded in sovereignty (No. LXXXIV.) the lands required for the construction of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, on condition that he should not suffer by the loss of transit duties. In the same year the Resident submitted three conventions, to any of which the Guikwar was ready to agree. By the first, the Guikwar proposed to abolish all customs and transit duties within his dominions for an annual compensation of Rupees 3,61,417; by the second he proposed to abolish all customs and transit duties in the districts traversed by the Railway for an annual compensation of Rupees 1,54,770; and by the third he proposed to levy certain duties on the traffic of the Railway passing through his territories agreeably to the existing tariff. None of these proposals were agreed to, but it was decided to compensate the Guikwar year by year for any proved loss caused by the opening of the railway. The Resident at Baroda has magisterial powers for the trial of cases arising in that portion of the railway which passes through the Guikwar's territories.

On 19th December 1847 Syajee Rao Guikwar died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Gunput Rao, who, dying without male issue on 19th November 1856, was succeeded, on 12th December, by his brother Khundi Rao, the present ruler. Khundi Rao and his brother Mulhar Rao are the only legitimate lineal descendants of Peelajee Guikwar. The

present ruler has received the right of adoption (No. LXXXV). He receives a salute of 21 guns.

In 1840 suttee was prohibited within the Guikwar's territories; the sale of children was prohibited in 1849, and slavery in 1856. The area of the Guikwar's territories is 4,399 square miles, the revenue Rupees 60,00,000, and the population 17,10,404 souls. The military force of the State consists of 5,750 cavalry including the contingent, 4,000 infantry, 25 mounted artillery men, and about 3,000 sebundies. The British Government has the right of controlling salt-works and the opening of new ports in the Guikwar's territories.

No. LXVI.

TREATY with FUTTEH SING, 1773.

Seal of Futteh Sing.	The Company's Seal.

AGREEMENT between WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, Esq., Chief for affairs of the British Nation, in behalf of the HONOURABLE UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY, on the one part, and FUTTEH SING GUIKWAR on the other part.

The town of Baroach, lately belonging to Mahazuz Khan, Nawab, having been conquered by the victorious arms of the Honourable Company, it is stipulated and agreed that everything shall remain on the footing it was at the time of the said conquest; the English and Futteh Sing each receiving their share of the revenues, in the proportions they then stood, both within the town and territory annexed thereto. In this there is not to be any difference. Agreeable to the above every thing is to continue.

This is the agreement sealed by both parties, the 12th day of January 1773, or the 18th of Shewwel, in the 1186th year of the Hegira.

GUIKWAR.

No. LXVII.

No. LXVII. TRANSLATE of the copy of the Treaty between ROGOONATH ROW PUNDIT PURDAN on one part, and FUTTEH SING and SEVAJEE ROW SHUMSHER BAHADOOR on the other part.

That Sevajee and Futteh Sing Shumsher Bahadoor had disobeyed and joined with the rebels, but now, by the means of Colonel Keating, for and in behalf of the Honourable United English Company, have by promising presents accommodated matters with Pundit Purdan. The following are the Articles of their proposals :—

ARTICLE 1.

That Sevajee and Futteh Sing Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor do hereby agree to pay the sum of eight lakhs of Rupees every year to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 2.

That they are, as usual, to attend with a troop of 3,000 good horse and men, which numbers are not to be lessened.

ARTICLE 3.

In Mhado Rao's time they used to pay every year three lakhs of Rupees to Govind Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor, which sum it is settled not to pay him henceforth, and about which Govind Rao is to make no claim against Sevajee and Futteh Sing.

ARTICLE 4.

Conde Rao Guikwar Jumush Bahadoor is to be countenanced on the same footing and agreeable to the assentment made in the time of the late Damajee Rao, deceased.

ARTICLE 5.

That the government and revenues of the pergunnah of Baroach have been ceded to the Honourable Company agreeable to the agreement made between them and Sheremunth Punt Purdan, about which Sevajee and Futteh Sing are not to make any dispute.

ARTICLE 6.

The pergunnahs of Chickly, Veriow near Surat, and Koval near Nerbudda, and about 15 coss distance from Baroach, which altogether makes three pergunnahs, the Guikwar has ceded to the Honourable Company for ever on account of the peace they made between the Guikwar and Sheremunth Punt Purdan.

ARTICLE 7.

That in the Court of Sheremunth Punt Purdan the Guikwar must pay a due attention to everything that is reasonable, without having any communication with the enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

That for the confirmation and compliance of the above Articles, the Honourable Company stand security, and should the Guikwar appear any ways false, the Honourable Company are not to preserve them.

Ragoba is also to fulfil the above said Articles without any difference.

No. LXVIII.

TREATY as ratified by the SUPREME GOVERNMENT in 1780.

Treaty between the Honourable English East India Company and Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor, concluded at the village of Candeela, in the pergunnah of Dubhoy, January 26th, 1780.

The ministers of the Mahratta State having refused to accept of the reasonable terms of accommodation offered them by Brigadier General Thomas Goddard in the name of the Honourable Governor General and Council of Fort William, and

TREATY as originally concluded and exchanged with FUTTEH SING in 1780.

Treaty between the Honourable English East India Company and Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor, concluded at the village of Candeela, in the pergunnah of Dubhoy, January 26th, 1780.

The ministers of the Mahratta State having refused to accept of the reasonable terms of accommodation offered them by Brigadier General Thomas Goddard in the name of the Honourable Governor General and Council of Fort William, and

GUIKWAR. No. LXVIII.

by their obstinate perseverance in hostile intentions against the English compelled them to take up arms in defence of their own rights and possessions, the Honourable the President and Select Committee of Bombay, with the sanction and approbation of the Honourable Governor General and Council of Fort William, have appointed and authorized Brigadier General Goddard to settle and conclude a Treaty of lasting peace and alliance betwixt the Honourable the East India Company on one part and Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor, for and in the name of all the Guikwar family, on the other, and the following are the Articles of convention mutually entered into :—

by their obstinate perseverance in hostile intentions against the English compelled them to take up arms in defence of their own rights and possessions, the Honourable the President and Select Committee of Bombay, with the sanction and approbation of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Fort William, have appointed and authorized Brigadier General Goddard to settle and conclude a Treaty of lasting peace and alliance betwixt the Honourable English East India Company on the one part, and Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor, for and in the name of all the Guikwar family on the other, and the following are the Articles of convention mutually entered into :—

ARTICLE 1.

A Treaty between the Chiefs of the English Company and Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor is concluded under solemn engagements, that the friends of the one shall be the friends of the other, and the enemies of the one, the enemies of the other. If any one shall invade the territories of the English, it shall be incumbent on Rao Shumsher to punish him, and if any one shall invade the

ARTICLE 1.

The English and Futteh Sing Rao agree to a league of defensive alliance, and to protect each other against all foreign enemies whatever.

country of the said Rao, the Chiefs of the English Company shall use their endeavours to repel him. In this let no deviation happen.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas the ministers of Poona have repeatedly violated the Treaty which under the strongest engagements they entered into with the Chiefs of the English Company, and whereas they have committed various acts of hostility towards the English, and having also bound their loins with enmity against Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Shumsher Bahadoor have greatly oppressed him, wherefore it has become necessary for our mutual honor to check and resent the injuries which have been committed by the ministers of Poona, it is therefore at present agreed that having removed the government of the ministers of Poona from the country of Guzerat, we will conquer and possess ourselves of the whole country of Guzerat and the soubah of Ahmedabad, and make such an arrangement that the ministers shall not be able to receive or collect a single Daum from that country.

ARTICLE 3.

The share of the country of Guzerat belonging to the Guikwar

ARTICLE 2.

The ministers of the Mahratta State, by repeated violations of Treaty, as well as their late conduct, having drawn on themselves the just resentment of the English; having also by undue acts of oppression proved themselves the enemies of Futteh Sing; for these reasons, and because the most firm and sincere friendship has long subsisted betwixt the Honourable Company and Futteh Sing, the contracting parties mutually agree to enter immediately into an offensive league, excluding the government of Poona from all share of country in the province of Guzerat whatever.

ARTICLE 3.

The English agree to support and defend Futteh Sing in possession

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shall be continued and kept entire, and the share of the ministers of Poona shall be enjoyed by the English Company, and Rao Shumsher Bahadoor shall support and assist the chiefs of the English Company in taking it and in keeping possession of it, and the Chiefs of the English Company shall not fail to support and assist Rao Shumsher Bahadoor in the defence and maintenance of his share.

of his share of the Guzerat province; and Futteh Sing is to assist and support the English in possessing themselves of, and maintaining the share now held by the government of Poona.

ARTICLE 4.

As it is of particular importance to settle the country, and as a Treaty of union is established betwixt Rao Futteh Sing Shumsher Bahadoor and the English, Rao Shumsher Bahadoor engages that he will supply for the present war three thousand horse as usual, and further as many more as he can at the requisition of the Chiefs of the English Company, and will perform all that is incumbent on a conjunction of interests.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to accomplish this service, as a firm friendship is now established betwixt the English and Futteh Sing, the latter agrees to join the English with three thousand horse according to custom, and as many more as he can possibly raise, to act in conjunction with them during the present war, whenever they shall call upon him to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas in the divisions held by the Guikwar and the ministers of Poona respectively, by reason of the double government which exists in the same town, and the vicinity of their villages to one another, disputes and quarrels daily take

ARTICLE 5.

As the present mode of partition betwixt the Poona government and Futteh Sing is attended with great loss and inconvenience from the disputes that must arise from the interference of the officers of each in collecting the revenues of

place, the collection of the revenues of the country is impeded and prejudiced, and the ryots are distressed; the English Chiefs are for these reasons desirous of settling a new partition, so that a Treaty having mutually taken place no difference may arise; and with a view to the interests and welfare of both, a portion of country equal to the share held at present by the ministers of Poona, according to the established collections and customary receipts of revenue, shall, after the conquest of these districts, be given in exchange to the Company. It is intended that there shall not be a Daum difference.

ARTICLE 6.

The city of Ahmedabad, together with the pergunnahs, that is to say, the whole of the country lying on the other side of the river Myhee, which is now possessed by the Poona government, shall be conquered and given to Rao Shumsher Bahadoor, and in exchange for it the pergunnahs of Surat Attaveessee, and the chouth of the city of Surat, shall be allotted to the share of the English Company; whatever difference may arise in the revenue of the respective shares by this exchange shall be adjusted according to the preceding Article.

the same places and that lay interspersed with one another, it is agreed upon that a new settlement of the province of Guzerat shall take place for the mutual benefit and convenience of both parties, the express object of which will be an absolute and specific partition of the whole territory betwixt the Honourable East India Company and Futteh Sing, according to the proportion of the revenues now respectively held by him and the Mahrattas.

ARTICLE 6.

Ahmedabad and its dependencies, that is to say, the country to the north of the river Myhee, now possessed by the Poona government, to be allotted to Futteh Sing, in lieu of which the English are to be put in possession of the Guikwar division of the country, south of the Taptee, known by the name of Attaveessee, and their share in the revenue of the city of Surat.

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ARTICLE 7.

Whenever Rao Shumsher Bahadoor shall require troops to conquer the country comprehended under the share of the ministers of Poona and laying on the other side of the river Myhee, they shall be supplied by the English Company.

ARTICLE 8.

After the partition of the country of Guzerat is effected, each party shall have the sole government in the districts allotted to their respective shares, and shall have no dependence on one another except when any enemy shall invade the country of Rao Shumsher Bahadoor, in which case assistance shall be brought by the English Company; and if any enemy shall invade the share of country allotted to the English Company, Rao Shumsher Bahadoor shall afford support and assistance; and this partition of the country of Guzerat, which hath with mutual approbation been settled betwixt Rao Shumsher Bahadoor and the English Company, shall perpetually remain and be continued to their respective descendants and successors. In no respect shall it be broken through by either.

ARTICLE 9.

Agreeable to the representation of Rao Futteh Sing Bahadoor the

ARTICLE 7.

The English will give such assistance of force as Futteh Sing may require to conquer and put him in possession of the Poona share of the country to the north of the Myhee.

ARTICLE 8.

The final partition and settlement of the Guzerat province being made, each party is to have the distinct and sole government and possession of the division allotted to him, and to hold his share independent of and unconnected with the other, except when united for their common defence against a foreign enemy, which they mutually and in the most solemn manner agree to do in case of such attack being made upon either, and this partition and settlement mutually agreed to is to be binding upon them and their posterity for ever.

ARTICLE 9.

Futteh Sing having requested that the English support him in

money which he annually sends to Poona must not be sent, he must keep it with himself; whenever any negotiation for peace shall take place with the ministers of Poona, the interest and welfare of Rao Shumsher Bahadoor shall first be discussed. The interests of Rao Shumsher Bahadoor and the interests of the Company are one and the same.

ARTICLE 10.

As the above Article is for the advantage of Rao Futteh Sing Shumsher Bahadoor, he, from the friendship and regard which he bears towards the Chiefs of the English Company, shall make over to the Company the district of Zinnore, together with the villages of Baroach, which are at present in his possession. Whatever difference may arise in the revenue of the respective shares by this exchange shall be adjusted according to the fifth Article.

ARTICLE 11.

All the pergunnahs and villages above mentioned shall be delivered over to the Chiefs of the Company from the day on which the city of Ahmedabad is delivered over to Rao Shumsher Bahadoor; from the day on which possession is taken of the city of Ahmedabad, the revenues of the above pergunnahs shall be enjoyed by the English Company,

withholding the annual tribute hitherto paid by him to the Poona government, it is stipulated that the Honourable Company will do so till a final peace shall be concluded betwixt them and the Poona government, in which the interest of Futteh Sing shall be carefully and equally attended to with their own.

ARTICLE 10.

In consideration of the advantage that will arise to Futteh Sing from the above Article, and as a proof of his sincere regard and friendship for the English, he agrees to cede to them the district of Zinnore, and the villages situated in the Baroach pergunnah, now belonging to him, both which are to remain for ever in the possession of the Company.

ARTICLE 11.

All the countries and places made over to the English in this Treaty by Futteh Sing are to be delivered into their hands, and the collections accounted for to them from the day that Futteh Sing is put in possession of the city of Ahmedabad; and no demands of collection for any past time is to be made on them by Futteh Sing.

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and from that day no claim of collection shall be made on account of the time past in these pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 12.

It is agreed that two copies of this Treaty be immediately sent to the Honourable President and Select Committee of Bombay for their approbation, and to be by them transmitted to the Honourable Governor General and Council of Fort William, under whose sanction it is concluded, in order to receive their final confirmation and ratification, after which one copy so authenticated is to remain with the Honourable President and Select Committee of Bombay and another with Futteh Sing.

This Treaty was ratified by the seal of the Company and the signatures of the Members of the Supreme Council on 26th June 1780.

ARTICLE 12.

It is agreed that two copies of this Treaty be immediately sent to the Honourable President and Select Committee of Bombay for their approbation, and to be by them transmitted to the Honourable Governor General and Council of Fort William, under whose sanction it is concluded, in order to receive their final confirmation and ratification, after which one copy so authenticated is to remain with the Honourable President and Select Committee of Bombay and another with Futteh Sing.

(Signed) T. GODDARD.

(A true translation)

(Signed) DALHOUSIE WATHERSTONE,
Persian Translator.

Company's Seal.

This Treaty was signed, sealed, and delivered to the contracting parties by each other in the presence of us, who have hereunto signed our names.

(Signed) JOHN COCKERELL,
Quarter Master General.

EDWARD HEARD,
Adjutant General.

N. B.—A copy of this Treaty was also written in Persian, and the Articles respectively placed opposite to the English ones, and signed as follows:—

(Signed) T. GODDARD.

The Seal of the Company.	Futteh Sing, his Seal.	Futteh Sing's signature.

(Signed) GOVIND GOPAL,
The Rajah's Dewan.

(Signed) ROLAJEE SCINDIA,
Married to the daughter of Syajee, Futteh Sing's brother.

NOTE.—The Treaty, as modified and ratified by the Supreme Government, does not appear to have been finally exchanged with Futteh Sing. The Treaty of Salbye, however cancelled both Treaties.

No. LXIX.

ARTICLES of CONVENTION between the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ. President and Governor in Council of Bombay, for and on behalf of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, of the one part, and RAOJEE APPAJEE, for and on behalf of ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR of the other part, for the security of the dominion and government of the Guikwar in Guzerat.

ARTICLE 1.

The said Raojee Appajee having solicited the assistance of the English troops against Mulhar Rao, with a view of bringing him to reason, either by peaceable or hostile means, so as to prevent his ruining the country of the State of the Guikwar, of which Anund Rao is the proper and legitimate heir and head, and the English troops, under the command of Major Walker, having accordingly arrived in the territories of the Guikwar, and the said Raojee Appajee being also come to Cambay

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to meet the Honourable the Governor, it is hereby agreed by and between them that the expense already incurred, and such others as may hereafter be occasioned, for the pay, allowances, and transportation of the troops, expenditure, and transportation of stores, ammunition, &c., shall be accounted for and paid, with interest, at the rate of three quarters per cent. per month of thirty days, by the said Raojee Appajee, on Anund Rao Guikwar, and the State aforesaid, in two instalments; the first to become due on or before the 5th of October next, and the second on or before the 5th of January 1803, for the security of which he assigns and mortgages the Guikwar's share of the district of Attaveessee, near Surat, hereby agreeing that, on failure of the first instalment, the English are to take possession of the said country, and to retain the same under their own collection and management, until the whole be fully cleared and made good to the Honourable Company, with interest.

ARTICLE 2.

It is further hereby stipulated between the Honourable East India Company and the Guikwar State that the latter shall permanently subsidize from the Honourable Company a force of about two thousand sepoys, one company of European artillery, and its proportion (consisting of two companies) of lascars, the estimated expense of which, including establishment of stores, being about Rupees 65,000 per month. It is hereby agreed that landed jaidad or funds be assigned so as fully to cover this expense, and whatever it may amount to, from such part of the Guikwar territories as may be hereafter fixed on, in view to the greatest convenience of both parties; but this Article is not to be carried into effect till the war against Khurree be closed, when it is also proposed, through the co-operation of the English, to effect a reduction in the number of the Arab force now kept up, and meanwhile this is to be considered as an eventual and to remain at present an entirely secret Article.

ARTICLE 3.

The pergunnah of Chowrassee and the Guikwar's share of the chouth of Surat having been ceded to the Honourable Company in pur-

suance of the engagement, by letters to that effect from the late Govind Rao to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, the same is hereby confirmed for ever.

ARTICLE 4.

This agreement to be binding and permanent when ratified by the Supreme Government of Bengal, who, in all political concerns, control the other Presidencies, but in the mean time to be in full force.

In witness whereof the parties have interchangeably set hereunto their hands and seals, in Cambay, this 15th day of March 1802.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN. L. S.

(Signed) RAOJEE APPAJEE. Seal of the Guikwar State.

No. LXX.

TREATY with ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, June 1802.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ., President and Governor of Bombay, for and in behalf of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAOJEE APPAJEE, the Dewan or Minister of ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, for and in behalf of the said ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, in virtue of the full powers vested in the said RAOJEE APPAJEE to treat and settle for the affairs of the Guikwar principality with the said Governor of Bombay, which powers bear date the 3rd of Zilkad, or 8th of March, in the year of Our Lord 1802.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas certain Articles were, under date the 15th of March last, answering to the 10th Zilkad, entered into, under the above mentioned full powers, by the said contracting parties in reference to the war then carrying on against Mulhar Rao, and providing for the Guikwar government's defraying the whole expense thereof, and for its subsidizing

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a permanent force from the Honourable Company, and ceding to them the pergunnah of Chowrassee and the Guikwar's share of the chouth of Surat; all these stipulations are herein declared to be in full force, and of equal strength and validity as if repeated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

Mulhar Rao having commenced hostilities with the state of Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, and taking possession of Vessanagur, induced Anund Rao to solicit the assistance of a British force for the purpose of effectually reducing Mulhar Rao and taking his fort of Kurree, upon which the English sent a force to Cambay, with the view of bringing the said Chieftain to reason, either by peaceable or hostile means; and the latter having in consequence been pursued, on account of Mulhar Rao's not abiding by the advice of the English, the war has since terminated successfully for the State of Anund Rao, who has in consequence entered on possession of the fort of Kurree and of its pergunnahs, and of Mulhar Rao's other territories, and made a provision for him in the pergunnah of Neryad, ceding also to the English Company the pergunnah of Chickly, situated in the district of the Surat Attaveessee, in full sovereignty for ever, as a spontaneous mark of his gratitude for their assistance in overcoming this opposition to his authority.

ARTICLE 3.

By the second Article of the convention of the 15th of March last, it is stipulated that jaidad or landed funds equal to the income of Rupees 65,000 per month shall be assigned to the Honourable Company to defray the expense of the subsidized force; but as, from the present encumbered and mortgaged state of the districts composing the Guikwar principality, these assignments cannot be effected, and the Honourable Company put into possession during the current year, beginning from the Mirgh of 1859, or June 1802, it is hereby agreed that the payment of the subsidy for this term shall be secured, according to the condition of a separate bond executed for this purpose, under the present date, and that the assignment of land to the Honourable Company shall be effectively and fully accomplished by the Mirgh

of 1860, beginning in June 1803. This subsidy to be chargeable to the Guikwar State from the period referred to in the convention of the 15th March.

ARTICLE 4.

The second Article of the convention of the 15th March last, proposing to effect a reduction in the number of the Arab force under the Guikwar government, the principal obstacle to which consists in want of ready money funds for the liquidation of the arrears of such part of the said establishment as it is proposed to disband, and the Honourable Company meaning to extend to this effect some pecuniary assistance to the Guikwar State, the repayment of this amount is to take place and be secured in manner following:—

The first payment of interest by the Mirgh of 1860, or June 1803; the second year's interest, and one-third of the principal, by the Mirgh of 1861, or June 1804; and all the remaining principal and interest by the Mirgh of 1862, or June 1805. But in the event of failing in the above stipulated payments, the revenue of the pergunnahs of Barodra, Coral, Sinnore, Petlaud, and Ahmedabad, to the full amount of the russud, which will be about Rupees 11,75,000 per annum, shall be collected by the Company, in proportion to the advance that may be made by them; and when this debt is fully paid, the collection of that part of the revenue from the above named pergunnahs shall revert again to the administration of the government of Barodra.

ARTICLE 5.

There shall be a true friendship and good understanding between the Honourable English East India Company and the State of Anund Rao Guikwar, in pursuance of which the Company will grant the said Chief its countenance and protection in all his public concerns, according to justice and as may appear to be for the good of the country, respecting which he is also to listen to advice. And the state of the Guikwar having represented sundry points to the Governor in which it is interested, he has assured Raoba of the general attention of the Honourable Company to protect the administration of Anund Rao in all their rights,

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and to be aiding to its concerns with His Highness the Peishwa, or elsewhere, on all just occasions, where their assistance may prove requisite and useful.

ARTICLE 6.

For the cultivation and promoting the permanency of the good understanding between the two States, there shall be a constant good correspondence kept up between them, and agents reciprocally appointed to reside with each.

ARTICLE 7.

In future the subjects of each State who may take refuge with either shall be delivered up, if the State from which such party or parties shall have fled appear to have any demand of debt, or any just claim against him or them; but as a free intercourse between the countries and the two governments is also intended, frivolous claims against parties resorting from their own to the other jurisdiction are not to be preferred, and in all serious cases cordiality will be shown.

ARTICLE 8.

This agreement to be binding and permanent when ratified by the Supreme Government of Bengal, which, in all political concerns, controls all the other Presidencies; but in the mean time to be in full force.

In witness whereof the parties to the foregoing Articles of Agreement have interchangeably put their hands and seals, in Cambay, this 6th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1802.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

(Signed) A. WALKER.
KAHMAULEDDEEN.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD, or Grant, of Chickly, written in the form of a letter to the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS:—Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor being indebted to us for the arrears of our annual accounts, and having exchanged bahanders or securities for the future good behaviour on both sides, a settlement had taken place. In the present year Mulhar Rao unjustly raised a quarrel with us, and without paying any regard to the bahanders or securities we sent to him for the purpose of discussing the subject, the fort of Vessanagur was taken from us, and he occasioned much disturbance in our country. Babajee Appajee, in his proceeding with troops to Katia and Katiavod, was opposed by him, and there ensued a battle. In consequence of this we despatched Kehmaleddien Hossein Khan Bahadoor and Gopal Rao Bapojee to you, and begged the assistance of the Company Bahadoor, on condition that we shall defray the charges of their troops, for which a due provision has been separately made; but in testimony of our sense of the seasonable assistance afforded to us by the Honourable Company, we now make the Company a present of Chickly, within the province of Surat Attaveessee, to be taken possession of by the English at the beginning of the approaching year, or Suvant 1859, and to enjoy the benefit of it for ever. In this pergunnah, whatever are the gifts and donations, such as annuities, enams of villages and grounds, charitable allowances, and the rights of the zemindars, may be observed and allowed for, according to the usual rules, and the balance of the present year against this pergunnah may be discharged agreeable to its accounts.

Dated 2nd Suffer 1858, *or 4th June* 1802.

MALSA KAUNT, in the Rajah's own handwriting.

I, Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, do hereby confirm and ratify such compacts and agreements as my faithful Dewan, Raojee Appajee, hath in my name and on my behalf made and concluded with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

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ARTICLE 1.

I hereby confirm and ratify such grants of lands as my said Dewan, Raojee Appajee, has made to the Honourable Company, either in enam or jaidad; and I also declare that I hold myself, my heirs and successors, bound to repay in money, or in such further landed assignments as may be sufficient for the purpose, all debts and expenses which the English Government have been at or contracted in the course of their military operations in Guzerat undertaken for the support of my government.

ARTICLE 2.

I entirely approve and highly commend the prudence of my Dewan in having obtained a body of English troops to remain permanently in this country, as on their courage and fidelity I place an unlimited dependence.

I have determined that the payment of this subsidiary force shall commence from the first of this month, English style, or first of Assar 1859, Hindoo era.

ARTICLE 3.

As I repose an entire confidence in the English, I depend on their friendship to shield me from misfortunes. I am sensible that there are many evil disposed persons amongst the Arabs, who disregarding my legal authority, have plotted against my liberty and even my life.

By the favour of God they have been defeated; but should their wicked machinations at any time hereafter succeed, I shall expect the English to release me, and desire that all my acts and deeds, although executed by me in the usual form, while in that state of restraint, may be considered as of no validity. I desire, therefore, that my subjects will pay no attention to my orders in this situation, but hear what Major Walker has to say, strictly following his directions, and assisting him in every measure that he shall devise or direct for restoring my person to freedom.

Whoever, in short, shall either bring Canojee into the management of affairs, or shut me up in the fort of Baroda, or elsewhere, is a rebel, and I fully authorize the aforesaid Major Alexander Walker, or the

person entrusted with the chief management of the Company's affairs in Guzerat, to chastise such disturbers of government, and bring them to that punishment which is due to those who endanger the person of their Sovereign in every part of the world. Thus, therefore, I order all the faithful officers of government, silladars, sebundy, and others, on any of the foregoing events occurring, to obey Major Walker's orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Whereas it is signified in certain Articles of agreement between the Honourable the Company and my Dewan, Raojee Appajee, that the English Government is disposed to assist in reducing the Arab force in my service, Major Walker, Resident on the part of the English Government at Baroda, consents to assist me with a pecuniary loan to effect this reduction in the following terms.

ARTICLE 5.

As it seems impossible that I can retrieve myself or my country from its present embarrassments, without reforming and reducing the expense in every department, I do hereby promise and agree to make the necessary reductions by degrees. The objects of reduction are contained in the annexed account; and, if possible, they shall be effected at the periods specified opposite to each of the Articles.

ARTICLE 6.

Before any money is advanced, Major Walker must be satisfied that a real and effective reduction shall take place. For this purpose an exhibition must be made of the accounts, and a muster taken of the troops in the presence of three persons, *viz.*, one on the part of the Company, one on the part of the Guikwar government, and the third by such of the Jemadars or Parokhis as may be the agents of the sebundy. According to this muster the account shall be taken and discharged.

ARTICLE 7.

I do hereby further agree and promise that I shall positively reduce the Arab and other force, within six or eight months after the

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present reduction is accomplished, to the standard of Futteh Sing's time; but to enable me to perform this stipulation, it will be necessary for the English Government to assist me as they have done on the present occasion.

ARTICLE 8.

Provision is already made in the fourth Article of agreement, executed and interchanged between the Honourable the Governor of Bombay and my Dewan Raojee Appajee, bearing date the 6th June, or 5th Suffer last, for the payment of the principal and interest of the money to be advanced by the Company; but as it has since been proposed to pay the same off one year sooner than is thereby provided, by applying the entire russud of the lands appropriated by that Article, to the amount of Rupees 11,75,000 per annum, to the discharging, in equal proportions, of the principal and interest of the money to be advanced by the Company, and by such other persons as may engage therein, Major Walker accepts of the modification by which the Company's advance may be liquidated one year sooner than it would be by a strict adherence to the letter of Treaty, it being, however, always understood that the provisions in the fourth Article of the said Treaty of the 6th June, or 5th Suffer, are always in full force, the same as if this subsequent engagement had not been made, in the event of the repayment of the Honourable Company's loan, as well of principal as of interest, failing to be made good in the more speedy mode now proposed. The amount of the above receipt, or russud, is to be collected every year from the Comavishdars of the pergunnahs allotted for this purpose, in the Treaty of the 6th June, by such persons as the government of Bombay may appoint.

ARTICLE 9.

Interest on that part of the pecuniary assistance and aid which the Company may give on this occasion shall be reckoned and accounted for from the time the said Company may raise a loan for that purpose, and it shall be reckoned every six months, at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per month of thirty days, instead of every year or every twelve months. All or any loss by exchange, or otherwise, which may arise by bringing the money from Bombay to this place, shall be on my account, and made good by me and my successors.

ARTICLE 10.

Conformably to Major Walker's suggestions and wishes, the Articles contained in this declaration were written, and to which I have given my assent; but on the event of evil disposed persons attempting anything unfair or unreasonable against my person, my Dewan, Raojee Appajee, his son, his brother, nephew, or relations, and Madho Rao Tatia Muzumdar, or even should I myself, or my successors, commit anything improper or unjust, the English Government shall interfere, and see, in either case, that it is settled according to equity and reason.

I have also required of Major Walker, on the part of the Company, to promise that my State and government shall be permanent, and descend to the lineal inheritors of the musnud, and that the Dewanship shall be preserved to Raojee Appajee.

In the last place, I desire to form the most intimate connection with the Company, and that all business with the Poona Durbar may be jointly managed by the English Resident and my vakeel.

Such are my wishes and sentiments, so help me God!

Given at Baroda, 29th July 1802.

Witness:

(Signed) GOPAL RAO BAPOJEE,

Vakeel in behalf of Sena Khas Kheyl

Shumsher Bahadoor.

Witness:

(Signed) MIQUEL DE LIMA SOUZA.

The date of the Mahratta version, in the handwriting of the Dewan, as also the signature "Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor." The following words are written in the Rajah's own hand: "the above writing is true."

The Seal.

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APPENDIX to the TREATY with ANUND RAO GUIKWAR.

No. LXX.

APPENDIX No. 1.—TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by MULHAR RAO GUIKWAR HIMUT BAHADOOR to the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

Having through my misfortune fallen into a warfare with the State of Brodera, and been defeated by the army of the said State, assisted by the arms of the Honourable English East India Company, I surrendered myself on a promise of security to my life and my honour, since which the government of Brodera hath, at the instance of the Governor of Bombay, on the condition of my sending for my family, and abstaining from all direct or indirect disturbance or conspiracy against either State, made the following provision for me, *viz.*, that out of the pergunnah of Neryad (which is the ancient seat and abode of my predecessor) a jaidad of a lakh and a quarter of Rupees be assigned and committed to me for the support of me and my children, family, and brothers, wherefore I agree and give in writing, that exclusive of watchmen, not to exceed two hundred men, and a due proportion of sebundy to make my collections, I am not to maintain any troops whatsoever, hereby consenting that the officers of the Sircar of Brodera and of the English gentlemen may, at any time, after ascertaining the fact, cause any excess in my establishment, as above mentioned, to be dismissed. Neither am I ever to erect any fortifications, but to demean myself, as shall my son, brothers, and followers, in all respects as becomes a true well-wisher of both States, without any deviation or difference whatsoever. As my securities in which respects, Major Walker, on the part of the Honourable Company, and Meer Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan Bahadoor, have, at my instance, engaged their responsibility, and likewise undertaken to be the guardians of my rights, under this deed and engagement; and should there prove any deficiency in the jaidad of Rupees 1,25,000, those gentlemen are, by interposing with the officers of the Brodera government, to cause it to be made up. Besides this, if after experience had of my good behaviour and the sincerity of my heart, and there thence remaining no doubts respecting me, it should ever please Anund Rao Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, with the approbation of the English Government, to make any increase in the present provision for me, I shall have cause to be thankful on that account.

Dated 1*st of Suffer* 1217, *or* 2*nd of June* 1802.

N. B.—A copy of the original of this engagement has been deposited with the officers of Rajah Anund Rao's government.

APPENDIX No. 2.—The GOVERNOR of BOMBAY to MULHAR RAO HIMUT BAHADOOR.

Having perused your engagement of the 1st of Suffer, I approve thereof: you are therefore in full security to repair and continue to dwell with your son and brothers, and now dispersed family (whom you are to send for) at Neryad, on the terms of the Sunnud of the 5th of Suffer from Rajah Anund Rao Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor; and on condition of your acting according to the Sunnud in question, and conforming to your engagement aforesaid, you may be certain of enjoying the full protection of both Sircars, that is, of the English and of Brodera, nor shall any one, either now or hereafter, have the power to occasion you causeless or unjust molestation.

Dated 6th of June 1802, *or 5th of Suffer* 1217.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

The Company's Seal.

APPENDIX No. 3.—From MULHAR RAO to ANUND RAO GUIKWAR.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Having been indebted to you in money, and having bahanders or securities between us, I have created a dispute with you, and after entertaining forces, have taken your fort of Vessanagur, and occasioned disturbances in your country, and there ensued a battle with Babajee Appajee.

This induced you to solicit the assistance of the English Bahadoor. The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Bahadoor proposed to me a peaceable adjustment, which I did not attend to, wherefore the English, in prosecution of their support to you, have taken from me the fort of Kurrée and all the territories belonging to me, and delivered them into your Sircar, and for myself made a provision of Rupees 1,25,000 per annum from the pergunnah of Neryad, which has been given to me through His Honour's means, which I shall accept, and together with my son, family, and

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brothers, will behave to you peaceably. With regard to my conduct the Honourable the Governor hath satisfied you, and according as he has thus signified, so shall we conduct ourselves peaceably, without deviation. This jaghire, which has been given me for the maintenance of my family, I shall enjoy, and remain contented with it. I have no sort of claim on you respecting my former places; but if, in conformity to my engagement, I shall continue to conduct myself peaceably, according to the Governor's order, you will get my jaidad a little increased from the Sircar.

Dated the 2nd Suffer, or 3rd of June 1802.

Major Walker, on the part of the English East India Company, and Meer Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan, are my bahanders or securities for the purpose of this writing.

(Signed) MEER KEHMAULEDDIEN HOSSEIN KHAN, *as guarantee.*
(Signed) MAJOR WALKER, *as guarantee.*

APPENDIX No. 4.—From ANUND RAO to MULHAR RAO GUIKWAR HIMUT BAHADOOR.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The following are the Articles for the management of the villages given from the Sircar as a jaghire from the pergunnah Neryad, to the value of Rupees, 1,25,000 for your expense and the maintenance of your family, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The pergunnah of Neryad shall never experience any imposition for the exaction of labour, Binny Bandry, or other articles whatever.

2*nd.*—The rule respecting hay, &c., will be continued to you, as it is usually observed in that pergunnah.

3*rd.*—In case of your being oppressed by the Coolies or Muwassies, and if you cannot overcome such difficulties yourself, a force shall be sent agreeably to your requisition, and these evils shall be thereby removed.

4*th.*—Your relations and friends at Kurree shall never experience any molestation, provided they conduct themselves peaceably.

5*th.*—You may receive from the pergunnah the Rupees 1,25,000 in the manner directed by its deed.

6*th*.—In case of any calamity, accident, or damage falling to the pergunnah, a due allowance or credit will be given on examination of its accounts.

The foregoing six Articles shall be complied with by the Sircar, for which Major Walker, on the part of the English East India Company, and Meer Kehmauleddien Hossien Khan Bahadoor, are given as guarantees and mediators.

7th Suffer, or 8th June 1802.

Signature of Raoba, *his Dewan*.

Seal of Anund Rao.

N. B.—These Articles were particularly solicited by Mulhar Rao, and granted as an additional favour by Raoba, through the Governor's mediation, just previous to the latter taking leave to return to Brodera.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN.

APPENDIX No. 5.—TRANSLATION of a letter from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR to SUCKHARAM CHINNAJEE, Subedar of Surat Attaveessee, dated 2nd Suffer 1858, or 4th June 1802.

On account of disturbances raised by Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor with the Sircar, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, was called on for assistance, therefore the mehal of Chickly, within the province of Surat Attaveessee, has been given to the Honourable Company as a donation for them, to enter into possession at the beginning of the ensuing year 1859, excepting such gifts and allowances that this mehal is subject to, which shall be observed and complied with.

APPENDIX No. 6.—TRANSLATION of a letter from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, &c., to VITUL RAO BABAJEE, Comavishdar of Chickly, dated the 2nd Suffer 1858, or 4th June 1802.

In consequence of the disturbances raised by Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor with the Sircar, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq.,

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President and Governor of Bombay, having been applied to for assistance, the pergunnah of Chickly, within the limits of Surat Attaveessee, has been in consequence given to the Company of the English Bahadoor as an enam or donation, for them to enter into possession of it at the beginning of the approaching year, or Suvant 1859; wherefore you will deliver over to the Company Bahadoor the charge of it accordingly.

APPENDIX No. 7.—TRANSLATION of a letter from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, &c., to the Zemindars of Chickly, dated Jesta Soodhe 4th, 1858, or 4th June 1802.

In consequence of the disturbances raised by Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor with the Sircar, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, was called on for assistance, therefore the Sircar has given to the Company of the English Bahadoor the mehal of Chickly as a donation, to be taken possession of by them from the beginning of the Suvant 1859; saving always and subject to the gifts and donations, such as daily allowances, annuities, enams of land and villages, charitable allowances, darakdars, jassus, and the rights of the zemindars, &c., and whatever there may be in this mehal; therefore you will be obedient to their orders, and attend to the annual gifts and exemptions above specified, as usual.

APPENDIX No. 8.—TRANSLATION of a letter from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHYEL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to MYRAL NARAYEN, dated 5th Suffer, or 6th June 1802.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Soorsun-esuney Myatyn-wu-Uluf (the date of the year in Arabic).

On account of the English Company Bahadoor battalions or troops, expense Rupees 50,000 value in jaghire, from the pergunnah Nudyad, is made over; you will put them in possession accordingly.

Signed and sealed.

APPENDIX No. 9.—TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD, for Dholka, executed by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR, to the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ., President and Governor, on behalf of the Honourable Company, dated 5th Suffer, or 6th June 1802.

A body of the Honourable Company's forces, consisting of two thousand men, besides the artillery, have been subsidized by our government: their charges are to commence from the date of the reduction of our Arab sebundy. Landed funds are to be assigned in discharge of this subsidy; but for the ensuing year 1859, all the territories or mehals belonging to the Guikwar State having been encumbered by mortgages, these assignments cannot be immediately carried into effect, wherefore it hath been agreed that at the beginning of the year 1860 the pergunnah of Dholka shall be assigned towards defraying the charges of the subsidized troops, for their future services, and accordingly, in the year 1860, this pergunnah shall be put into your possession for the purposes of the above-mentioned charges. In this pergunnah of Dholka, whatever annuities, daily allowances, charitable allowances, donations, and darakdars allowances there may be, should be observed and continued. In the same manner are also some villages in this pergunnah allowed for the private expenses of women of the Guikwar families, which are to be continued: the deficiency in the collection arising on this account shall be annually paid in cash.

APPENDIX No. 10.—TRANSLATION of a BOND executed by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR to the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ., President and Governor, on behalf of the Honourable Company, dated 5th Suffer, or 6th June 1802.

Whereas a body of the Honourable Company's troops, consisting of two thousand men, besides artillery, have been stationed with us, the expense of which is to commence from the date of the reduction of our Arab sebundy, and whereas we possess no means convenient to appropriate any land funds to defray their expense for the first year, which amounts to Rupees 7,80,000; therefore, in part thereof, a jaidad, equal to Rupees 50,000 a year, from the villages of Neryad, has been assigned, and the balance (Rupees 7,30,000) shall be discharged within

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one year in cash, with nine per cent. interest, for which is pledged the revenue of Kurrec, after deducting the real charges and the proceeds, or what shall be recovered, on account of the collections of Bhawnagur and of Katia and Katiavod, for the Gentoo years 1857 and 1858, or through any other means, the sum of Rupees 7,30,000 shall be discharged in ready money, in one year. For the due compliance with this, Babajee Appajee and Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan have been tendered and delivered as securities.

Seal of Anund Rao.

Securities :
Babajee Appajee, whose name is signed by Raojee, and Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan.

The Seal.

APPENDIX No. 11.—TRANSLATION of a letter or SUNNUD from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR to the HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, ESQ., President and Governor of Bombay, dated the 5th Suffer Suvan 1859.

In consequence of the disturbances raised with this Sircar by Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor, I have taken possession of his territories through your means, *viz.*, Kurree, Cupperbund, Deogong, whilst for the maintenance of his family and himself it has been agreed to make a provision in the pergunnah of Neryad, which, inclusive of the Kellodary or fort, and articles situated therein, is known to be equal to a rental of Rupees 2,25,001, out of which he (the said Mulhar Rao) shall, on his residing at Neryad with his family, possess as follows, subject to an established or former annual varauth or assignment, in favour of Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan, on account of his pay and allowances to the amount of Rupees 50,000 a year, including which last varauth we have put in possession of Mulhar Rao the Cusba and such part of the villages of the said pergunnah as shall yield him Rupees 1,75,001 upon your being the guarantee, and the remainder, to the amount of Rupees 50,000 of this

pergunnah, comprehended in its villages, to that amount indiscriminately taken, is made over to you towards the charges of the subsidized troops, which amount you will accordingly receive on the said account. In this pergunnah whatever donation, annuities, and darakdars allowances are usually paid should be observed in proportion to the share of each party; and the Comavishdars' balance on the mehal in question shall be rateably discharged by each according to the accounts thereof.

APPENDIX No. 12.—From ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR to the Zemindars of the Pergunnah of Nudyad or Neryad.

Be it known to all, that out of the villages of this pergunnah, revenue funds amounting to Rupees 50,000 are assigned in part of the expense of the British subsidized troops.

You are directed to deliver the power in this jaghire to the English Company Bahadoor from the beginning of the now commencing year, making over possession to them, and yielding obedience to their authority and management.

Dated Jeylsood 6th, 1858, *or 5th Suffer, 6th June* 1802.

Signed and sealed.

APPENDIX No. 13.—Private Engagement to RAOJEE APPAJEE.

It is the intention of the government of Bombay that the Dewanship of Raojee Appajee in the Sircar of Brodera shall be permanent, and that his son, brothers, nephews, and relations and friends shall be likewise duly protected and supported by the Honourable Company in their just rights; and if the Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, or anybody else, should unreasonably treat them ill, or offer any undue molestation, the Company will protect them by interfering in their behalf. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, at Cambay, this 8th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1802.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN.

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APPENDIX No. 14.—Grant of the Village of Bhatta, in the Pergunnah of Chowrassee, to RAOJEE APPAJEE.

The Honourable English East India Company, placing the greatest reliance in the good faith and attachment of Raojee Appajee, Dewan of the Guikwar State, and having in view to extend always their permanent protection to him and to his relations, have, for the purpose of his and their abode, granted to him, from the beginning of the current year 1859 (June 1802), in enam for himself, his sons, and their or his children, for ever, the village of Bhatta, in the pergunnah of Chowrassee, to the end that entering on the possession thereof, he may appropriate its produce to his support.

Dated the 6th June 1802, *or 5th Suffer* 1215 *of the Higera.*

APPENDIX No. 15.—Cambay, 27th February 1802.

Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza having read and explained to us yesterday, the 26th instant, the several letters written to him by our vakeel, Gulabchund Taluckchund, at Bombay, making the Honourable English Company several proposals mentioned in them, for putting into their protection and possession our ports and territories stated in those letters, under several conditions therein stipulated, we do hereby confirm the same, and promise never to deviate from any of the proposals made by our said vakeel, Gulabchund Taluckchund, in his several letters to the said Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza. In witness whereof Manabay Gorbay, his brother, uncle, and such of his relations who have a right in the territories mentioned by Gulabchund Taluckchund in his letters to Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza, as are present at this place, have put their names to this, and the signature of others will be taken on their arrival at Dollerah.

Witnesses.

The above was written, read, explained, and signed before us,

(Signed) ROBERT HOLFORD.
" MUNGAJEE RANGAJEE.
" GULABCHUND TALUCKCHUND.

TACOOR MANABAY GORBAY.
TACOOR SESSMUTJEE SEETOJEE.
TACOOR DESSABAY RAZABAY.
TACOOR KULLABAY GORBAY.
TACOOR VAGAJEE SESSABAY.
TACOOR HACKABAY CATTAHBAY.
TACOOR SORROBAY SATABAY.

Dollerah, 5th March 1802.—The following people signed the paper on the other side, confirming the proposals made to the Governor of Bombay by Gulabchund Taluckchund in his several letters to Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza.

Witnesses: The mark ⊙ of NATHOOJEE BALLIAJEE.

(Signed) GULABCHUND TALUCKCHUND.
MUNGAJEE RANGAJEE. TACOOR MUNGAJEE ROUZAJEE.
TACOOR BARABAY RAZAJEE.
TACOOR RUPABAY MOZEE.
TACOOR UNEZEE ALLIAJEE.

I, Bugwandoss Nathjee, in charge of the Desseyship of Dandooka, do hereby declare that the Grassias, who have ratified and confirmed by their signature in this the proposals made by their vakeel, Gulabchund Taluckchund, to the English Government in Bombay, in his several letters to Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza, being sent for, they one and all declared they have put their name to this paper, and that on the other side, from their free will. In witness whereof I have put my name, in Dollerah, the 6th March 1802.

Dollerah, the 6th March 1802.—Churassa Jeejee Agersingjee, inhabitant of Gamp, having just arrived, declared before Bugwandoss Nathjee that he had desired his relations, Lessajee Sallojee and Manabay Gorbay, to offer to the government of Bombay his and his family's villages Vaghar, Morising, Sandially, Pimply, Timboo, Dawser, part of Cataria, and two other pieces of land, on the same terms as they might offer their own; and having seen and had the terms read and explained to me, I do hereby confirm them, and promise to abide by everything done and agreed upon by Lessajee Sallojee and Manabay Gorbay, through their agent, Gulabchund Taluckchund, agreeable to what is written in his several letters to Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza. In witness whereof he had made his mark in the presence of Bugwandoss Nathjee Dessay and other witnesses.

Dollerah, the 6th March 1802.

The mark ⊙ of CHEERASSAMA JEEJEE.
BUGWANDOSS NATHJEE.
MUNGAJEE RANGAJEE.
DAM WALLAH GERDIAH.
JEEJEE AGERSINGJEE.

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Churassama Bavajee Balliajee, who owns Vaghas consisting of eight large and small villages, came in and confirmed the proposals made by Gulabchund Taluckchund, and also the signature of Churassama Jeejee Agersingjee, 18th March 1802.

The mark ⚙ of CANOOJEE BALLAJEE.
The mark ⚙ of BHINJEE KANJEE.

(True copies,)
(Signed) J. HALLET,
Assistant to the Secretary.

We, the undersigned, do hereby promise that we shall not, on our arrival at Dollerah, make any disturbance with anybody there, or touch any thing whatever belonging to any inhabitants, so as to afford cause for complaint; we do also promise to give Mr. de Souza every assistance to try and examine every thing we have set forth in our proposals, and shall remain quiet and silent until the Honourable the Governor determines to accept or not our proposals.

Cambay, the 28th February 1802.

APPENDIX No. 16.—TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH.

Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor to the Grassias of Dhoondooca Choodasama and others, landholders under the said pergunnah. You have, in consequence of the oppressions from the Rajah of Bhownagur Limree and other powerful neighbours, made application to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay about four years ago, and offering him the villages requested his protection; and at your repeated solicitations upon the subject, the Governor instructed Mr. Miguel de Lima e Souza, on account of the Honourable Company, to make the necessary enquiries respecting the following villages, which you have assigned over, *viz.*, Roytulla, Dollerah, Bhimtulla, Bhangur, and Kuperally, and the district of eight villages, altogether about thirteen villages, and what further villages that shall be hereafter put under the Company's protection. Thus you have represented to me in person; whereupon

this cowl perwannah (a grant) is issued to you from the Sircar, that after cultivating your respective grounds in the above mentioned pergunnahs, you may enjoy a peaceable residence there. The Peishwa's Khundrug for the pergunnah Dhoondooca and the Sircar's usual jummabundy to be regularly paid, and you shall experience no oppression from the Sircar. The Honourable Company shall have the government of those villages, inhabit and cultivate them, and shall take upon themselves the management of the port, and hoist their flag; therefore you may rest assured, and observe the usual rules and customs in your conduct, for which you have this cowl from the Sircar.

Dated Jesta Soodhe 2nd, 1858, or 2nd of June 1802.

No. LXXI.

AGREEMENT with ANUND RAO GUIKWAR in 1803, supplementary to the Treaty of March and June 1802.

TRANSLATION of a copy of a letter to the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, dated the 1st Shaval, or 25th January 1803, accompanying the Resident of Brodera's letter of the 14th February. Received at Bombay the 20th ditto.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—*Para.* 1. It being agreed between us to subsidize your troops to the strength of two thousand in number, the following jaghire is ceded for that purpose, *viz.* :—

Rupees 1,25,000 From the pergunnah Neryad, the amount that had been reserved, after deducting one lakh of Rupees, for the maintenance of my senior, Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor, who having in the current year fled, in such case it ought to be credited from the next year to your account.

„ 1,30,000 Being the estimated revenue of the Neezapoor mehal, *viz.* :—

Net collection about	... Rupees	1,20,000
Durbar charges, &c.	... „	10,000
Total ...	... Rupees	1,30,000

Carried over 2,55,000

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Bt. forward	2,55,000
25,000	From the pergunnah Kurree that is situated in the vicinity of the pergunnah of Neezapoor.
2,80,000	Say Rupees two lakhs eighty thousand worth in jaghire, duly ceded in the manner above recited, to commence from next year 1860, Sun Arba Myabine 1204.

2. The amount you will have to disburse, on account of the respective pergunnahs, yearly gifts, charity, darakdars, and Durbar charges, shall be duly accountable to your Sircar by my Sircar, in seeing the same regularly paid, together with the produce of the enam villages.

3. On your faithfully executing the Sircar's service, take the advantage of this assignment for the support of the troops. I call God to witness this.

4. Soohoor Sun Salas Myatyn-wu-Uluf 1203. What can I write more?

Anund Rao's Seal.

Mortub.

STATEMENT of the Districts ceded to the HONOURABLE COMPANY by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR.

		Rs.
1.	The pergunnah of Dholka...	4,50,000
2.	Ditto Neryad	1,75,000
3.	Ditto Vijapoor, including the Rajah's Khangee, or the revenues allotted for his private expenses	1,30,000
4.	A Tuppa of Kurree, contiguous to Vijapoor	25,000
	Total ...	7,80,000

BARODA, 18*th February* 1803.

(Signed) A. WALKER, *Resident.*

LETTER, or SUNNUD, dated 1st Shaval, or the 25th January 1803, and addressed to the HONOURABLE ENGLISH COMPANY by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

Two thousand of your troops are in our service; for their part maintenance it is agreed to give jaghire lands as follows, *viz.*:—

In Neryad, deducting assignments, or money agreed to be transferred, to the amount of one lakh of Rupees (1,00,000), the remainder of the revenue of that district, being one and quarter lakh of Rupees (1,25,000), was allotted for the support of our relation, senior to us in years, Mulhar Rao Guikwar Himut Bahadoor, which, as the aforesaid fled in the same year, is given to you.

The pergunnah of Vijapoor, valued at one lakh and thirty thousand Rupees (1,30,000), *viz.*, the revenues one lakh and twenty thousand Rupees (1,20,000) and Durbar Kirch, with other articles, ten thousand Rupees (10,000).

The Tuppa of the pergunnah of Kurree of twenty-five thousand Rupees (25,000) adjoining Vijapoor.

These jaghires, yielding two lakhs and eighty thousand Rupees (2,80,000), are given to you from———of the ensuing year 1860 (or Anno Domini 1803-04).

Out of these it will be necessary to pay the usual annual allowances, vershasun, dhurmadaos, or charities, and darakdas daity and Durbar Kirch, the amount of which you may take credit for and I will discharge it.

It is necessary that the troops be supported from the provision thus made, and that they serve us with respect and fidelity.

Stamped with the seals of the State.

A LETTER, or SUNNUD, dated the 10th Mohurrum (3rd May), and addressed to the HONOURABLE ENGLISH COMPANY by HIS HIGHNESS ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

Having maintained my honour and the good of the State, I have given to you in enam the fort and jaghire village of Keda or Kaira; take therefore and enjoy the fort and village aforesaid; and as you have hitherto maintained a friendly intercourse with my Sircar, and thereby done me honour, continue to do so.

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I excuse you of the annual nuzzerana from thence.

It is hoped that your Sirdars or officers of rank here will always behave faithfully and respectfully towards us.

Stamped with the seals of the State.

LETTER, or SUNNUD, dated the 11th Suffer (or the 2nd June 1803), and addressed to the HONOURABLE ENGLISH COMPANY by ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

Two thousand of your troops are already provided for by Treaty; besides them another thousand is now subsidized. In part payment thereof the following places are given from the beginning of the ensuing year, *viz.*, the pergunnah of Mattur, valued at one lakh and thirty thousand Rupees (1,30,000); the pergunnah of Modha or Monde, one lakh and ten thousand Rupees (1,10,000); the customs of Kimkatodra, north of the Tappee, fifty thousand Rupees (50,000). These, amounting to two lakhs and ninety thousand Rupees (2,90,000), I have given in jaghire for the expense of the additional thousand troops entertained by Treaty.

Out of the funds of these possessions it is necessary that you continue to make the usual allowances annually of charities, darakdars, daity and assamidars, and durbar kirch, as heretofore. Should thereby the amount stipulated for the subsidiary force fall short, it shall be made up from the Sircar.

Having taken and appropriated the fruits of the above places for the support of the additional thousand troops, it is necessary that your Sirdars perform the services of this Sircar in a respectful and faithful manner.

Stamped with the seals of the State.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to BHOWANY PURSAUD and VANEY PURSAUD of Kimkatodra, dated Moon Suffer, or 2nd June 1803. No. LXXI.

The management of the Syer of Kimkatodra Taptee Wooter Teer, or on the north side of the Taptee river, is taken from you and given to the Honourable Company on account of the subsidy engagement, therefore you will deliver over the charge of the said Syer, from the first Karticksood Arabah Meyatane (or from the 16th October 1803), to the Honourable Company.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR to all the Jemadars of KIMKATODRA TAPTEE WOOTER TEER, or on the north side of the Taptee River, dated the 11th Suffer 1859, or 2nd June 1803.

I have discharged Bhowany Pursaud and Vaney Pursaud from the management of the Syer Kimkatodra Taptee Wooter Teer and given it to the Honourable Company, on account of the additional subsidy, wherefore you will obey this order, and deliver over the charge of the said Syer, from the first day of Mergsaul, to the Honourable Company.

No. LXXII.

Treaty with Anund Rao Guikwar, 1805.

Definitive Treaty of General Defensive Alliance between the Honourable English East India Company on the one part, and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor and his children, heirs and successors, on the other, settled by Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, having full powers from the government of Bombay, which is, in like manner, authorized by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas various agreements have been concluded between the Honourable Company on the one part, and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor on the other, all tending to improve and increase the friendship and alliance between the contracting parties, *viz.*, a convention dated at Cambay, the 15th March 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Raojee Appajee, Dewan on the part of Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor; an agreement, dated at Cambay, the 6th June 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Raojee Appajee, Dewan, on the part of Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor; and an agreement made by Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor with Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Honourable Company, dated at Baroda, the 29th July 1802; and whereas it is desirable to consolidate the stipulations of all these separate engagements with one definitive Treaty, and further to improve the state of alliance of the contracting parties, in like manner as has been applied for by the aforesaid Raojee Appajee, in his letter of the 10th of Suffer (or 12th June 1803), desiring that the present engagement between the Honourable Company and the Guikwar State may be drawn up in terms consonant to those employed in the Treaty of Bassein between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Peishwa,

the said Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor do hereby accordingly agree to the following Articles framed for that purpose :—

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations of the engagements heretofore made between the contracting parties, and above recited, *viz.*, on the 15th of March, 6th June, and 29th July 1802, are hereby confirmed, and are to bind the contracting parties, their heirs and successors, for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

The friends and enemies of either party shall be the friends and enemies of both; and if any power shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction which the contracting parties shall have required, the contracting parties will proceed to prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas, in conformity to the agreements heretofore made between the Honourable Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, a subsidiary force of two thousand men was subsidized, and inclusive of the half augmentation of the subsidiary force first fixed upon, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor agrees to receive, and the Honourable Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry, with one company of European artillery, and their proportion, *viz.*, two companies of gun-lascars, with the necessary ordnance, and warlike stores and ammunition, which force is to be stationed in the territories of the said Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 4.

The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of Anund Rao

GUIKWAR. No. LXXII.

Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, his heirs and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels and exciters of disturbance in his territories, and the due correction of his subjects or dependants who may withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenue. One battalion of these forces, however, or such a proportion of them as the performance of the foregoing services may require, will proceed to Kattywar when there may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Guikwar State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of this necessity.

ARTICLE 5.

In order to provide the regular payment of the whole expense of this subsidiary force, Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor has ceded, by the agreements aforesaid, *viz.*, dated the 15th March, 6th June, and 29th July 1802, and 2nd June 1803, districts and other funds, of which a Schedule (A) is annexed to this Treaty, of the yearly net value of Rupees 11,70,000. This cession is confirmed by this Treaty, and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor hereby cedes the districts of which the Schedule is annexed, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

The districts of Chowrassee, Chickly, Surat, Chouth, and Kaira have been ceded to the Honourable Company by Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor as a proof of his friendship, and as a testimony of his sense of the benefit which he has received from his alliance with the Honourable Company's government. The cession of these districts is confirmed by this Treaty, and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor hereby cedes the districts above mentioned, with all the rights belonging to the sovereignty thereof, and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Honourable Company have, at different periods, assisted Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, both from their own funds and those of bankers, with advances of money, a particular account of which, as well as of the funds assigned for the payment of the same, is contained in the Schedule annexed, marked B, it is hereby agreed that the full amount of the russud of the districts therein named, according to the provisions in the eighth Article of the agreement of the 29th July, shall be collected on account of the Honourable Company, and the persons therein referred to, until these debts and the interest due upon them shall be fully paid; and for the past or any future advances which the Company's government may make to that of the Guikwar, mehals shall be assigned as their security.

ARTICLE 8.

Grain, and all other articles of consumption and provisions, all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses, and camels required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be exempted from duties in the territories of Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, and the commanding officer and the officers of the subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the importance of the trust placed in them and the dignity of the British Government. In like manner shall the officers of the Guikwar government meet with similar consideration and respect from the Honourable Company. In consideration, also, of the good-will and friendship which has so long happily subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Guikwar government, such goods and articles as may be *bonâ fide* required for the private use or consumption of that family, or of the ministers, shall be allowed to be purchased at Surat and Bombay, and to be sent from thence free of duties, on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

As the Deccan is the native country of the Mahrattas, who inhabit or serve in Guzerat, such of this nation as may be in the Guikwar service shall be allowed to pass and repass freely, with their families, through the Honourable Company's territories.

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It is expressly understood that the admission of this Article is not to sanction, or in any shape to authorize, the transit of merchandize or of prohibited goods.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor hereby engages that he will not entertain in his service any European or American, or any native of India, subject of the Honourable Company, without the consent of the British Government; neither will the Company's government entertain in their service any of the Guikwar servants, dependants, or slaves, contrary to the inclination of that State.

ARTICLE 10.

Inasmuch as by the present Treaty the contracting parties are bound in an alliance for mutual defence and protection, Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any power whatever; and in the event of difference arising, whatever adjustment the Honourable Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may, in communication with the Guikwar Sircar, determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 11.

Whereas there are certain unfinished transactions between His Highness the Peishwa and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, and there exist certain papers of accounts which are unadjusted, Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor doth hereby agree that the Honourable Company's government shall examine into and finally adjust the said transactions, papers, and accounts, and the demands resulting therefrom; and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor binds himself, his heirs and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine. Further, in respect to these unsettled pecuniary affairs existing with the governments of His Highness the Peishwa and the Guikwar, it behoves the latter to repose a similar faith in the British Government as the Peishwa, who has agreed to abide by the adjustment of these concerns.

This settlement shall be effected by the Honourable Company after taking into mature consideration the impoverished state of the Guikwar finances; and the latter government entertain a full conviction that no oppressive demand will be enforced under the Company's mediation.

ARTICLE 12.

If, notwithstanding the defensive nature of the agreement between the contracting parties, and their desire to cultivate and improve the relations of peace with all the powers of India, war should unfortunately break out, it is agreed that with the reserve of a battalion of native infantry to remain near the person of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, of such proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Guzerat, the residue of the subsidiary force, with their ordnance and public stores and ammunition, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy.

The troops of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor shall accompany the British troops to the boundaries of Guzerat in order to terminate the war. Should, however, any great exigency arise, the circumstances shall be mutually considered, and the best means in the power of the contracting parties pursued to terminate the same.

ARTICLE 13.

As the enemies of both States are the same, those who are in opposition to the Guikwar government, or in rebellion to it, can never, while acting in this manner, be admitted to the friendship of the Honourable Com pany; but should Canojee Guikwar, who comes under this description, repent and submit himself, it will be advisable to allow him a suitable pension, on which he may subsist and reside at Bombay, or at any other place which may be equally safe and convenient.

Neither Canojee Guikwar nor Mulhar Rao Guikwar will have any other claim on the Guikwar government than the pension which has been assigned to the latter, and that which may eventually be assigned to the former.

ARTICLE 14.

When the subsidiary troops will take the field, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor will supply such quantities of grain and benjarries to attend the army as the resources of his country may afford, the British Government defraying the expense thereof.

ARTICLE 15.

If disturbances shall at any time break out in the Honourable Company's territories or districts bordering on those of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, the said Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar shall consent to the employment of such a proportion of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to quell the same; and if at any time disturbances shall break out in any part of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor's territories, to which it might be inconvenient to detach a proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government will, in like manner, at the requisition of the said Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, detach such a proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently situated to assist in quelling the said disturbances in the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor's territories.

ARTICLE 16.

In future the subjects of each State, who may take refuge with either, shall be delivered up, if the State from which such parties shall have fled appear to have any demand of debt or any just claim against him or them; but as a free intercourse between the countries under the two governments is also intended, frivolous claims against parties resorting from their own to the other's jurisdiction are not to be preferred, and in all serious cases cordiality will be shown.

ARTICLE 17.

The contracting parties hereby bind themselves to take into consideration hereafter the commercial relations between their respective territories, and to settle them in due time by a commercial treaty.

Done at Baroda, the 21*st April* A. D. 1805.

SCHEDULE A.

A Statement of the funds assigned and districts ceded, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable Company by Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, in order to provide for the regular payment of the subsidiary troops.

The pergunnah of	Dholka	...	...	Rupees	4,50,000
Ditto	Neryad	...	...	,,	1,75,000
Ditto	Vijapoor	...	...	,,	1,30,000
Ditto	Mattur	...	...	,,	1,30,000
Ditto	Monde	...	...	,,	1,10,000
The Tuppa of Kurree		...	...	,,	25,000
The Kimkatodra		...	...	,,	50,000
Warrat on Kattywar		...	...	,,	1,00,000
					11,70,000
				Rupees ...	11,70,000

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Baroda, the 21st April A. D. 1805.

SCHEDULE B.

A Statement of the advances made by the Honourable Company and various Bankers to Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, comprising an account of the funds assigned for their repayment according to the provisions made in the 8th Article of the Agreement of the 29th of July A. D. 1802.

Advanced on account of the first loan for the reduction of the Arab Sebundy—

By the Honourable Company.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
December 21st, 1802, as per account settled by the Accountant General at the Presidency, under this date	10,77,447	3	96			
By the Shroffs.						
Hurry Bucktee, Arjoojee Nathjee Terwady, Samul Becherdass, Mungul Sukeedass, inclusive of Manoty	12,48,000	0	0	23,25,447	3	96
Carried over				23,25,447	3	96

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	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward		23,25,447 3 96
On account of the second loan for the discharge of the Arab Sebundy.		
By the Honourable Company.		
January 31st, 1803, as per account and bond of this date	8,89,683 0 16	
By the Shroffs.		
Samuldass Becherdass ... 4,96,143 2 50		
Mungul Sukeedass ... 4,27,458 0 0		
	9,23,601 2 50	
		18,13,284 2 66
Rupees		41,38,732 2 62

Funds assigned for the repayment of the foregoing.

1st.	The pergunnah of Baroda	Rupees	6.00,000
2nd.	Ditto Petlaud	,,	3,00,000
3rd.	Talooka Ahmedabad	,,	1,00,000
4th.	Ditto Kerul	,,	25,000
5th.	The Sayer Kotee of the fort of Baroda		75,000
6th.	pergunnah of Kurree	,,	1,50,000
7th.	Ditto Raj Pimpla ...	,,	45,000
			12,95,000

Baroda, the 21st April A. D. 1805.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 18th March 1806.

AMENDED ARTICLE of the TREATY concluded between the HONOURABLE COMPANY and RAJAH ANUND RAO GUIKWAR on the 21st April 1805.

ARTICLE 13.

As the enemies of both States are the same, those who are in opposition to the Guikwar government, or in rebellion to it, can never, while acting in this manner, be admitted to the friendship of the Honourable Company; but should Canojee Guikwar, who comes under this description, repent and submit himself, it will be advisable to allow him a suitable pension, on which he may subsist, and reside at Bombay, or at any other place which may be equally safe and convenient.

Neither Canojee Guikwar nor Mulhar Rao Guikwar will have any other claim on the Guikwar government than the pension which has been assigned to the latter, and that which may eventually be assigned to the former; nor will any future measure be taken with respect to those persons, or to any of the several dispersed members of the Guikwar family, otherwise than in full communication with, and by the free consent of Anund Rao, the reigning prince and the acknowledged legal head of the family.

Ratified by the Guikwar on the 10th September 1806.

No. LXXIII.

Seal of Anund Rao Guikwar.

MEMORANDUM.

Whereas mehals, &c., yielding a revenue of eleven lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees have been assigned in jaidad* for the Regiment of the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, and whereas the actual realizations from the mehals, as shown in the Memorandum received from the Company, and the amount of the doomalla,† enamee, and other villages fall short of the (above) amount, there is a balance due of Rupees 1,76,168-15. Soorsun Teepa Myatyn-wu-Uluf.

The following are the particulars of the amounts agreed to be assigned to meet this balance :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The amounts assigned from the beginning of Sun Summaun Myatyne, or Sumbut 1864, according to the actual realizations, as per Memorandum received from the Company, viz., Ghasdana (cess imposed in lieu of forage), from talooka Bhownuggur	74,500	0	0			
Carried over ...	74,500	0	0			

* An assignment in land for the maintenance of an establishment of troops.

† Alienated villages.

GUIKWAR.

No. LXXIII.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...				74,500	0	0
Vurauth (order upon the public revenue) upon pergunnah Neryad, which was formerly given for the payment of the Putuk (body of horse) of Silledar Meer Kehmauleddien Hossein Khan, and which having become an unappropriated item in consequence of the abolition of the Surinjam of the said person				50,000	0	0
The actual realization of the three villages of Sokra, Sadra, and Muktuj, which were stated in the Memorandum dated the 11th Rubilakhur Sun Summaun, to yield a revenue of Rupees 2,500, and which have yielded Rupees 1,050 less, as per Memorandum received from the Company				1,450	0	0
Mouza Hyderabad, situated in the pergunnah of Modhen ...				1,000	0	0
Total ...				1,26,950	0	0
The following doomalla (alienated) villages which were held by different persons have been resumed and assigned to meet the balance in question, *viz.* :—						
The villages of pergunnah Dhuvalka, *viz.* :—						
Mouza Bhayet held by Guyabace Guikwar	4,500	0	0			
Mouza Bidej held by Capabace Guikwar	3,150	0	0			
The two villages held by Bacha Jemadar, *viz.* :—						
Rs. A. P.						
Mouza Traj 6,000 0 0						
Mouza Kurak ... 2,150 0 0						
	8,150	0	0			
				15,800	0	0
The villages of pergunnah Modhen, *viz.* :—						
Mouza Ghora held by Silledar Bhavoo Kallay	900	0	0			
				900	0	0
The villages of pergunnah Mattur, *viz.* :—						
The four villages of Modhew, Jumma, Kutta, &c., held by Shreeputrao Narrayen employed in the Paza Establishment .	8,100	0	0			
Mouza Jijka and Mouza Goradoo held by the Nawab of Cambay	1,150	0	0			
				9,250	0	0
				25,950	0	0
Carried over ...				1,52,900	0	0

			Rs. A. P.		
Brought forward ...			1,52,900 0 0		
The villages of pergunnah Vijapoor, *viz.*:—					
Mouza Kuda held by Rumabaee	4,401 0 0				
Mouza Oodaee held by Silledar Sheoram Bulwunt	2,301 0 0				
		6,702 0 0			
			6,702 0 0		
				1,59,602 0 0	
The following amounts assigned from the beginning of Sun Teepa Myatyne or Sumbut 1865, *viz.*:—					
Rungar Ghaut			3,750 0 0		
Doomalla (alienated) villages, *viz.*:—					
The balance of the revenue of Mouza Setra, Pergunnah Mattur, held by Soobhanjee Poll Pazedar, after deducting Rupees 550 on account of the jaidad assigned for the fort of Kaira		950 0 0			
The villages of pergunnah Modhew, *viz.*:—					
The two villages held by Soobhanjee Poll on account of the Paza in his charge, *viz.*:—					
Mouza Gogruj ...	2,500 0 0				
Mouza Summadren...	1,500 0 0				
		4,000 0 0			
Mouza Bhoomal, held by Essoobaee Guikwar		4,200 0 0			
Mouza Piplug, held by Gujrabaee Guikwar		3,666 15 0			
			11,866 15 0		
				12,816 15 0	
					16,566 15 0
				Total ...	1,76,168 15 0

In this manner it is agreed to assign from this year on account of jaidad the amount of one lakh seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight Rupees and fifteen annas, the particulars of which have been stated above.

Be this known.

Dated 17*th Jemmadee-ool-awul, or* 12*th July* 1808.

It is decided upon.

Mortub Sood.

GUIKWAR.

No. LXXIV.

Seal of Anund Rao Guikwar.

TRANSLATION of a copy of an order from SIRCAR RAJESHREE ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL, SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to MUNCHERJEE KHOORSHEDJEE DESAEE, Comavishdar of Rungur Ghaut, Soorsun Teepa, Myatynwu-Uluf.

As the abovementioned ghaut has this year been assigned on account of the jaidad for the regiments of the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, you are to make it over (to the Honourable Company) and take a receipt. Be this known to you.

Dated 11*th July* 1808.

It is ordered.

Mortub Sood.

No. LXXIV.

SUPPLEMENT to the DEFINITIVE TREATY with the GUIKWAR.

A definitive Treaty, consisting of seventeen Articles, in consolidation of all preceding engagements with the Guikwar State, was concluded at Baroda between the Honourable English East India Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, his heirs and successors. The following Articles of engagement are now agreed on and settled as supplemental to the said Treaty by His Highness Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar, on the part of the said Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar, and Captain James Rivett Carnac, on the part of the said Honourable Company, under full powers and authority granted to them respectively for that purpose:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas it has appeared highly expedient, in order effectually to provide for the maintenance of the interests of the alliance in Guzerat,

and for the protection of the Guikwar dominions, that additional means to those provided by the 3rd Article of the definitive Treaty, dated 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurrum, 1220 Hegira, or Sumwut 1861, in the month of Chytre, should be furnished by the Honourable Company, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor agrees to receive, and the Honourable East India Company to furnish, an increase to the present subsidiary force of one battalion of native infantry, of not less than one thousand men, with two regiments of native cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the cavalry regiment belonging to the Poona subsidiary force; and the Maharajah further engages to the admission and residence in the Guikwar territories of any number of British troops in excess to the subsidiary force, His Highness being liable to no additional charge on this account.

ARTICLE 2.

The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute the services expressed in the fourth Article of the Treaty dated 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurrum 1220 Hegira, or Sumwut 1861, in the month of Chytre; and in the event of war breaking out with any of the powers of India, it is agreed, conformably to the 12th Article of the aforesaid Treaty, that with the reserve of a battalion of native infantry to remain near the person of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, or such a proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Guzerat, the residue of the subsidiary force now composed of four battalions of native infantry of one thousand men each battalion, or five battalions of eight hundred men, and two regiments of native cavalry, with one company of European artillery, with their proportion of gun-lascars, with the necessary ordnance and warlike stores and ammunition, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy.

ARTICLE 3.

For the regular payment of the expense of the augmentation of the subsidiary force, as stipulated in the 1st Article of this engagement, His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher

GUIKWAR. Bahadoor hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honourable
No. LXXIV. English East India Company all the rights which His Highness has obtained from the perpetual farm of the Peishwa's territories, subject to the city of Ahmedabad, as secured by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Poona, dated 13th June A. D. 1817, corresponding with the 27th Rujjub 1232 Hegira, or Sumwut 1873, in the month of Jeyst, it being distinctly understood that the engagements to His Highness the Peishwa contingent on the farm of the said territories are to be performed by the Honourable Company, and no claim of any description on such account is, at any time to be preferred against the Guikwar government. The territories comprehended in the farm of Ahmedabad are detailed in the Schedule B. annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Inasmuch as the pergunnahs belonging to the Honourable Company of Dubhoy, Bahadurpore, and Sowlee, from their proximity to Baroda, are peculiarly valuable to the Guikwar government, it is accordingly agreed that these districts be made over in perpetuity and full sovereignty to His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar, his heirs and successors, and that His Highness assigns for ever in full sovereignty his share of the city of Ahmedabad, with the exception hereafter specified, and a proportion of the Guikwar share of the Petlaud district contiguous to the Company's territories, in perpetuity, and with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, in exchange for the aforesaid districts belonging to the Honourable Company, the territories of each party being received at the revenues specified in the annexed Schedule C. His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor having retained possession of his fort or havellie in the city of Ahmedabad, and its dependent possessions known under the denomination of the Dŭscoorae, it is further agreed and determined that His Highness only maintains a force in the said havellie sufficient for the purposes of revenue collections and police, and that His Highness's servants in the havellie will conduct themselves with strict regard to the rules and regulations within the city of Ahmedabad of the Company's government. The Honourable Company, on the other hand, hereby promises that every proper accommodation shall be afforded from the public authorities in the city to the servants of

His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor residing at or stationed in the said havellie, as well as that all persons or troops subject to His Highness's authority at the havellie of Ahmedabad, or the Guikwar Duscoorae, shall not be amenable to the laws of the British Government, but made subject to His Highness's authority, who hereby agrees to afford satisfaction to the local authorities of the Honourable Company of adequate punishment according to his laws for any misconduct of his servants and dependants within the city of Ahmedabad. In consideration of the good-will and friendship which has so long happily subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Guikwar government, such goods and articles as may be *bonâ fide* required for private use or consumption of that family or of the ministers shall be allowed to be purchased at Ahmedabad, and to be sent from thence free of duties on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas, by the exchange of districts stipulated in the foregoing Article, great advantages are derived in territorial extent and population from the possession of Dubhoy, Bahadurpore, and Sowlee, His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, adverting to this benefit, agrees to assign territory in the vicinity of Surat, or from his portion of the pergunnah of Petlaud, in exchange for the Mogullae claims of the Honourable Company, in virtue of its possession of the castle of Surat, on the districts belonging to the Guikwar in the province termed Surat Attaveessee.

ARTICLE 6.

By Schedule A. to the definitive Treaty Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor ceded in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, for the expenses of a subsidiary force, certain districts with all the rights of sovereignty and produce thereof and all the forts they contain, from which districts the pergunnah of Vijapore has been exchanged for other districts of equal produce, as particularized in a separate list annexed thereto, conformably to which

GUIKWAR. No. LXXIV.

Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor engages to transfer in perpetuity all rights of sovereignty over those districts and all the forts which they contain to the Honourable Company, and the Honourable Company agrees to restore for ever the whole right of sovereignty over the district of Vijapore and the forts which it contains to Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor; and whereas, in consideration of the Maharajah having consented to the exchange of the district of Vijapore, the Honourable Company do promise that they will not apply in future to the Maharajah, his children, heirs or successors, for the exchange of any of the districts ceded by the definitive Treaty bearing date the 21st day of April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurrum, 1220 Hegira, or Sumwut 1861, in the month of Chytre, or of the other districts now exchanged for Vijapore, or for the exchange of any territory whatever.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor having represented to the Honourable Company that on the island of Bate and in the province of Okamundel there are two places of Hindoo religious worship and devotion, and that the Guikwar government should be put in possession of these places, and the Honourable English East India Company being disposed to comply with the earnest desire of the Maharajah, the province of Okamundel and the island of Bate, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof and all the forts they contain, are accordingly given to the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, his heirs or successors, in perpetuity, and the Maharajah Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor promises to allow in perpetuity a building on the island of Bate to the Honourable Company for depositing stores, free of any claim for tax or otherwise, and consents that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c., belonging to the Honourable Company, as well as merchant vessels from the Honourable Company's ports, as may frequent any of the ports and places in the provinces of the Guikwar government, shall pass and repass without hinderance; and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c.,

belonging to the Guikwar government, as well as merchant vessels from the ports of the Guikwar government, as may frequent the Honourable Company's ports, shall also pass and repass without hinderance. The Maharajah moreover promises that the person who may reside in charge of the Honourable Company's stores shall meet with no molestation whatever, and be treated with all due consideration.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas, by the second clause of the 12th Article of the Treaty of the 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurrum, 1220 Hegira, or Sumwut 1861, in the month of Chytre, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor has stipulated to furnish his troops to act with the British forces on any great exigency. His Highness hereby further engages, in case of war, to bring forward the whole of his military resources for the prosecution of the war. The Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees to take into consideration and determine the pretensions of the Guikwar government to benefit by any future partition of territory acquired in foreign wars. The Guikwar government also binds itself to maintain and hold at the disposal of the Honourable Company, to act with the subsidiary force wherever it may be employed, and to be subject to the general command of the officer commanding the British troops, a body of 3,000 effective cavalry, to be supported exclusively at the expense of His Highness the Guikwar, and that His Highness will conform to the advice and suggestions of the British Government relative to the formation and equipment of the contingent of horse, its regular monthly payment, the condition of its arms and accoutrements according to the customs of the Guikwar government; its muster to be personally taken by the head of the Guikwar government, and at the time of payment on the day of the new moon in every month, the Guikwar government and the Resident at Baroda will also take the muster thereof, or if the force is dispatched from Baroda on service, the officer who will be nominated by the Guikwar Sircar to its command and the Officer who proceeds in command of the Honourable Company's troops shall jointly take the muster, agreeably to the aforesaid agreement made in that respect.

GUIKWAR.

No. LXXIV.

ARTICLE 9.

The contracting parties being actuated by a sincere desire to promote and maintain the general tranquillity and order of their respective possessions, and adverting to the intermixture of some of the territories belonging to the Honourable Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, it is therefore hereby agreed that offenders taking refuge in the jurisdiction of either party shall be surrendered on demand without delay or hesitation.

ARTICLE 10.

All Articles of the definitive Treaty at Baroda, dated 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurrum, 1220 Hegira, or Sumwut 1861, in the month of Chytre, not contrary to the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 11.

The Supplemental Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, being this day, 6th November 1817, corresponding with 25th Jilhej, 1232 Hegira, or Sumwut 1873, in the month of Aswien, settled and concluded at Baroda, to be binding and permanent when ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor General in Council.

Done at Baroda, 6th November A. D. 1817.

Witness:

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

L. S.

Memo.—This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General, in camp, at Mussowley, this 12th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

SCHEDULE B*

Of the funds assigned and territories ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor to the Honourable English East India Company, under the Supplemental Treaty dated 6th November 1817, *corresponding with* 25*th Jilhej* 1232, *or Sumwut* 1873, *in the month of Aswien, in order to provide for the regular payment of the additional troops subsidized.*

Districts composing the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad ceded and accepted at net Rupees 12,61,969-2-50, subject to all the conditions of the farm.

Half of the city of Ahmedabad; Peishwa Duscoorae; pergunnah Beerumgaum	Net Rupees 12,61,969-2-50
Perauntej and Peishwa's share in Hursoolee and Morassa Punch Mehals as follows:—	
Mahmoodabad...	
Aleena, or otherwise Thamna	
Tasra	
Untrolee	
Balesenore and Veerpore...	
Half of the town and pergunnah of Petlaud ...	

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident at Baroda.

L. S.

* For Schedule A., referred to in Article 6, see page 325.

SCHEDULE C,

DR. { *Or Statement of Districts, with the Revenues of each, exchanged with the Guikwar Government, including the exchange of the Pergunnah of Vijapore, as set forth in Article 6 of the Supplemental Treaty.* } CR.

To Vijapore and Tuppa Summow of Kurree ...		1,66,647	1 0	By Cupperbund	52,600 0 0		
Dubhoy		2,07,918	2 20	By Bhaliz	40,000 0 0		
Dhadderpore		14,377	1 32	Kurrode	60,000 0 0		
Sowlee		75,333	0 0	3 Villages of Subhangee Pole, *viz.*, Sundannah, of Petlaud Pergunnah, Untrolee, of Mattur Pergunnah, and Wasna, of Monde Pergunnah	9,047 1 0		
Mogullae, dues of the Surat Attaveessee ...		75,763	1 25	Kummege village of Ahmedabad, Duscoorae Pergunnah ..	5,000 0 0		
The amount of Kelladaree Baubut be collected by the Kaira Collector from the jaghire villages of Sundannah, Untrolee, and Wasna, of Subhangee Pole, which was not deducted from the amount at which these villages were ceded to the Honourable Company		1,652	0 0			1,66,647	1 0
The amount of Syed Poora village ceded by Guikwar government, with the Duscoorae	1,800			City of Ahmedabad		1,65,313	3 7
Proportion of the increase of Rupees 20,000 on Rupees 56,000 of Duscoorae, as explained by the 17th paragraph of letter of the 15th June 1818	642			Pergunnah Ahmedabad, Duscoorae, and Havallee..		1,86,000	0 0
		2,442	0 0	Turkesur and Mota Cusba, of Surat Attaveessee ..	29,641 0 0		
The amount of Dhurmadao Lungur, being charities of the Ahmedabad Duscoorae		1,824	0 81	Deduct therefrom Mogullae ..	1,007 0 0		
Kusba, town of Petlaud and Sayer of the district ...		32,890	2 31		28,634 0 0		
		5,78,848	0 89	Is settled in favour of the Honourable Company for		27,996	2 51
Balance to be made up to the Guikwar by the transfer of a village in Petlaud, the Surat Attaveessee		2,117	1 69	Mogullae of Mota Cusba, of Surat Attaveessee ..		1,007	0 0
				Cusba town of Omrul		34,001	0 0
Rupees ..		5,80,965	2 58	Rupees ..		5,80,965	2 58

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident at Baroda.

L. S.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY, on a separate negociation concluded with HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEE RAO GUIKWAR, the successor of His late HIGHNESS FUTTEH SING.

It having been stipulated in the 4th Article of the foregoing Treaty that in exchange for the districts of Dubhoy, Bahadurpore, and Sowlee, one-half of the city of Ahmedabad, and a part of the villages in the Guikwar share of the pergunnah of Petlaud, be ceded to the Honourable Company, the contracting parties, on further consideration, have substituted the following arrangement, including therein a cession on account of the Mogullae dues on the districts belonging to the Guikwar in the Surat Attaveessee, as agreed for in the 5th Article of the same Treaty, namely, the district known as the Guikwar's Duscoorae (inclusive of doomala and enam assignments), with the havellie in the city and the cusba of Mota and the pergunnah of Turkesur in the Surat Attaveessee, as specified in the annexed detailed account of territories and rights so exchanged.

It being also mutually desirable for the interest and convenience of both governments, and to promote more effectually the consolidation of their power and authority, that the rights over the cusba town of Petlaud shall be transferred to one or either of the contracting parties, His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar, &c., has agreed to cede in exchange for the Company's rights in the cusba of Petlaud only his rights in the Cusba town of Omrul.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident at Baroda.

L. S.

The Company's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
" G. DOWDESWELL.
" JAMES STUART.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council this 28th day of November 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GUIKWAR.

No. LXXV.

No. LXXV. SUBSTANCE of a letter from the HONOURABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, to HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEE RAO GUIKWÁR, dated 3rd April 1820.

Since my arrival at Baroda we have had many interviews, at which, besides increasing the former friendship by personal intercourse, we have had various conferences regarding the manner in which you are to be vested with the administration of your own government. For the better remembering of the points settled, I now commit them to writing.

All foreign affairs are to remain as hitherto under the exclusive management of the British Government.

With regard to internal affairs, your Highness is to be unrestrained, provided you fulfil your engagements to the bankers, of which the British Government is guarantee. The Resident is, however, to be made acquainted with the plan of finance which your Highness shall determine on at the commencement of each year. He is to have access to the accounts whenever he requires it, and is to be consulted before any new expenses of magnitude are incurred.

The guarantees of the British Government to ministers and other individuals must be scrupulously observed.

Your Highness to choose your own minister, but to consult the British Government before you appoint him.

The identity of interests of the two States will render it necessary for the British Government to offer its advice whenever any emergency occurs, but it will not interpose in ordinary details, nor will its native agent take a share as formerly in the Guikwar government.

This letter is written in the spirit of entire friendship and good-will towards your State, and I look to hear henceforward of your increasing prosperity and reputation.

No. LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an answer from the GUIKWAR GOVERNMENT to the Memorandum regarding the prohibition of the import of Opium, dated 17th Zillay 1235, (25th September 1820), consisting of the following Articles :— No. LXXVI.

ARTICLE 1.

Opium must not be supplied from the Company's warehouse, or by merchant subjects of the Company, to the merchants and subjects of the Guikwar. These are to be supplied with opium by the Guikwar government.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever opium is required for the Guikwar warehouse to be obtained from the Collector of Kaira through the agency of a vakeel of the Guikwar. Should there be a deficiency of opium in the warehouses of both governments, and it should be necessary to procure opium from Malwa, a dustick is to be given permitting the purchase and the free passage of the article.

ARTICLE 3.

The Guikwar government will purchase the opium at present in the Guikwar districts, and until it is consumed will not purchase from the Company's stores.

ARTICLE 4.

Opium is produced in some parts of the Guikwar territories, and it is requested therefore that no objection may be made; this continuing to be the case, when the article is ready, it will be purchased by the government, to which it is requested that no objection may be made.

ARTICLE 5.

The price of opium to be the same in the territories of the two governments.

GUIKWAR.

Nos. LXXVI. & LXXVII.

ARTICLE 6.

It is requested that the price at which opium is sold, to the merchants and ryots at Kaira, Baroach, and other places, where the government warehouses will be established, and the Malwa price, may be communicated to this government every month.

ARTICLE 7.

Any merchants or individuals introducing opium secretly for sale into the Guikwar territories to be subject to have the property confiscated; and any opium brought secretly from the Company's districts for sale to be confiscated in like manner, without any objection on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

A vakeel of the Guikwar government to be stationed at Kaira, and wherever there is a warehouse of the British Government, and opium to be supplied for the Guikwar districts through his means; no opium to be supplied by other means to merchants and ryots.

BARODA RESIDENCY,
29*th September* 1820.

(Signed) C. NORRIS,
Acting Resident.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a TREATY between the BRITISH and GUIKWAR GOVERNMENTS, dated the 3rd of April 1820.

Guikwar Seal.

With the view of promoting the prosperity, peace, and safety of the country, and in order that the Guikwar government shall receive without trouble and with facility the amount of tribute due to it from the provinces of Kattywar and Maheekanta, it has been arranged with the British Government that His Highness Syajee Rao Guikwar Sena

Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor shall not send his troops into the districts belonging to the zemindars of both the above provinces without the consent of the Company's government, and shall not prefer any claims against the zemindars or others residing in those provinces except through the arbitration of the Company's government: (on the other hand) the Company's government engage that the tribute, including Khurajaat, as fixed by the settlements of Sumwut 1814, A. D. 1807 and 1808 and of Sumwut 1868, A. D. 1811 and 1812, shall be paid by the zemindars to the Guikwar government free of expense. If in consequence of the misconduct of any zemindar or talookdar it becomes necessary to incur any considerable expense, the same, without any addition thereto, shall be defrayed by the said zemindar.

No. LXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM from the GUIKWAR GOVERNMENT, dated the 13th August 1825.

A memorandum has been received from the Residency, dated 9th of the first Shrawun Vud (August 9th, 1825), stating that a letter had been received by Mr. Willoughby from Mr. Newnham, Chief Secretary to Government, referring to the expedition of Colonel Walker into Kattywar in Sumwut 1864 (A. D. 1807-08), at which time the settlement in perpetuity for the tribute was adjusted, and pledges obtained from the Jhareja Rajpoots that they would desist from their practice of female infanticide. Colonel Walker, it is stated, resolved at the time that the sums levied as fines from disturbers of the peace and other offenders should, through the clemency of government, be distributed in such sums as were suitable to the station in life of the parties concerned, to defray the marriage expenses of the females who should be preserved through this arrangement. This being brought to the notice of the Bombay Government by Captain Barnewall, the orders of government have been forwarded to him, that through the British dependencies in Kattywar, the sums realized in fines paid by disturbers of the peace should be appropriated as above specified; and Captain Barnewall has accordingly

GUIKWAR. made the necessary arrangements. Further, Mr. Newnham's letter
Nos. LXXVIII requires that information of this settlement should be given to the
& LXXIX. Guikwar government, and a suggestion be made of the propriety of its being extended to the Guikwar dependencies also, in the same province. In communicating this an early answer was solicited, to which it is replied that the case under consideration is one of charity, and will procure the blessing of heaven on both governments; therefore, whatever sums have been realized as fines on offenders since Captain Barnewall was placed in charge of the districts, or any extra revenue beyond the tribute as fixed for perpetuity by Colonel Walker, may be appropriated as above specified, the disposal being year by year duly communicated to us, and the arrangement is highly satisfactory to this government.

No. LXXIX.

RULES for the exemption from the payment of the duties usually claimed by the Guikwar government on the vessels which may be driven by stress of weather into the ports of Okamundel, Amrolee, and other Mehals of Kattywar while on their voyage between Bombay and the ports of Sindh, agreeably to the wishes of the Bombay Government as intimated to me in a communication dated 18th September 1844, No. 553.

RULE 1.

Should a boat on her voyage between Bombay and any port in Sindh be driven into the mehals of this Sircar by stress of weather, and land its cargo, no duty of any kind, and no port or anchorage fee, will be exacted, provided the vessel remains in the harbour only a reasonable time. If a single package be landed for the purpose of sale or traffic, or if the vessel refuse to pursue her voyage when able to do so, then the full amount of duty shall be levied on the whole cargo, and every port or other fee be also levied in the usual manner, and the vessel treated in every respect as if consigned to the ports of this Sircar's mehals.

RULE 2.

Should a boat, under the circumstances mentioned at the commencement of Rule 1, put into the port of Okamundel, &c., in so bad a state as to be obliged to discharge her cargo into another boat which conveys it to its original destination, no duty will be levied, provided nothing is landed for sale, and provided no unnecessary delay takes place in the sailing of the boat with the trans-shipped cargo. Damaged goods may be landed and sold, under the sanction of the custom-house officers, on payment of the usual duties.

RULE 3.

Should a boat, under the above circumstances, put into the ports of Okamundel, &c., and undergo repairs, landing her cargo in the meantime, no duty will be levied, provided there is no unnecessary delay, and provided that on reshipping, every package of the original cargo is duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Custom Master of the port.

RULE 4.

Should a boat put into the ports of Okamundel, &c., under the circumstances above mentioned, and undergo slight repairs, without discharging any part of her cargo, no duty whatever will be levied, provided the repairs do not occupy more than a reasonable number of days.

RULE 5.

Should a boat put into the ports of Okamundel, &c., under the above circumstances, at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security will, in the first place, be given for the full amount of customs due on the whole cargo, and all ports and anchorage fees shall be paid. The goods may then be landed and warehoused at the expense and risk of the owner or tindal of the vessel. The original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the customs authorities; and if on reshipping it shall be discovered that a single package has been opened or missing, and cannot be accounted for satisfactorily, the full amount of customs shall be made good

GUIKWAR. Nos. LXXIX. & LXXX.

according to the security previously given. The goods must be reshipped in the same vessel which brought them, unless she be proved not seaworthy, in which case they may be forwarded on another. All damaged or perishable goods may be sold under the sanction of the custom-house officers and on payment of the usual duties.

RULE 6.

When any doubts arise as to the application of any of the above Rules, the chief Guikwar authority of the mehals, if unable to settle the matter otherwise, will refer to the Political Agent, and act according to his opinion and advice. His Highness the Guikwar reserves to himself the full right of punishing any tindals, owners, or supercargoes of boats who attempt to evade these regulations and to take advantage of them for the purpose of defrauding the revenue of the Durbar. But should the offender belong to foreign jurisdiction, the Kamdar must refer the case to the Political Agent and act according to his advice, and, pending the receipt of that officer's reply, detain the offender in custody. The public must be duly made acquainted with these rules.

The same Rules were issued by the Rao of Kutch with reference to the port of Mandavee, the only difference being in the last sentence, which runs: "But in all such cases the Rao will act in concurrence with and under the advice of the Political Agent."

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATE of a YAD from HIS HIGHNESS the GUIKWAR to the RESIDENT at BARODA, dated 6th Rujjub 1250 (19th May 1850).

A Yad has been received from the Residency, under date the 4th instant, No. 257, communicating the purport of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter relative to the exemption from payment of duties of vessels which, by stress of weather, may be driven into any of the ports in Kattywar belonging to the Durbar, and requesting that exemption to a

similar extent to that conceded by the Chiefs in Kattywar be made by this government. The Durbar has to report that instructions have been issued to the Comavishdars of Okamundel and Amrolee agreeably to the wishes of the Bombay Government, but that should any boat remain in the port many days after the storm has ceased, for the sake of convenience, or with the intention of disposing of its cargo, or changing the same, from it alone shall duty be exacted; and the merchants in Kattywar residing at the ports belonging to the Durbar have also been informed of this arrangement; and in the event of their experiencing any annoyance from the Chiefs in Kattywar, &c., in consequence of this arrangement, that they should at once report the circumstance to the nearest British authorities, who will investigate the matter. To this effect it is requested the Resident will write to the Bombay Government.

No. LXXXI.

Engagement with the Guikwar in 1832.

PAPER by HIS HIGHNESS the GUIKWAR, dated the 6th April 1832.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Clare having told His Highness the Guikwar that as His Highness wished to settle the monthly pay of the 3,000 contingent horse at the disposal of the Company's Sircar, a good arrangement must be made to secure their being paid according to the Treaty. His Highness, after consideration, agrees that he will place in continual deposit with the Company Sircar ten lakhs of Rupees in cash, bearing no interest, from the present day, and he will pay the above 3,000 horse their monthly pay according to the Treaty. If he should fail in so doing, the Company Sircar shall, out of the said ten lakhs of Rupees, give to the Sirdar, who will, on the part of the Guikwar, be over the horse, the pay of the 3,000 horse for that month; according to the 8th Article of the Treaty, and according to custom, the said Sirdar shall pay the 3,000 horse, and the money thus taken out of the sum deposited shall be replaced by the Guikwar to complete the annual regular deposit of ten lakhs always. A conference on this having passed between His Lordship and the Guikwar, it is prayed that His Lordship, taking the

GUIKWAR No. LXXXI.

above into consideration, will be pleased to release the mehals in sequestration, in which will be shown the goodness and reputation of His Lordship.

Dated Baroda, 5th Zilkad, or 6th April 1832.

FINAL paper executed by the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CLARE, dated the 6th April 1832.

A memorandum has been received from His Highness the Guikwar, dated the 5th Zilkad; its contents are as follows:—There are 3,000 horse at the service of the British Government; His Highness the Guikwar agrees that he will place in continual (or running) deposit with the Company's Sircar ten lakhs of Rupees in cash, bearing no interest, from the present day, and he will pay the above 3,000 horse their monthly pay according to the Treaty; if His Highness should fail in so doing, the Company Sircar shall, out of the said ten lakhs of Rupees, give to the Sirdar, who will, on the part of the Guikwar, be over the horse, the pay of the 3,000 horse for that month; and according to the 8th Article of the Treaty, and according to custom, the said Sirdar shall pay the 3,000 horse, and the money thus taken out of the sum deposited shall be replaced by the Guikwar to complete the annual regular deposit of ten lakhs always; His Highness prays, therefore, that the mehals sequestrated be released. His Lordship agrees to the above; therefore, on the abovementioned continual deposit being placed with the British Government, the mehals shall be released from sequestration fifteen days after the date of the deposit, when the Chor Chittees shall be delivered up.

Baroda, 6th April 1832.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM presented by HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEE RAO GUIKWAR to the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR at Baroda, dated 8th of Zilhez 1241, or 1st February 1841.

In consequence of disputes existing between the British Government and the Guikwar State, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir J. Carnac, Bart., has visited Baroda, and a personal conference has taken place. Much discussion arose on the subject of the 3,000 horse kept up by the Guikwar State at the disposal of the British Government, and on their so remaining according to the Treaty at their present strength, and also on the payment by the Guikwar of the new Risala raised by the British Government; the Guikwar, having in view a perfect friendship and union between the two States and the full contentment of the distinguished Governor, agrees to pay the new Risala from the day on which it was raised up to the end of the month of Pous in the Sumwut year 1897 (January 1841), giving credit in the accounts for the amount, and from that date to allow the expense of the Risala, at an annual charge not exceeding three lakhs of Rupees, to be deducted from the collections of the tribute made on account of His Highness by the British Government: the Risala is to remain, as at present, entirely under the orders of the British Government.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM presented by the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR SIR J. R. CARNAC, BART., to HIS HIGHNESS the GUIKWAR, on the 1st February 1841.

The British Government having made a proposal to His Highness the Guikwar of keeping up 1,500 horse out of the 3,000 maintained by His Highness, to which proposal His Highness did not consent, as not appearing in accordance with the Treaty; in consequence of the re-establishment of the friendship between the two States, it is determined that the Treaty between the two States, including the matter of the 3,000 horse, is to remain in force.

GUIKWAR. No. LXXXII. TRANSLATION of a letter addressed to the HONOURABLE SIR J. R. CARNAC, BART., &c., by HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEE RAO GUIKWAR, dated 15th of Zilhez, Sumwut 1897, 8th February 1841.

A demand has been made that out of the 3,000 horse maintained by Treaty by this government at the disposal of the Honourable Company, 1,500 horse should be taken by the Honourable Company; but this does not appear correct under the Treaty, and by keeping the 3,000 horse, which are at present at the disposal of the Honourable Company, the appearance of perfect friendship between the two States and reputation will remain established. In this there should be no difference. Earnestly desiring that there should be no dispute between the two governments, and that a good understanding should exist, as formerly, I wrote to you with great urgency, inviting you to visit me, which you have kindly done; and on your arrival at Baroda, I have explained to you all my difficulties, the pressure of my debts, and the expenses of my family and dependants. You then spoke to me on the subject of bearing the expenses of Roberts's new Risala of horse, upon which, as I desired to do nothing beyond your wishes, and considered you as my father and protector, I gave my consent to allow annually to the extent of three lakhs of Rupees in the accounts for the cost of this Risala (agreeably to the new demand now made upon me), including the back pay (from the date on which the corps was raised), being influenced entirely by my confidence in you and my own helplessness. But I now represent to the Honourable Company and to your Honour that the debt on this State is heavy; that the expenses of my family and hereditary dependants are great. This you have yourself seen; and it is for the Honourable Company and for your Honour to enable me to support this, and to confirm the prosperity and reputation of the Guikwar State. The burden of myself and of my government rests entirely upon you, and my prosperity and reputation are yours. The Honourable Company and your Honour are alike the protector of my dignity, and from you it will meet with no molestation. I am acting in accordance with the Honourable Company's government; therefore, as, in consequence of the new burden of three lakhs of Rupees per annum, which the maintenance of this body of horse entails on the Guikwar government, the welfare of this government is placed in difficulty, it is earnestly requested for the satisfaction of this government

that your Honour will, in kindness and without considering it a diminution of friendship, procure from the Honourable Company a release from this stipulation.

DRAFT of a letter to HIS HIGHNESS the GUIKWAR, dated 8th February 1841.

Before leaving Baroda, to which place I have come at the earnest request of your Highness, I deem it right to address to you a few words of advice on the completion of the business which has been engaging my attention during my stay, and on the restoration of the good understanding between your Highness and the British Government, which, I trust, may never again be disturbed.

Your Highness's acquiescence in the demand made upon you for the maintenance of the Risala of horse now under Major Roberts, and of a body of horse for service in the tributary districts, combined with the earnest desire which you have evinced for a reconciliation with the British Government, and your promises to preserve inviolate all existing guarantees, and to be guided by the counsels of the British Representative at your Highness's Court, has enabled me to renew the bonds of amity between the two governments, which had been broken by repeated acts of your Highness; and it is with pleasure that I have been able, in consequence, to restore to your Highness the sequestrated pergunnah of Petlaud and the revenues of the tributary districts. I have likewise, at your earnest request and on your promise to allow in the accounts of the tribute for whatever sum may be awarded to the Dessai of Nowsarie, removed the attachment on that cusba.

Before restoring Petlaud to your Highness, I should have deemed it necessary to require from you in writing the most ample security against the ill-treatment of any of your Highness's subjects in that district in consequence of their adherence to the British Government while in temporary occupation of it. In deference, however, to your strong remonstrances against this measure, as being derogatory to your dignity and honour as a sovereign Prince; unnecessary, judging from the absence of all complaint from the districts formerly under attachment, which were released during the government of Lord Clare; and dangerous as likely to give rise to causes of collision, I refrained from pressing it on your Highness, and contented myself with receiving from you a

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solemn promise that you would act towards the ryots of Petlaud as towards the rest of your Highness's subjects, and allow them to suffer no molestation whatever on account of their having obeyed the orders of the British authorities, or assisted them in the management of that province. Your Highness will recollect that this promise was made without reservation in the presence of the Chief Secretary in attendance on me, the Resident, and his Assistant, and on the full understanding that a breach of it would, although no written engagement was executed, subject the district to re-attachment and final annexation to the British territory. I repose implicit confidence in your Highness's promise, and I feel assured that on no occasion shall I regret having done so; but at the same time I deem it my duty again to repeat that the British Government will never submit to a breach of this promise, or allow the shadow of an imputation of bad faith to rest upon it by a neglect to secure from oppression those who are, on all principles of justice, entitled to our protection.

Your Highness is aware that the demand which I made upon you, as the basis of any settlement and of the restoration of the good understanding between the two governments, was for the maintenance of Major Roberts's Risala from your Highness's revenues, to be subject entirely to the control of the British Government; and to the provision by your Highness of a body of horse, of the nature required by the Treaty of 1817, of not less than 1,500 men for service in Kattywar, &c., the districts on which we collect your Highness's tributes. Your Highness consented to the maintenance of Roberts's horse in the manner proposed, but desired that you might be allowed in addition to keep up the whole contingent required by the 8th Article of the Treaty of 3,000 horse, in order that the terms of the Treaty might be strictly observed. I consented to this, but at the same time I informed you that the British Government required only 1,500 for service in Kattywar, &c. Should your Highness at any period desire to reduce your contingent to that number for employment in those provinces, no objection will be raised to that proceeding; but in that number your Highness must retain those persons, as Meer Surapaz Ali and others, whose restoration to your service has already been acceded to by your Highness as one of the demands which the British Government made against you.

Your Highness, on the conference which I had with you on the 2nd instant, presented me with a memorandum of 31 items on matters requiring settlement. I informed your Highness that after perusing them, the greater part of these were matters which must be left to the Resident to adjust. On two points, however, I explained to you the determination of the British Government, which it is well that I should here repeat: they relate to the attendance of the Resident and the British troops at the festivals of the Dussara and Gunputtee, and the presentation of honorary dresses (Aher) by the Resident on the part of the British Government, on festive occasions, on your Highness's family.

It is needless here to recapitulate the grounds on which the decision of the British Government on these points is founded. It is sufficient to state, in respect to the first, that I have instructed the Resident to pay to your Highness, as the head of the Guikwar State, the requisite honours on your progress on these State occasions; he will accordingly, on receiving from you an intimation of the day and hour at which your procession will leave the palace, attend with the troops at some convenient spot, which will be fixed upon in communication with your Highness, and there, without joining in the procession, pay all military honours due to your rank. I trust your Highness will be satisfied with the concession, which is the utmost that can be admitted under the imperative orders of superior authority.

It is contrary to the rule established for the guidance of the Honourable Company that presents should on any occasion be given or received. Although, as head of the government of Bombay, I have thought fit to admit a deviation from this rule (and I am happy to have had it in my power, during my present visit, to present an Aher to your Highness on the occasion of the birth of a son to your Highness's eldest son, Rao Sahib), the Resident cannot be permitted to accept or present such gifts.

I must urge on your Highness the absolute necessity of your strictly observing the repeated promises you have made to me to respect in their fullest extent all guarantees of the British Government; a contrary course has already brought your Highness to the verge of ruin, and you may rest assured that it is only by an implicit maintenance of these engagements that the good understanding now happily re-established

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between the two governments can continue. The British Government in no way wishes to interfere in the internal administration of your Highness's territory, of which it acknowledges you to be the sole sovereign. It will enjoin upon all holders of the British guarantee to regard you in that light on pain of its severe displeasure; and to observe the utmost respect and submission in all communications with your Highness; but still it cannot be released from the obligation of seeing that your Highness preserves inviolate, in the most minute particular, every Bhandaree engagement of which the British Government is a party.

I have on several occasions taken an opportunity of speaking to your Highness on the subject of the evil advisers by whose counsel your Highness has been led into difficulty, and more especially of Veneeram Aditram. I have received with pleasure your Highness's assurances that, since your proclaimed dismissal of that individual, you have had no communication, direct or indirect, with him, and I rely on your adhering to your determination to banish him from your service and your counsels for ever.

When I consented, at your Highness's earnest solicitation, at our meeting of the 2nd instant, to admit the introduction to me of certain individuals whose removal from your service had been required of you in consequence of their being the friends and associates of Veneeram, your dismissed minister, I begged your Highness clearly to understand that my consent was given purely out of a regard to your Highness's feelings, and in no respect as indicating my confidence in them, or in their fitness for employment in your Highness's service. I have confidence in your Highness alone and in your reiterated promises to reject the advice of evil-disposed persons, and to study never again to incur the displeasure of the British Government.

Your Highness will be careful, therefore, never to employ any of these individuals in any transaction whatever with the British Government, or in any business connected with our guarantees, the holders of which have been on many occasions so grievously oppressed.

Bappoo Urgura.	Gunesh Punt.
Baba Napbra.	Baboo Pooramish.

I have spoken to your Highness on the subject of the nomination of a minister: you are aware that you are bound to appoint a person to

this office, with the approbation of the British Government. You inform me that you desire no minister, and that you will yourself transact all matters of business with the Resident. As a mark of my friendship for your Highness and of my confidence in the continuance of this good understanding which I observe to exist between you and the Resident at your Court, I have consented to waive the demand for the fulfilment of this stipulation during such period as your Highness may act up to your profession, and be guided, in all matters in which the British Government has any concern, by the good counsel of the British Representative. I feel confident that the trust which I am reposing on your Highness will not be misplaced, and that it will not be necessary, at any future period, to enforce on you a measure to which you express yourself decidedly averse.

Having happily restored our former friendly relations, which, I trust, can never again be interrupted, I leave you in the full expectation that you will faithfully and implicitly observe all existing Treaties and engagements; that you will respect in the minutest point every existing Bhandaree, adjusting, in communication with the Resident, every pending dispute on just and equitable principles, and allowing no occasion to arise for future differences; and that you will study by every means in your power to consolidate your alliance with the British Government. I have appointed to your Court a Resident, Mr. Boyd, with whom I am gratified to observe that your Highness is on the most friendly footing of intimacy and cordiality; and I recommend your Highness to continue this good understanding with him and to be guided by his friendly advice. Finally, I congratulate your Highness on the state of kindness and unanimity which I observe to exist between the several members of your Highness's immediate family, and I beg to assure you that I shall ever take the warmest interest in their welfare. I rejoice that I have had this opportunity of visiting you, and renewing that intimacy which commenced with your early youth; and I intreat you to believe that, in all the advice which I have given you (I trust effectually), I have been influenced solely by a regard to your own welfare and to the maintenance of your high position as the head of the Guikwar State. It will ever be to me a source of much gratification to hear of your Highness's welfare, and to be informed that, by a strict adherence to existing

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engagements, your Highness has merited the oblivion of the past, and is pursuing a steady and honest course for the future. I now bid your Highness an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC.

8th February 1841.

No. LXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of Yad from BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR R. C. SHAKESPEAR, Resident at Baroda, to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH KHUNDI RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, No. 471, dated Baroda Residency, the 14th June 1858.

The Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, Major General Roberts, lately Commanding Northern Division of the Army, and myself, have all written to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, mentioning the friendship of the Guikwar and the assistance afforded by him during the past year.

To-day I have received a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General at Allahabad, No. 1519, of date the 31st May 1858, informing me that His Lordship is so gratified at hearing of His Highness Khundi Rao Guikwar's fidelity and devotion that he has been pleased to order that all that part of the kharita of Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, to Syajee Rao Maharaj, of date 8th February 1841, which relates to Roberts's Risala and the Guikwar contingent horse, and also the whole of the yad of Maharajah Syajee Rao Guikwar, of date 1st February 1841, agreeing to pay three lakhs of Rupees a year for the maintenance of Roberts's Risala—these three matters above written, namely, what is written in the kharita about the Risala and about the contingent horse, and the Yad regarding the three lakhs—shall be remitted, and that in future the arrangement on these points between the two governments shall be that specified in the 8th Article of the Treaty of 6th November 1817; but when the 3,000 contingent horse are not required to go with the subsidiary force on service, then, in the same way as at present they do duty in the tributary

mehals in Guzerat and Kattywar, they shall continue doing duty in the tributary mehals as the British Government may require.

The Secretary to the Government of India does not mention in his letter the date from which this arrangement is to commence, but I will write, and on the answer arriving I will inform the Maharaj.

I have great pleasure in communicating this good news. The Maharajah has always acted towards me as a friend, and I enjoy this good news which has come for the Maharajah as much as if it concerned myself.

TRANSLATION from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH KHUNDI RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR R. C. SHAKESPEAR, Resident at Baroda, No. 625, dated the 17th June 1858.

A Yad, No. 471, of date 14th June 1858, has been received from the Residency to the following effect:—That the Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, and Major General Roberts, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, and I, wrote to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India particulars regarding the friendship of the Guikwar Sircar and the assistance it had afforded during the past year. That on this a letter, No. 1519, dated 31st May 1858, from the Secretary to the Government of India, has been received to the following effect:—That the Right Honourable the Governor General Bahadoor being greatly pleased on hearing the accounts of the fidelity and friendship of the Maharajah Khundi Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, has given an order for the remission of the three matters as here detailed, namely, all that which is written about Roberts Sahib's Risala and about the contingent horse in Governor Carnac Sahib's kharita written on 8th February 1841, and the Yad of 1st February 1841 which Syajee Rao Maharaj wrote, agreeing to give three lakhs a year for the maintenance of Roberts Sahib's Risala; and that in future the arrangement on the above matters between the two governments will proceed according to the 8th Article of the Treaty executed on 6th November 1817; but when the contingent horse are not required to go with the subsidiary force on service, then, in the same way as at present they do duty in the tributary mehals in Guzerat and Kattywar, they shall continue doing duty in the tributary mehals as the British Government

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may require; that in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India the date from which this arrangement is to commence is not written; therefore I will write regarding that point, and on receiving the answer I will inform the Maharajah.

I beg to reply that I have been very greatly pleased on seeing the contents to the effect that the Right Honourable the Governor General, in the way of kindness and patronage, has remitted the three lakhs for the expense of the Risala, and I beg to write that in future there will remain on the part of this Sircar the arrangement for 3,000 sowars remaining in service according to the received request written in the Yad.

By this being done I am greatly obliged, and it is good in respect to good report, and the friendship between the two governments has been clearly displayed. From the expense also of the Risala falling (on me), the weight of debt was going on increasing up to the present day, and this caused much anxiety. In short, the character, good name, and honour of this government are of the Honourable Company Bahadoor and the Right Honourable the Governor General Bahadoor; therefore, in right of friendship, I beg to address my patron* to the effect that the friendship of the two governments has come down from generation to generation, and for the increase of it I have always been careful and have acted according to the good advice of the Resident Sahib.

* The Right Honourable the Governor General.

Therefore, having taken the above written substance into consideration, I hope that you will forward to the Right Honourable the Governor General from this government the representation of its pleasure.

KHARITA to the GUIKWAR.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I have learnt with great satisfaction, from the reports which the Resident at your Highness's Court has from time to time submitted to me, the acts by which your Highness has shown in an unmistakeable manner throughout the late disturbances that your Highness has identified your own cause with that of the British Government on behalf of the authorities in England and of myself: I thank you heartily for the proofs of friendship which you have afforded during a time of trouble.

In consideration of your fidelity and friendship, I have resolved to remit the payment of the sum of Rupees three lakhs per annum, which was imposed upon the Guikwar State in the year 1841 for the maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse; and as a mark of consideration for your Highness, I have further determined that this remission shall have retrospective effect from the date of your Highness's accession to the guddee.

I have much pleasure in forwarding for your Highness's acceptance a pair of Mórchals, and trust that they may be regarded as a token of the cordial esteem in which your Highness is held by the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. LXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a YAD from HIS HIGHNESS the GUIKWAR to the RESIDENT at BARODA, dated 14th May 1856, No. 460.

A Yad was addressed by this government on the 29th February last, No. 232, regarding the land to be given by us for the use of the railway; to this a reply has been received from the Residency, under date the 12th May, No. 420, stating that the Yad in question not being sufficiently explicit, the Governor General entertained some doubts on the subject, and requesting His Highness will kindly, in order to remove all doubts and uncertainty for the future, cede the sovereignty and authority over the land required for the railway to the government of India.

2. In reply we beg to say, as stated in our Yad No. 423, we shall cede the land required for the railway, and the full sovereignty of this land will rest exclusively with the government of India for railway purposes, but this government entertained no uncertainty or doubt whatever in giving up the land for the road; and as this has been stated in the Yad referred to, it is a matter of regret to this government, and we beg the Resident will kindly write to the Governor General and explain this to him, as this government in every way is dependent on the Governor General.

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Taking this into consideration we write that this business (railway) should cause no loss to our revenue in the customs, &c., as stated in our Yad of 29th February, No. 232, and we beg to receive a reply to this effect.

No. LXXXV.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH GUIKWAR of BARODA, dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

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Bombay Government Records, Nos. XXXVII. & XXXIX. of new Series.

By the 4th Article of the definitive Treaty* with the Guikwar of 1805, it was stipulated that a portion of the subsidiary force should proceed to Kattywar whenever there should be a real necessity for it, the British Government being the judge of the necessity. During the close connection which existed between the British Government and the Guikwar at the beginning of the present century, it was soon discovered that a considerable portion of the Guikwar's revenues depended on the realization of the revenues from Kattywar, which were annually collected by a moolkgeeree army. As early as 1802 the evils of this system, which was a special characteristic of the Mahratta empire, attracted the attention of the British Government. The moolkgeeree collections differed from ordinary revenue, inasmuch as they were fixed, less with reference to the capabilities of the country, than to the power of the government of the day to exact them. They implied on the part of the government no examination of the assets of the possessions which paid the contribution, but were liable to diminution or to increase in proportion to the weakness or the strength of the government; nevertheless the moolkgeeree system was fully recognized in the constitution of the Mahratta empire. In almost all the conquests which the Mahrattas made, the first object was money. Being peculiarly a military power, the Mahrattas cared not for the institutions of civil government except as a means of subsisting their armies. It was only after districts had for years been subject to their immediate influence that any regular judicial system was attempted, and even then the judicial power was almost without exception vested in the officers by whom the revenue was collected. Although at first the moolkgeeree system implied but an imperfect conquest, it came in time to be regulated by fixed rules and customs. For example, unless the subject provinces rebelled against the supreme authority, the Mahrattas took little pains to preserve the peace of the

* See above, page 318.

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country; every petty landholder made peace or war with his neighbour as he pleased, provided the results of quarrel were not troublesome or inconvenient to the superior power; but it was an established rule that all internal disputes should cease as soon as the moolkgeeree army made its appearance on circuit, and that the troops of the dependent Chiefs should retire into their forts. The exactions of the moolkgeeree army also were directed chiefly against property—never against persons, unless the demands of the government were resisted. If a Chief settled with the government before the army entered his estates, he was secure from oppression, but if he resisted, the whole open country was put under forcible contribution. As the moolkgeeree expeditions began to be undertaken with greater regularity, the contributions were increased, till eventually Mahratta establishments were introduced into the country. In this way the Guikwar had established himself at Lathee, Amrelee, Luktur, Palitana, and other places in Kattywar, principally in the districts bordering on his substantive possessions in Guzerat.

Two very obvious evils were inseparable from this system, to neither of which could the British Government lend its countenance. In the first place, there being no civil government, the country was desolated by the intestine feuds of the petty landholders, and in the next place, the injury done to the country by the moolkgeeree army was out of all proportion greater than the revenue realized. When, therefore, the British Government associated itself with the Guikwar in enforcing the rights of the Guikwar in Kattywar, it placed before itself two objects to be attained,—1st, the maintenance of tranquillity in the country; and 2nd, the commutation of the variable and generally increasing collections made by the Guikwar to a fixed money payment to be made annually without the necessity of the periodical advance of an army. Further than this it was not proposed to interfere with the rights and powers formerly enjoyed by the Chiefs and landholders, or the rights of the Guikwar. In the districts ceded to the British Government by the Peishwa and the Guikwar in 1802-03, the same system of moolkgeeree collection, with comparative independence of the landholders, was found to exist, more especially in Gogo, Dundooka, Ranpore, and Dholka. But the enforcement of British laws has long since obliterated the powers of the Chiefs in these districts. In Kattywar, on the other hand,

the engagements which it was the policy of the day to conclude while as yet the province was under the Peishwa and the Guikwar, have stereotyped the state of things then existing, and have prevented the assimilation of the administration in Kattywar with that of provinces which came earlier under British influence.

In December 1803 the Chiefs of Cheetul, Jeitpore, Koondala, Joriabunder, and Morvee applied for British protection, and offered, on certain conditions, to cede their estates to the British Government; but as the rights of all parties in Kattywar were unknown, and no specific arrangement had been framed with the Guikwar's government, the offer was not accepted. In 1807 the joint forces of the British Government and the Guikwar advanced to Kattywar. Before entering the country, circular letters were addressed by Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda, and the Guikwar, to twenty-nine* of the principal Chiefs, explaining to them the object which government had in view. The intention of the British Government was in many cases misunderstood. Some Chiefs believed that moolkgeeree collections were to be levied on account of the British Government, and others, supposing that the intention was to supplant the rights of the Guikwar, made open assurances of their dependence on the British. With little difficulty these misunderstandings were removed, and the Chiefs readily entered into the engagements proposed to them. But from the peculiar tenure of property in Kattywar, the number of engagements concluded, instead of being 29 only as at first supposed, amounted to no fewer than 153;† and this

* In Jhalawar 9
In Gohelwar 4
In Hallar, &c. 16

† Colonel Walker in his reports mentions 192 States, but he made revenue settlements of 153 only, *viz.* :—

	Mentioned.	Settled.
Jhalawar	49	48
Muchoo Kanta	2	1
Gohelwar	31	29
Burda	1	1
Soruth	6	3
Hallar	35	32
Kattywar Proper	68	39
Total	192	153

There are no authentic lists of the Chiefs with whom the engagements were made,

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number was afterwards largely increased as deserted estates became settled. In Kattywar, except among the leading Rajpoot families, the property of the father is sub-divided among the sons, and the sub-division becomes more complete as the families descend in the scale of wealth and importance. No families of the first or second class divide, nor do the leading Rajpoots of the third class; but among the small proprietors the practice is all but universal, the eldest son in some cases receiving the largest share, and enjoying certain privileges as the head of the family. The possessors of these shares and their descendants are called the *bhayad* or brotherhood of the principal Chief. They claim the same powers in their estates as the Chief, paying their contribution of the general collections made in the country, and frequently claiming the right of a separate settlement of their own account. From all such as could establish their right to a separate settlement, separate agreements were taken.

The permanent engagements (No. LXXXVI.) concluded were of two kinds,* for each of which separate security was taken. The first engagement was Fa'el Zamin, providing for the general peace of the country and the protection of the possessions of the British Government, the Peishwa, and the Guikwar. This engagement was signed by the Bhat† of the Chief, and for the faithful performance of its terms counter-security or Arr Zamin was taken from some other Chief, so as to establish a chain of responsibility, making each Chief answerable for his neighbour. The second engagement was for the payment of a fixed revenue in perpetuity, for which was given security renewable after ten years. When the Chiefs paid no revenue to the Guikwar, the engagement of the first kind only

except the Schedules attached to Colonel Walker's reports. The list given at page 232 of Mr. Hughes Thomas's collection of Treaties is incorrect, and appears to have been borrowed from a list of the Kattywar Chiefs submitted to the Bombay government in 1842. Column 6 of the statement which forms Appendix No. IX. indicates those of the Kattywar States with which Colonel Walker made engagements, which remain to this day and have not been absorbed in other States.

* Besides these a document called Hat Zalamnee was sometimes taken. This was a preliminary obligation to contract certain engagements. It was always cancelled and returned to the Chief when the permanent engagements were signed.

† The Bhats or bards are a class of people highly respected by Rajpoots. Their persons are considered sacred, and hence they are commonly employed as sureties.

was taken. After these engagements were concluded, a memorandum (No. LXXXVII.) of the engagement was given to each Chief under the guarantee of the British Government. The settlements made in 1807 were based upon the state of things existing at the time, and this is the period to which all enquiries in disputes regarding landed possessions or hereditary rights in Kattywar are limited. The aggregate amount of revenue fixed at these settlements in perpetuity was equivalent to government Rupees 9,07,415.

It is a singular fact that in all these arrangements the rights of the Peishwa in Kattywar were overlooked. To the major part of the Kattywar revenues the Guikwar was entitled, not in his own right, but in his capacity of farmer for the Peishwa. Yet the engagements concluded were drawn up solely in the Guikwar's name. The Peishwa's consent to the settlement of his revenues in perpetuity was never asked, nor was he even informed of what had been done till 1814, after the Guikwar's lease had expired, and the disputes arose* between the Peishwa and the Guikwar, which ended in the murder of Gungadhur Shastree, when the British Resident at Poonah delivered a draft engagement† to the Peishwa, explaining the nature of the engagements which had been made, and requiring him to respect them.

But in this draft engagement the serious mistake was made of describing the engagements as settlements for ten years, whereas the collateral security bond only was renewable after ten years; the settlements were in perpetuity. To this draft engagement the Peishwa did not agree, and he presented another† to be substituted for it. Besides these, several other proposed engagements were exchanged in the course of the negotiations, but no final agreement was ever come to. The discussions with the Peishwa, however, were ended by the Treaty of 1817, by the 7th Article‡ of which he ceded to the British Government all his rights in Kattywar; and since the agreement§ in 1820 with the Guikwar, by which he engaged to send no troops into Kattywar and to make no demands on the province except through the British Government, the supreme authority in Kattywar has been vested in the

* See above, page 277.

† Appendix No. X.

‡ See vol. III., page 79.

§ See above, page 342.

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British Government alone, firstly, in its own share acquired under the Treaty of 1817, and secondly, in the Guikwar's share by virtue of the above agreement. In the districts known as the Panch Mehals,* however, which had come under the direct rule of the Guikwar, and in Okamundul, which, after its conquest by the British Government, was ceded to the Guikwar by the 7th Article of the Treaty† of 6th November 1817, the internal management is conducted by the officers of the Guikwar.

It was soon discovered that the Kattywar Chiefs, partly from their pecuniary embarrassments and partly from their weakness and the subdivision of their jurisdictions, were incapable of acting up to the engagements which bound them to preserve the peace of the country and suppress crime. On the other hand, the British Government was fettered in its efforts to effect an improvement in the administration by these very engagements which it had mediated when the country was under the authority of the Peishwa and the Guikwar, and when the substitution of the direct control of the British supremacy for that of the native governments had not been contemplated. These engagements, besides considerations of financial and political expediency, prevented the subjection of the Chiefs to ordinary British rule, and no course of reform was left open save to introduce a special authority suited to the obligations of the British Government, the actual condition of the country, and the usages and character of its inhabitants. Inquiries which had been instituted in 1825 showed that the Kattywar Chiefs believed the sovereignty of the country to reside in the power to whom they paid tribute; that before the British Government assumed the supreme authority, the Guikwar had the right of interfering to settle disputed successions, to punish offenders seized in chiefships of which they were not subjects, to seize and punish indiscriminate plunderers, to coerce Chiefs who disturbed the general peace, and to interfere in cases of flagrant abuse of power or notorious disorder in the internal government of the Chiefs. Based, therefore, upon these rights of the supreme power, the British Government, in 1831, established a Criminal Court of Justice in Kattywar,

* Amrelee, Dharee, and Danturwar, in the Kattywar division; Korinar in Soruth; and Damnuggur in Gohelwar.

† See above, page 330.

to be presided over by the Political Agent aided by three or four Chiefs as Assessors, for the trial of capital crimes in the estates of Chiefs who were too weak to punish such offences, and of crimes committed by petty Chiefs upon one another, or otherwise than in the legitimate exercise of authority over their own dependants. Until the year 1853 every sentence passed by this Court was submitted to the Bombay Government for approval; but now sentences not exceeding imprisonment for seven years do not require the sanction of superior authority. There are five Chiefs in Kattywar, *viz.*, Joonagurh, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Poorbundur, and Drangdra, who exercise first class jurisdiction, that is to say, have power to try for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent, any persons except British subjects; and eight, *viz.*, Wankaneer, Morvee, Rajkot, Gondul, Dheral, Limree, Wudwan, and Palitana, who exercise second class jurisdiction, that is to say, have power to try for capital offences, without permission of the Political Agent, their own subjects only.

Notwithstanding these efforts to reform the administration of Kattywar, there has been little improvement in the condition of the country. The social and political system of Kattywar is described as a system of sanguinary boundary disputes, murders, robbery, abduction, arson, and self-outlawry. Upwards of two hundred persons are said to have voluntarily made themselves outlaws and to subsist professedly by depredation. Although about eighty of the petty States which existed in 1807 have been absorbed in other States, yet, from the constant sub-division of possessions by inheritance, the number of separate jurisdictions* has risen to four hundred and eighteen, and in the majority of these the jurisdiction claimed is over two villages, one village, and often over a fraction of a village. A scheme is now under the consideration of

In Jhalawar	102
In Kattywar Proper	151
In Muchoo Kanta	2
In Hallar	47
In Soruth	7
In Burda	1
In Gohelwar	51
In Oond Surwya	37
In Babriawar	20
Total ..	418

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government for the re-organization of the administration by classifying the petty Chiefs and defining their powers and the extent of their jurisdiction, dividing the country into four districts and appointing European officers to these districts to superintend the administration generally, and more particularly to try inter-jurisdictional cases and offenders who have no known Chief, or who are under such petty landholders as may be unable to bring them to trial.

The area under the Kattywar agency is 21,000 square miles; the population is estimated at 14,75,685; the gross income of the Chiefs has been stated to be Rupees 86,52,700, but is probably considerably above a crore of Rupees; the tribute and other collections realized in 1862 were Rupees 11,81,140, of which Rupees 7,23,370 were collected for the British Government, Rupees 3,10,000 for the Guikwar, Rupees 64,500 for the Nawab of Joonagurh, and Rupees 83,270 for local funds.

The investigations which were made at the settlement in 1807 revealed the fact that the Rajpoot tribes in Kattywar, more particularly the Jharejas and Jetwas, were distinguished by the barbarous practice of female infanticide. Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who some years before, when in charge of the province of Benares, had induced a caste called Rajkomars to put a stop to this usage, instructed Colonel Walker to endeavour to induce the principal Chiefs in Kattywar to bind themselves and their followers to renounce the crime. With much difficulty Colonel Walker succeeded in persuading twenty Chiefs and their Bhayad, including every Jhareja Chief who enjoyed the smallest separate jurisdiction, to sign an engagement (No. LXXXVIII.) binding themselves under penalties to prohibit infanticide and giving the British Government and the Guikwar the right to punish offenders. The engagement comprised within its obligation every Jhareja family inhabiting the peninsula of Guzerat. It was first signed by the Chief of Gondul and last by the Jam of Nowanuggur. In consequence of violations of this agreement, two Chiefs were subsequently required to renew it—the Jam of Nowanuggur in 1812 (No. LXXXIX), and the Chief of Rajkot in 1835 (No. XC.). The latter Chief was fined Rupees 12,000 for breach of his engagement, and by the new agreement, for which he had to furnish two securities, he was required to inform the Political Agent in Kattywar of any expected birth in his family.

Shortly after the conclusion of the settlement of Kattywar, Colonel Walker left India, and the subject of infanticide was for some years lost sight of. Attention was again directed to it, however, in 1817, when it was found that between December 1808 and June 1817 sixty-three female infants had been rescued from murder. In July 1824 the number had increased to 266. In 1825 the Infanticide Fund was established. This fund is composed of mohsulee collections, and of all fines under Rupees 20,000 imposed upon Chiefs for breaches of the peace or other misconduct, which may not be paid to sufferers on whose account the fine may have been levied. From this fund assistance is given to poor Jharejas and others in defraying the expenses of the marriage of their daughters, and rewards are distributed to such as may merit them by their efforts in rescuing female children from destruction or in bringing offenders to detection.

The British Government in 1834 issued a proclamation to all the Kattywar Chiefs, reminding them of their engagements, and declaring the intention of punishing persons guilty of infanticide in such manner as might be deemed most expedient and conducive to the complete suppression of the practice. The proclamation was renewed in 1838, and further measures were taken to remove the causes which lead to infanticide by inducing the Chiefs of other Rajpoot tribes not to give their daughters to any tribe who will not give their daughters in return; by diminishing the expenses at marriages, &c. These measures, backed by the persevering efforts of the officers of the British Government, have been attended with the most successful results.

Engagements have also been entered into by the Kattywar Chiefs generally, binding themselves to buy opium at the warehouse of the British Government, to prevent smuggling, and to intercept all opium not covered by a regular passport. These engagements (No. XCI.) were concluded in 1820-21.

Besides the general engagements above noted, agreements have at different times been concluded between the British Government and the following Chiefs:—

Chiefs of Okamundul.—The district of Okamundul, in the extreme west of Kattywar, is occupied by Wadhil Rajpoots and Waghairs, a mixed race of Mahomedans and Hindoos. The first intercourse of the British

KATTYWAR. Government with these tribes was occasioned by their notorious piracy. They subsisted chiefly by the fruits of their piracy and by the offerings of the numerous pilgrims attracted to the celebrated shrines of Beyt and Dwarka; and the superstitious reverence attaching to these temples prevented neighbouring States from prosecuting operations against them. When Colonel Walker entered Kattywar in 1807, he was instructed to negotiate agreements with the Chiefs of Okamundul with a view to the suppression of piracy, not only with respect to British ships, but the ships of native States. The four Chiefs with whom engagements (No. XCII.) were concluded were the Chiefs of Beyt and Aramra, Dwarka, Dhingey, and Positra. The Chiefs of Beyt and Aramra were also required to pay Rupees 1,10,000 as compensation for injuries occasioned by their piracies.

The repeated violations of these engagements and the renewed piracies committed by the Chiefs compelled the British Government to take possession of the country. Okamundul was conquered in 1816, and was ceded in full sovereignty to the Guikwar by the 7th Article of the Treaty of 6th November 1817.

Joonagurh.—This State is situated in the Soruth district of Kattywar, which was governed by Rajpoot Rajahs of the Choorasama tribe till its conquest by Mahomed Begra, king of Guzerat, in 1476, from which time it has been subject to Mahomedan Chiefs. The present family of Joonagurh was founded in 1735 by Sher Khan Babee, a soldier of fortune, who possessed himself of the country and expelled the Moghul deputies. He was succeeded by his son Salabut Khan, who divided his possessions among his sons, assigning Joonagurh to Bahadoor Khan, and Bantwa to his two other sons Dillut Khan and Zeman Khan.

Bahadoor Khan was succeeded in Joonagurh by his son Mohubut Khan, and he, in 1775, by his son Hamed Khan, then a boy of thirteen, who maintained himself in power by intrigue and crime through a very troublesome and stormy rule, and was in possession at the time when Colonel Walker made the first settlement of Kattywar. In addition to the engagements which were taken from the Nawab of Joonagurh in common with the other Chiefs of Kattywar then under the authority of the Guikwar, the Nawab was required to make similar agreements with his dependants, from whom he exacted collections under the name of

zortulubee. This is stated to be a tax imposed in the year 1760. In 1822 the British Government interfered to regulate its collection; the amount was ascertained, and the British Government undertook to realize it on condition (No. XCIII.) of receiving one-fourth of the amount for the expenses of collection.

In 1808 Hamed Khan entered into an engagement (No. XCIV.) renouncing piracy and all right to wrecks. He died in 1811, and the succession was disputed by his two sons Bahadoor Khan and Salabut Khan. Eventually Bahadoor Khan was recognized, but he was kept in restraint by an Arab Jemadar named Umr Mokassum. From this thraldom he was released in 1816 by the interferenee of the British Government, in return for which service the Nawab agreed (No. XCV.) to pay the expenses of the British force, to give up his moolkgeeree claims in the British districts of Dundooka, Ranpore, Gogo, and Dholkerah, and to cede the revenues of certain villages for the expenses of a British Agency. The territorial cession, however, was not accepted. The Joonagurh Nawab has also other engagements (Nos. XCVI., XCVII., and CV.) to prohibit suttee, and to exempt from duty vessels entering his ports from stress of weather.

Bahadoor Khan died in 1840, and was succeeded by his son Hamed Khan, who died in 1851, and was succeeded by his brother Mohubut Khan, the present Nawab. His revenues are about Rupees 6,00,000, and he pays to the British Government Rupees 28,394, and to the Guikwar Rupees 36,413. He has received the assurance (No. LVII.) that any succession to his State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Nowanuggur.—The Chief of this State, which is in the Hallar district of Kattywar, is a Jhareja Rajpoot and has a large Bhayad, of whom the most important and powerful are the Chiefs of Gondul and Rajkote. But these Chiefs have long since disused the name of Bhayad, and consider themselves as heads of families with a Bhayad of their own. The family emigrated from Kutch to Kattywar and founded Nowanuggur about the year 1542, driving before them the Jetwa family, who formerly possessed the country, but who are now confined to the small State of Porebundur.

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In 1808 an engagement* (No. XCVIII.) was made with the Jam, by which he renounced piracy and all right to wrecks. In 1811 the turbulence of the Jam made it necessary for the British Government to reduce him by force. He refused to settle heavy pecuniary claims which the Rao of Kutch had against him for military assistance rendered in time of danger; he ejected from his State the Agent of the British Government, who was making inquiries regarding the prevalence of infanticide; and made preparations to assert his independence by inducing other Chiefs to combine against the paramount power. A force was therefore marched against him, and on 23rd February 1812, after much evasion, he agreed to terms of submission (No. XCIX.). He was also required to conclude a fresh engagement (No. LXXXIX.) to prevent infanticide.

Engagements exempting from duty vessels entering his ports from stress of weather were executed by the Jam of Nowanuggur in 1846 and 1849 (Nos. C. and CV.).

The present Jam Veebajee is the son of Runmuljee, who was the nephew of and adopted by Jam Sutwajee in 1814. He has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the privilege of adoption. The revenues of the State amount to about Rupees 6,00,000. He pays annually to the British Government Rupees 50,312, to the Guikwar Rupees 64,183, and to the Nawab of Joonagurh Rupees 4,843.

Bhownuggur.—The Thakoor of Bhownuggur belongs to the tribe of Gohel Rajpoots. This tribe are said to have settled themselves in the country about the year 1200 under their Chief Sejek, from whose three sons, Ranojee, Sarunjee, and Shajee, are descended, respectively, the Chiefs of Bhownuggur, Lathee, and Palitana. The town of Bhownuggur was founded in 1742 by Bhow Sing, grandfather of Wukut Sing, who

* A similar engagement was made with the Chief of Joriabundur, which originally formed a part of Nowanuggur, but was separated from it before the settlement of Katty-war. Nowanuggur was virtually governed by Meroo Khawass, a man of low origin, but considerable ability, from 1760 till his death in 1800. He received from the Jam the grant of Joriabundur, Balumba, and Amrun. The last of these places is still in possession of his descendants as a dependency of Nowanuggur, but Joriabundur and Balumba were restored to the Jam in 1815 in consequence of the Chief being implicated in the rebellion of some Arabs in the Jam's service.

succeeded to the chieftaincy in 1772, and was in possession at the time of Walker's settlements. Bhow Sing, his son Rawul Akerajee, and his grandson Wukut Sing, took great pains to improve the trade of their country and to destroy the pirates* who infested the neighbouring seas, which led to a very intimate connection between Bhownuggur and the Bombay Government. In 1759 the British Government acquired a right to a fourth share of the customs of the port of Bhownuggur from the Seedee of Surat, to whom it had been granted by Bhow Sing as the price of protection from the enmity of the Nawab of Cambay. In 1771 Rawul Akerajee assisted the Bombay Government in reducing Tarraja and Mowa, which were occupied by piratical Koolies. After the conquest of Tarraja, the fort was offered to Akerajee by the Bombay Government, but he refused to accept it, and it was in consequence made over to the Nawab of Cambay. Wukut Sing, however, after his accession, dispossessed the Nawab of the fort, which, under an engagement (No. CI.) mediated by the British Government in 1773, he was allowed to retain on paying a sum of Rupees 75,000. The boundaries of the Bhownuggur State were largely increased by various other acquisitions made by Wukut Sing previous to the settlement of Kattywar.

When Guzerat and Kattywar were divided between the Peishwa and the Guikwar, the western and larger portion of the Thakoor's possessions were included in the Guikwar's share, and the eastern and smaller portion, including Bhownuggur and the original estates of the family in Sehore, fell to the Peishwa, and formed part of the districts of Dundooka and Gogo, which the Peishwa ceded to the British Government under the Treaty of Bassein. At the time of the settlement of Kattywar, therefore, part of the Bhownuggur possessions had already become British territory, while part remained under the Guikwar. The revenue demanded from the British portion was Rupees 11,651, and that payable to

* It is uncertain whether the Chief of Bhownuggur signed the general engagement to suppress pirhcy which was concluded in 1808 with other Chiefs of Kattywar. His hostility to the pirates was probably too well known to make any engagement on the subject with him necessary. The engagement given at page 62 of Mr. Hughes Thomas's collection of Treaties as having been made with Bhownuggur was made with Jam Jessajee of *Nowanuggur*, and not with the Rawul of Bhownuggur.

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the Guikwar was fixed at Rupees 74,500. But as it was expedient to consolidate in the hands of the British Government the various claims over Bhownuggur, an agreement (No. CII.) was made with the Thakoor's consent for the transfer of the Guikwar's revenue in Bhownuggur to the British Government, which was accordingly included in the additional cessions made in 1807 by the Guikwar for the support of a contingent force.

In 1839 the British Government suppressed the mint at Bhownuggur, where copper money had previously been coined. As compensation for this a sum of Rupees 2,793-6-5 a year was granted to the Thakoor. A further sum of Rupees 4,000 was given him in consideration of his resigning all claims to share in the land or sea customs of Gogo. These sums are now annually paid under an agreement (No. CIII.) concluded on 8th September 1840. The Rawul also subscribed the usual engagements (Nos. CIV. and CV.), exempting from duty vessels putting into his ports from stress of weather.

After the cession of Dundooka and Gogo, the Rawul of Bhownuggur, in consideration of his influence and good government, was tacitly permitted to exercise the same powers as before in the portion of his estates which fell within these districts. But in consequence of a serious abuse of power, the Rawul was, in 1815, declared to be amenable to the same measures within his British estates as were applied to the other cessions acquired in 1802. His British estates were brought under the jurisdiction of the British Courts, and the revenue payable by him was raised. By these measures the Chief was placed in an anomalous position very irritating to him. In his Kattywar estates he continued to exercise his former powers, paying a fixed revenue, while in his British estates, including his two largest towns and his place of residence, he was subject to ordinary British laws. The Rawul never ceased to complain of this and to bring forward many claims against the British Government. These claims were all carefully enquired into in 1859, and an agreement (No. CVI.) was concluded on 23rd October 1860, by which the Thakoor's revenue in his British estates was fixed at Rupees 52,000 in perpetuity and his other claims were adjusted. It was at the same time proposed to place the town of Bhownuggur and its subordinate village of Wudwa, with the town of Sehore, and ten other villages which formed the old

possessions of the family, on the same footing as the estates in Kattywar; but owing to some doubts as to the precise status of Kattywar with respect to British laws, this has not yet been effected.

Rawul Wukut Sing was succeeded in 1816 by his son Wijeh Sing, and he, in 1828, by his son Akerajee, who died in 1854 and was succeeded by his brother Jeswunt Sing, the present Chief, who has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the privilege of adoption. The revenue of the Chief is about Rupees 8,00,000. He pays annually to the British Government Rupees 1,30,000.

Porebundur.—The Chief of this State, which is situated in the Burda district of Kattywar, belongs to the tribe of Jetwa Rajpoots. At the time of the settlement of Kattywar the ruling Chief was Sirtanjee, but the State was virtually managed by his son Hallajee. At the close of last century this State was subjected to many exactions from its neighbours; and besides the revenue payable to the Guikwar, it paid a tribute of Rupees 7,300 to Joonagurh, Rupees 2,000 to the Babee Chief of Bantwa, Rupees 1,933 to the Kusbatee of Mangrole, and Rupees 1,400 to the Portuguese Settlement at Diu.

In 1808 the usual engagement (No. CVII.) against piracy was taken from the Chief of Porebundur. In 1809 Rana Sirtanjee quarrelled with his son, in consequence of which a rebellion broke out, and the fort of Kundorna was seized by the mercenary troops of the Chief, who made it over to the Jam of Nowanuggur. The aid of the British Government was called in, by whom the mercenaries were expelled. For the purpose of obtaining the continued support of the British Government, the Chief ceded (No. CVIII.) half the port of Porebundur, and a party of sepoys was stationed there. In 1849 the Chief executed the usual engagement (No. CV.) to levy no duties on ships driven by stress of weather into his ports.

The present Chief is Vikmatjee. His revenues amount to Rupees 2,50,000. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rupees 21,202, besides Rupees 15,000 as compensation for the half share of the sea customs, in consideration of which he is considered to be specially entitled to the assistance of the British Government; to the Guikwar Rupees 7,196; and to Joonagurh Rupees 5,106.

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Jafferabad.—This petty State, otherwise called Mozufferabad, is subject to the Seedee of Jinjeera.* It pays no tribute either to the British Government or the Guikwar. The revenues are about Rupees 30,000. The Seedees were the admirals of the Moghul fleet. They possessed some of the principal ports on the west coast of India, and the British Government at an early date formed commercial relations with them. A commercial Treaty (No. CIX.) was concluded with Seedee Hillol of Jafferabad in 1761. In 1838 the Seedee agreed (No. XCVI.) to take measures to prevent suttee in his State, and in 1849 he executed the usual engagement (No. CV.) regarding duty on vessels driven into his port by stress of weather.

Wudwan.—Rajsingjee, Chief of Wudwan, is one of the principal Chiefs in the Jhallawar division of Kattywar. His revenues amount to Rupees 2,50,000. He pays to the British Government Rupees 25,778, besides Rupees 6,719-15 for villages in Ahmedabad. He also pays Rupees 2,682 to the Nawab of Joonagurh.

In 1864 a remission of Rupees 2,250 was made from the payments to the British Government under an agreement (No. CX.), by which the Chief ceded certain lands required for civil buildings. At the same time a remission of Rupees 250 was made (No. CXI.) to the Bhoomias of Doodrej, who are of the Wudwan Bhayad. The Bhoomias of Doodrej pay to the British Government Rupees 939-8, besides Rupees 105 to Joonagurh. Their gross revenue is about Rupees 12,000.

Rajkot.—An agreement (No. CXII.) was made with this State in 1863, granting a remission of Rupees 1,500 from the annual tribute as compensation for lands ceded as a site for a civil station.

The revenues of Rajkot are about Rupees 75,000. The tribute to the British Government, excluding the remission, is Rupees 18,991. The Nawab of Joonagurh also receives Rupees 2,330 from Rajkot. A sum of Rupees 2,803-11-10 is yearly paid to the Chief as compensation for lands taken up as a site for a cantonment in 1822.

* See above, page 200.

No. LXXXVI.

Fa'el Zamin of the Chief of Limree.*

Translate of the writing of the Veerumgaum Veas Bhugtee Mogjee to the Shreemunt Rowshree Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor.

To wit,—That I do of my own good-will, for the talooka of Limree, provide perpetual and effective Fa'el Zamin (or security against committing disturbances) to the Sircar of the Guikwar, and to that of the Punt Prudhan, or Peishwa, for the two shares, being the whole of the country, as particulars here following:—

Article 1.

That I will not excite enmity with any other Chieftain, neither entertain any Bharwuteea or incendiary whether Kattee or Rajpoot, nor will I commit any disturbance by the hands of another, neither will I seize upon the land or lands of another, abiding strictly to the same conduct as hitherto observed; neither will I purchase, at the offer of my brethren, their villages or lands when they may come to sell them. All past enmities or grievances are to rest in oblivion.

Thieves shall not be entertained within our limits; if they are permitted to remain, it shall be under proper arrangements, to prevent them from committing theft in other talookas, or on the highway. That in whatever case individual or individuals may be under the necessity of disposing of their villages or lands, that in all such cases the circumstances shall be reported to the Sircar previous to entering into the transaction.

Article 2.

No delinquent or criminal of the Sircars of the Company Bahadoor, or Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, shall be protected or entertained by us.

Article 3.

The several mehals of the Sircars of the Peishwa, Guikwar, and the Honourable Company being situated on all sides of us, in none of

* This shows the general form of the engagements concluded with the Kattywar Chiefs. With respect to the Chiefs by whom the engagements were signed, see foot note to page 363 and Appendix No. IX.

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these said mehals shall any theft or depredation be committed on the highways; passengers, merchants, or others travelling shall meet with no molestation, but shall be assisted with carriage, and be protected to the extent of our boundaries.

Should any Soukar or other traveller suffer injury on the way, the same shall be made good to him by the lord of the talooka where the same took place, who will also seek his redress from the talooka whence the thieves might have come.

ARTICLE 4.

If the lands or villages of any zemindar shall at present be retained forcibly, in case any such possessions shall have been obtained by written deed from the ruined circumstances of any zemindar, the same shall be released and set at liberty after the forms of justice, there being no claim hereafter to be entertained or made.

According to the above written Articles, I have afforded fresh security to continue from generation to generation, and if the Sircar's Mohsul shall come for any default, such satisfaction as the Sircar shall demand on the case in point, with daily expense and Mohsul included, shall be given, and for the same is Jhalla Ameer Singjee of Drangdra perpetual Arr Zamin, and for which this bond is rendered.

(Signed) VEAS BHUGTEE MOGJEE.

The writing of JHALLA AMEER SING of Drangdra.

To wit,—That I have become fresh and perpetual Arr Zamin to the Sircar to render the above Articles effective, and to be responsible in regard thereto.

Signature of the MEHTA PURBHOOJEE,
on behalf of JHALLA AMEER SINGJEE,
Bhandaree of the Honourable Company.

Seal.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Perpetual REVENUE ENGAGEMENT of the CHIEF of LIMREE.

To Shreemunt Rowshree Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor writes Jhalla Huree Sing, of the Talooka of Limree, viz.:—

The armies of the Honourable Company and Guikwar having come into this country, with a view to effect a permanent and equitable adjustment for the country of Kattywar, and its Bhoomias, Grassias, Kattees, and ryots, and that their revenues should continue to be paid at Baroda, I have of my own free will and consent engaged, and do by this writing engage, for the above talooka, its perpetual jummabundee and kharajat, as per bond separately executed, as given when the armies used to arrive in the country. This, however, being attended with great detriment to the country, and disturbing the tranquillity of the ryots, and being convinced that the above arrangement provides for my benefit, the jumma of the above talooka and its kharajat shall, each succeeding year, be settled at Baroda, according to the bond, by sending an Agent for the purpose, nor shall any deviation take place in this respect.

I do therefore, for myself, my sons, and grandsons, from generation to generation, and my successors, engage to the above purpose; and for any deviations therein, they become responsible to government.

Signature of JHALLA HUREE SING.
Bhandaree of the Honourable Company.

Seal.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

TRANSLATE of the DECENNIAL SECURITY BOND, being the writing of SOWJEE PUTTOO, on behalf of JHALLA HUREE SINGJEE of Limree, to the SHREEMUNT ROWSHREE SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

That for Jhalla Huree Sing, of the talooka of Limree, I have engaged for the jummabundee for ten years to the Sircar, being, for jummabundee and kharajat included, Rupees 51,931, and agreeably thereto are the several instalments given in writing; and agreeably to these

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instalments are the payments to be made in Baroda, attending at the stated periods, and having made the settlement thereof, then return; yet if it so happen that any delay shall in this occur, the same delay shall be made good by interest for the number of days beyond the stated period of instalment at one per cent. per month.

	Rupees.
The yearly kist or bond to be rendered will be for	51,931
Particulars of which are—	
Jummabundee	48,001
Kharajat, in which will come Sooba Sookree	1,000
Benee Bahadaree	1,101
Nuzerana horse	501
Zemindar Sookree	501
Dewanjee	301
Durrukdars	326
Shageerd Pesha	125
Soot and Chumera	75
Total Rupees ...	51,931

Payable at these instalments, *viz.*:—

Margsheersh Soodh (or December) 2nd.
Pous Soodh (or January) 2nd.
Magh Soodh (or March) 2nd.
Falgoon Soodh (or April) 2nd.

No. LXXXVII.

MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT with the CHIEFTAIN of Limree touching the settlement of the Limree talooka.

ARTICLE 1.

A permanent agreement with a guarantee touching the injury to which my old talooka, including the villages in the Dhundooca and Ranpore, is liable by the egress and regress of the army.

ARTICLE 2.

The instalments and money payments shall be made as heretofore. The chunde, provision, and paun-sooparee shall be supplied by me, in the usual manner, to any village guard furnished on my requisition, during the egress and regress of the army.

ARTICLE 3.

If any cattle should go into the camp from my talooka after the payments shall be made, they shall be given up in the usual manner.

ARTICLE 4.

The payments of my Bhayad being made separately to the government, they shall be realized by it, without any molestation to me on that account.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of my Bhayad or co-sharers should prefer an appeal to government, I am not to be restrained, by any unjust interference on its part, in what I have hitherto enjoyed under written instruments. On the other hand, I am to do nothing henceforward without the sanction of government previously obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

If any part of my conduct should appear exceptionable to government, it shall, in the first instance, despatch a Cossid to warn me, and if I should omit to send back a person along with the same Cossid to justify myself to government, a Mohsul is to be thereupon despatched.

ARTICLE 7.

If through the dispensations of Providence my country should be visited in any year by afflictions, heavenly or earthly, the government shall afford me its succour in such year.

ARTICLE 8.

If the payments on account of the Choova talooka should not be made in any year, I will cause the Chief of Bhurkoova to liquidate the same according to the amount assessed by government on the said village of Bhurkoova, being Rupees 475, but no injury is to be done to the village.

ARTICLE 9.

I request the succour of government in conformity with the foregoing representation, and upon the condition that I regularly make the

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Nos. LXXXVII. & LXXXVIII. *General.*

payments at Baroda from Sumwut of the year 1865, during the whole of the decennial settlement, and enter into a written engagement to make the same payments at Baroda in all time to come; and further that I give *fa'el* and *arr* security permanently for my submission (Rujoo) to government. I request the guarantee for the just and due fulfilment of this agreement of Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 10.

It is hereby agreed that the stipulations of the foregoing ten Articles shall be carried into effect by government.

ALEXANDER WALKER, *Major.* Seal.

Persian.

Signed in English.

Dated Camp near Pergunnah Surpudur, talooka Daley, in Kattywar, 1 Ramzan Sun Sumaun Myatyn-wu-Uluf (A. D. 1807-08).

No. LXXXVIII.

Whereas the Honourable English Company and Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor having set forth to us the dictates of the Shasters and the true faith of the Hindoos, as well as that the 'Brumhu Vywurtuk Pooran' declares the killing of children to be a heinous sin, it being written that it is as great an offence to kill an embryo as a Brahmin; that to kill one woman is as great a sin as killing a hundred Brahmins; that to put one child to death is as great a transgression against the divine laws as to kill a hundred women; and that the perpetrator of this sin shall be damned to the hell Kule Sootheeta, where he shall be infested with as many maggots as he may have hairs on his body, be born again a leper, and debilitated in all his members, we, Jhareja Dewajee and Kooer Nuthoo, zemindars of Gondul (the custom of female infanticide having long prevailed in our caste,) do hereby agree, for ourselves and for our offspring, as also we bind ourselves, in behalf of our relations and their offspring, for ever, for the sake of our own

prosperity, and for the credit of the Hindoo faith, that we shall from this day renounce this practice; and, in default of this, that we acknowledge ourselves offenders against the Sircars. Moreover, should any one in future commit that offence, we shall expel him from our caste, and he shall be punished according to the pleasure of the two governments and the rule of the Shasters.

The above Engagement was signed by the following Chiefs:—

No.	Names.	Talookas or Villages.
1	Jhareja Hoteejee	Kotara Sangance.
2	Jhareja Dossajee and Kooer Suttajee	Mallia.
3	Jhareja Jehajee	Moorvee.
4	Jhareja Runmuljee and Kooer Lakajee	Rajkot.
5	Jam Jessajee	Nowanuggur.
6	Jhareja Runmuljee, by the agency of Kooer verajee	Sirdhar.
7	Jhareja Dewajee and Kooer Nuthoojee	Gondul.
8	Jhareja Boput Sing	Dehrol.
	Jhareja Hoteejee	Kursura.
	Jhareja Suttajee	Jallia.
9	Jhareja Khengarjee	Hurmuteea.
	Jhareja Jehajee	Kotaree.
10	Jhareja Ramsingjee	Amba.
	Jhareja Kheemajee	Lodeka.
	Jhareja Dewajee	Paal.
	Jhareja Morjee	Goureedur.
	Jhareja Dossajee	Kotaria.
	Jhareja Khanjee	Wudalee.
	Jhareja Tejmuljee	Veerwa.
	Jhareja Khanjee and Bhanjee	Gudka.
	Jhareja Rai Sing	Shapoor.
	Jhareja Raojee and Hudoojee	Kangseealee.
11	Jhareja Phooljee	Drappa.
	Jhareja Salleyuljee	
	Jhareja Raebjee	
	Jhareja Jejee Rasanjee	
	Jhareja Ramsingjee	
12	Jhareja Maroojee and Kooer Osajee	Rajpoor; the Bhayad of Kotara Sanganee.
13	Jhareja Bunajee	Barwa.
14	Jhareja Samutjee	Mengnee.
15	Jhareja Phoolajee	Seesang.
	Jhareja Dadajee	
	Jhareja Soojajee	
	Jhareja Mukunjee	
16	Jharejas Pemjee and Wagjee	Dedee Molee.
17	Jhareja Soorajee	Kuree and Veerpoor.

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Nos. LXXXVIII. & LXXXIX.

Nowanuggur.

No.	Names.	Talookas or Villages
18	Jhareja Kana Mooloo	Salodur Wowree.
	Jhareja Kana Mota	
	Jhareja Kana Hookajee	
	Jhareja Kana Rokajee	
	Jhareja Kana Puchanjee	
	Jhareja Kana Nuthoojee	
19	Kooer Sallajee	
20	Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee, Jetwas ...	Porebunder.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

No. LXXXIX.

Renewed ENGAGEMENT against Infanticide entered into by the JAM of NOWANUGGUR on the 25th February 1812.

Engagement passed by Jam Jessajee of Nowanuggur, to Shreemunt Rao Shree Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, and the Honourable East India Company Bahadoor, dated Falgoon Soodh 13th, Sumwut 1868 (A. D. 25th February 1812).

From the commencement it was a custom in our Jhareja caste not to preserve the lives of daughters. On this both governments, after expounding the Shaster on this subject, and pointing out to us the way of the Hindoo religion, stated that it is written in the "Brumhu Vywurtuk Pooran," (a sacred work,) that whoever commits this act his sin is great, equal to "Gurbhu Hutya," (killing an infant in the womb), and "Brumhu Hutya," (killing a Brahmin,) so that killing a child is equal to killing 100 Brahmins; but in this act two sins are committed, *viz.*, that of killing woman and child. The punishment written for this sin is that the person who commits it will remain in "Ruvruwadik Kuth Soothul Nurk," (name of a particular place in hell,) for as many years as there are hairs on the person of the said woman, after which, when he is born again, he would become a "Koreea," (leprous), and be subject to "Puksh Ghat" (paralytic stroke). Both governments said

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Nos LXXXIX. & XC.

Nowanuggur & Rajkot.

this to us according to the Shaster, in which, the year Sumwut 1864, (A. D. 1808), I, my brothers, nephews, &c., all the Jharejas of my talooka, passed a writing to the Sircar, binding ourselves not to kill daughters. To enquire about this a person lately came to us from the Sircar, and we wrote a reply and sent with him. The Sircar again, in the year Sumwut 1868 (A. D. 1812), required me to pass this agreement; and I do hereby state that, out of deference to the Hindoo religion, I and my posterity, *viz.*, sons and grandsons, and my brothers and nephews, and all, bind ourselves in perpetuity that henceforward we shall not do this act; if we do, we shall be considered offenders against the Sircar. If in future any one of our caste people commits this act, and if it shall come to our knowledge, we shall, after expelling him out of caste, make him answer for his sin, and according to the will of the Sircar. Perpetual securities, given for the fulfilment of the above writing, are Bharote Meroo Mehta of Veerumgaum, and Bharote Ramdass Nuthoo of Julsum, who shall be answerable for it. This is a true writing.

Dated Sumwut 1868, *Falgoon Soodh* 13*th*, *corresponding with the* 25*th February* A. D. 1812.

(Signed) JAM SHREE JESSAJEE.

We, Bharote Meroo Mehta of Veerumgaum, and Bharote Ramdass Nuthoo of Julsum, pergunnah Petlaud, do hereby state that we shall abide, and cause them to abide also, by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.

Mark × of BHAROTE MEROO MEHTA.
Mark × of BHAROTE RAMDASS NUTHOO.

No. XC.

TRANSLATION of a letter from JHAREJA SOORAJEE of Rajkot, to J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., Political Agent, dated Shrawun Vud 10th, Sumwut 1892, corresponding with 18th August A. D. 1835.

Your letter of the 20th June has been received. You have therein written that I am to pay a fine of Rupees 12,000. My circumstances are insufficient to enable me to pay this sum at once. I beg, therefore, you will do me the favour to settle some way in which I can do it. You have

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No. XC.

Rajkot.

further written that I am to inform you beforehand of births likely to take place in my family. This is well, and I shall do so. In regard to your request that I should furnish security to abstain from the custom of putting my daughters to death in future, I beg to state that I am determined to renounce the custom. My possessions are entirely under the Sircar; but if, notwithstanding this, you should wish me to give security, I shall duly furnish the same. I have, agreeably to your orders, banished Mehtas Bulwunt, Joeta, and Dulputram Kooshall from my talooka. In respect to Patel Lukmon's mother and the other persons who gave evidence in my case, or any of their relations, not suffering, as you have written, any harm at my hands, I beg to state that Patel Lukmon is as a son of the Durbar, and there is no one higher in its estimation than he is. I have, notwithstanding, this day called him into my presence, and spoken to him in terms of encouragement and confidence before four Sowkars and two other persons, whom I had summoned on the occasion. The proclamation regarding the daughters of Jharejas, which you have transmitted, has been received, and I shall take the measures it directs. Whatever the Sircar does is designed exclusively for our good, and I am therefore obedient to its wishes. I beg you will fix some way in which I can pay the fine imposed on me, and withdraw the attachment on my talooka. The character of my place depends on the Sircar.

Rajah Chundersingjee of Wankaneer writes as follows:—

Whereas the Jhareja people formerly put their daughters to death, thereby committing a sin of great enormity, and Colonel Walker, in Sumwut 1864, caused them to enter into engagements to abandon the inhuman custom and preserve their female offspring for the future; but notwithstanding this the Chief of Rajkot, Sirdar Jhareja Soorajee, disregarded and broke this engagement, and put a daughter to death, which case of infanticide was investigated in the month of October 1834, and the crime proved by means of witnesses; it therefore became necessary to call upon him to furnish security that he would not commit such a dreadful deed in future, and he has named me: I therefore agree to become perpetual security for him, and accordingly execute this writing, to the effect that Jhareja Soorajee shall inform the Sircar whenever the

birth of a child may be expected in his family, and that he shall never injure or threaten Patel Lukmon's mother, or any other people or their relations who may have given evidence in the case of infanticide against him; that he shall act agreeably to, and maintain the engagements formerly effected by the Sircar for the preservation of the daughters of Jharejas, and the proclamation, dated 22nd November 1834, issued on the same subject; and that Jhareja Soorajee shall punctually inform the Sircar of any breach of these engagements which may occur within his talooka. I have become security for him in case he may not inform the Sircar of any case of infanticide coming within his knowledge, or uphold and maintain the engagements for the abolition of this horrid custom, and am therefore bound to see the same done, and responsible to government for any breach that may hereafter arise.

This writing is duly signed, Ashad Soodh 15th, Sumwut 1891, *corresponding with 6th October* A. D. 1835.)

(Signed) JHALLA CHUNDERSINGJEE,
and for him by KOOER WUKUTSINGJEE.

Similar security from the Chief of Kotra Sangana.

No. XCI.

To SHREE SIRCAR CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar, on behalf of the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

To wit,—The Dewan of talooka Nowanuggur, Mehta Motiram Samuljee, writes that a store has been established at Ranpore since 1st February A. D. 1821, corresponding with Sumwut 1877, Pous Wud 14th. Draft of a proclamation has also been furnished to me, directing that those who wanted opium for retail sale within this talooka should purchase the same from that store. The proclamation in the prescribed form will be published in the town and villages of the pergunnahs for the information of the people at large. If any one requires any opium for retail sale, he will be furnished with a letter, and sent to the government store to purchase it. If any one purchases any opium from any place other than the government store, or if any one sells it, or brings it from other

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No. XCI.

General.

countries, the facts shall be reported to government immediately, and the opium appearing to be other than of the government store drug shall be confiscated by government; one-third of it shall be paid to the informer, and the remaining two-thirds to the talookdar within whose limits it was seized. Should it be confiscated within my territory, government will be pleased to make over the same to me.

Sumwut 1877, *Pous Soodh* 8*th*, *Thursday* 11*th January* A. D. 1821.

(Signed) MOTI SAMULJEE.

Letters to the same effect as the preceding, addressed by the undermentioned Chiefs, are also forthcoming:—

	Date of letters.
1, Rana Shree Kheemajee of talooka Poorbundur.	Sumwut 1877, Pous Soodh 3rd (7th January 1821).
1, Rana Shree Umersingjee, zemindar of talooka Drangdra	Sumwut1877,Magh Wud 1st (17th February 1821).
1, Maharana Pratheeraj, zemindar of Than Lukhtur	Sumwut 1877, Pous Soodh 14th (17th January 1821).
1, Mulck Bawa Meean, Mulck Chandajee, Mulck Larjee, Mulck Dullajee, and the Dussareas jointly, zemindars of talooka Dussara ...	Sumwut1877,Magh Wud 1st (17th February 1821).
1, Mulck Duria Khan of talooka Bujana... ...	Sumwut1877,Magh Wud 1st (17th February 1821).
1, Puthoojee, Koombhajee, Geerdhurjee, and Kahnajee, zemindars of talooka Jhinjoowara ...	Sumwut 1877 (1820-21).
1, Mulck Bapjee, zemindar of talooka Wunode ...	Sumwut1877,Magh Wud 1st (17th February 1821).
1, Jadeja Mooloojee of talooka Veerpore Khureree	18th January.

1, The undermentioned Zemindars of the Talookas in Kattywar have signed one joint letter, dated 18th January :—

1. Wala Vicumsee Jethanee and others of Jaitpoor Cheetul.
2. Khachur Chella Wajsoor of Jusdhun.
3. Khachurs Ogur and Moka, sons of Wajsoor, of Khumbhala.
4. Khuvur Sadool Loona of Soodamra, signed on the 19th January.
5. Wala Hursoor Hathia of Bhulgam.

1, Guzuffer Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Unwur Khan of Batwa ... ... } 18th January.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a NOTIFICATION sent by CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar, to the Chiefs of the Province of Kattywar, for publication within their respective territories, with the endorsement of some consenting to act accordingly.

Shree Durbar proclaims to all the people that Captain Barnewell, the Political Agent in Kattywar, has sent us a notification, which is published for your information.

The Political Agent will address a perwannah to me about the Showkar's opium passing through my territory, which will contain the quality and quantity of the opium, and whether it is contained in baskets, leather pots, boxes, or carts, as also the place where it will be stored.

A register containing the names, &c., of the persons who bring opium to my town and villages dependent to it and sell it, and of the purchasers, should be kept. On enquiry by government, should any one fail to produce a regular register, or if any one conceal the real amount sold, a duty, at the rate of one Rupee per each seer short, will be charged and recovered from the dealer.

The duty on the opium covered by a pass will not be much. This arrangement has been made by government with a view to prevent opium being exported at any of the seaports.

Should any opium be brought on carts, camels, bullocks, vessels, or by any other conveyance without a pass, the opium, with the conveyance, will be confiscated in payment of the fine. A third part of it will be paid to the person who causes it to be seized, or who points out the

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No. XCI.

General.

smuggler with certainty, and the remaining two parts will be paid to the talookdar or zemindar of the place where it was seized, and if it be seized within my talooka, the same will be given to me.

Should any person keep or cause to be kept concealed any opium which has been smuggled as above, the opium will be seized for the offence, and an amount double its value will be recovered from him as fine. A third part of the whole will be paid to the informer, and the remaining two parts to the talookdar or zemindar in whose limits it may be seized. If it be discovered within my territory, the same will be paid to me.

Sumwut 1876, *2nd Jesht, Wud 9th (4th July* 1820*).*

Endorsements below copies of the draft proclamation or letters containing similar clauses.

WUDWAN.

Proclamations to the above effect will be promulgated within my territory, and arrangements about opium made accordingly.

(Signed) JHALLA JALLUMSINGJEE.

Sumwut 1876, *2nd Jesht, Wud 9th (4th July* 1820*).*

LIMREE.

Arrangements will be carried out in conformity to your letter which has been received.

(Signed) JHALLA HUREE SING,

In the handwriting of NUTHOO JEEVUNRAM.

Sumwut 1876, *2nd Jesht, Wud 9th (4th July* 1820*).*

GONDUL.

Government having sent Mehtas to make arrangements about opium to Gondul, Dhorajee, and Oopletta, I agree to act as above.

Mark × of JADEJA SHREE CHUNDRASINGJEE.

Sumwut 1877, *Magh Soodh 5th (7th February* 1821*).*

TRANSLATION of a letter from JHALA CHUNDRASINGJEE of Wankaneer, to CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The Sircar's notification about opium has been received. I have made arrangements by your order since last year. In my town no one has got any old opium. The quantity required up to this time for the talooka's consumption was obtained from the government store at Limree. Hereafter it will be fetched from Rajkot. Enquiries are being made about passers by, but as yet no one has been apprehended. Whenever any one is seized, government will be informed. Please write letters in return.

Sumwut 1878, *Kartick Wud 9th (18th November* 1821*)*.

Letters to the same effect as the preceding, from the undermentioned talookas, are forthcoming :—

1, Saela, dated Sumwut 1878 Kartick Soodh 11th (6th November 1821).

1, Moolee, dated Sumwut 1878, Kartick Soodh 13th, (7th November 1821).

TRANSLATION of a letter from JHALA UBHESINGJEE of Swusthan Choora, to the address of CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The Sircar's perwannah about opium has been received and will be proclaimed throughout my territory. No one will import smuggled opium. Those who require opium will be made acquainted with the contents of the Sircar's perwannah. In these days no one can act irregularly. Dealers sell opium by order of government at the rate of three Rupees' weight per Rupee. This is my request.

Sumwut 1878, *Kartick Soodh 11th (6th November* 1821*)*.

A similar letter has been received from the Bhoomia of Wurode, dated Sumwut 1878, Kartick Soodh 13th (7th November 1821).

TRANSLATION of a letter from KHACHUR CHELLA WAJSOOR of Jusdun, to CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The government notification about opium has been received, and the contents have been made known. I will make

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arrangements as therein directed. Should I require any opium for consumption, I will obtain it from the government store at Rajkot.

No. XCI.

General.

Dated 1878, *Kartick Wud* 5*th* (29*th November* 1821).

Letters to the same effect as the preceding, from the undermentioned Grasias, are forthcoming :—

1, Jhala Jeevunjee, &c., of Chuchana ...	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 7th.
1, Jhala Nuthoobhae and Kurunbhae of Pulalee	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 11th.
1, Jhala Agar.Sing of Kurmur	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 4th.
1, Bhambhla Kadoo Jiva of Bharejra ...	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 11th.
1, Kurpra Mooloo of Rampur	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 13th.
1, Rae Sanklee, Desaeebhae Ramdass ..	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Soodh 13th.
1, Khachur Rama Mooloo and Oonur of Paliad	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 2nd.

TRANSLATION of a letter to the address of SHREE SIRCAR CAPTAIN BARNEWELL, Political Agent in Kattywar, on behalf of the HONOURABLE COMPANY BAHADOOR.

To Wit,—Purmar Bunney Sing and the other brothers of Moojpur jointly beg to submit their respectful compliments, and to represent that your perwannah about making opium arrangements has been duly received. The arrangements will be made as directed by you. The

opium required for our consumption will be obtained from the government store. Should any one carry any opium without a government passport, we will apprehend him and communicate the circumstances to government. This is the petition, dated Sumwut 1878, Kartick Wud 11th, Tuesday (20th November 1821).

(Signed) PURMAR BUNNEY SING,
In the handwriting of JHALA MALLAJEE.

Similar letters have been received from the undermentioned Grassias, dated as set forth opposite their names:—

1,	Jhala Bechurjee of Wunna	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Pous Soodh 4th, Friday.	
1,	„ Kussyajee of Oontree	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Pous Soodh 8th.	
1,	„ Nagjee and Kandhabhae of Gerree ...	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 11th.	
1,	„ Jalumsingjee and Jivabhae of Devulia	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Jetheejee of Wunala	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Runchorjee and Hallabhae of Kumalpore	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Nuthoojee and Kanthurjee of Laliad ...	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Chandabhae and Hurribhae of Bhurukwa	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Kusiabhae, Ruttonjee, and Attabhae of Durode	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Wustajee of Khumbhlao	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Puthobhae and Gujabhae of Jakhun ...	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Ruttonjee and Attabhae of Chulala ...	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Hurjee of Showka	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Jeebhae and Bhimjee of Bhulgamra ...	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Jethibhae and Jorabhae of Kuntharia ..	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Khimabhae of Tulsana	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Bhimjee and Nathoobhae of Bhuthan ...	Ditto	ditto.
1,	„ Gopaljee and Bunnabhae of Unkawalia ..	Ditto	ditto.

KATTY-WAR.	1,	Jhala Nagbhae and Jemulbhae of Khandia	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Wud 11th.
Nos. XCI. & XCII.	1,	„ Kuslabhae and Mullabhae of Sumla ...	Ditto. ditto.
Okamundul.	1,	„ Fuljee Bharajee and Jethibhae of Tavee	Ditto ditto.
	1.	„ Seshabhae of Julala	Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821), Kartick Soodh 15th.

No. XCII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by RANA SHREE SUGGARAMJEE of Aramra and KOOER BABJEE of Bate by the agency of Adekaree Suddaram, renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

I, Rana Shree Suggaramjee of Aramra, do hereby bind myself to this writing, which includes Bate and Aramra, and what is here written I agree to abide by.

Seal of Kooer Babjee of Bate.

(Signed) (Sahee) by RANA SUGGARAMJEE.

Be it known to all that I, Kooer Babjee of Bate, by the agency of of Adekaree Suddaram, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honourable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement concluded by Adekaree Suddaram on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honourable Company:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, I do, in like manner, for myself, my heirs and successors, engage not to permit, insti-

gate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports. I do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claims to wrecks, to which an owner, capable of proving his right, may appear.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purpose of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall, in like manner, be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 3.

As the temple of Bate is consecrated to the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, the Honourable Company will be always disposed to afford the temple for those holy purposes every suitable encouragement and protection.

ARTICLE 4.

It is further agreed to by me that to prevent all future causes of dispute or of misunderstanding, the Honourable Company may appoint Soonderjee Sewajee, or one of his connexions, to reside at Bate, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's Sircar) vessels to visit the port, and make such inspections as may be necessary, to ascertion that all these Articles are observed inviolably.

Margsur Soodh 15*th*, *Sumwut* 1864, *or* 14*th December* A. D. 1807.

(A true copy of the Translate.)

(Signed) ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

KATTY-WAR.

No. CXII.

Okamundul.

Seal of Raidungee.

TRANSLATE of a copy of a SECURITY BOND executed by DEWÂN HUNSRAJ SHA on the part of RAO SHREE RAIDUN of Kutch for the Chief of Bate and Dewarka.

In consequence of Major Alexander Walker, on account of the Honourable Company, having, through the agency of Khetree Soonderjee Sewajee, concluded friendship, and entered into a written agreement with Kooer Mamunjee of Bate, through the agency of Suddaram and Mooloo Manick of Dewarka, I, Maharajah Rao Shree Raidun, by the agency of Hunsraj Sha Samedass Dewan, agree to become guarantee for the due observance of these engagements, and do hereby bind myself as answerable for the least aggression or theft on their part to the Honourable Company. This is true. I have become security with my own free-will and consent. I am perfectly bound to cause an adherence to this.

Dated Pous Soodh 4th, Friday, Sumwut 1861.

This has been executed in my presence.

(True copy of the Translate,)

(Signed) ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

A precisely similar engagement was executed by Mooloo Manick Sumeanee of Dewarka, for which the Dewan of Kutch was security as above.

A precisely similar engagement (omitting Articles 3 and 4 and the Security Bond) was taken from Wagha Manick of Dhingay.

Also (omitting Article 3) from Kooer Meghrajee of Positra, for which the Chiefs of Bate and Dwarka were security as in following bond:—

Seal of Manumjee, son of Babjee.

TRANSLATE of a SECURITY BOND executed by KOOER BABJEE of Bate and MOOLOO MANICK of Dewarka for the Chief of Positra.

I, Kooer Shree Babjee, by the agency of Suddaram Adekaree, and I, Mooloo Manick Sumeanee, in consequence of Positra, having concluded arrangements with the Honourable English Company similar to those of Bate and Dewarka, with a view to cause a due observance of these engagements, hereby become security, and if the Chief of Positra commit any aggression or theft, we are responsible for the same. Should the Positra-wallah any way commit aggressions, the whole of them (are on our necks) we are answerable for.

Dated Pous Soodh 2nd, Sumwut 1864.

(Signed twice.)
SAHEE.
SAHEE.

No. XCIII.

1230. Akbar Shah Badshah Ghazee's Servant Sher Khan Bahadoor Babee.

To Shree Sircar Honourable Company Bahadoor writes Nawab Bahadoor Khan (of Joonagurh) that a right called Joretulubee (forced collection) leviable by moolookgeeree every year from Hallar, Kattywar (Proper), Gohilwar, and Jhalawar pertains to me. At the time Colonel Walker was carrying out the settlement of the province, I passed a writing to government, agreeing that those States or talookas who might adjust the demand against them through government should be charged accordingly. I also hereby submit to government that I am desirous of having a settlement made of the Joretulubee, and the amount recovered every year from Sumwut 1878 (A. D. 1821-22) in perpetuity according

KATTY-WAR.

Nos. XCIII. & XCIV.

Joonagurh.

to the government's wish, and that of the sum realized every year on account of the Joretulubee, four annas per Rupee should be received by government as charges on account of horsemen, footmen, &c., and the remainder paid to me. I pass this agreement.

Dated Sumwut 1878, *Maha Soodh* 10*th* (1*st February* 1821).

Mooruttub Shood or Finis.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATE of an AGREEMENT executed by HAMED KHAN BAHADOOR, renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that I, Hamed Khan Bahadoor Babee Fidwee Shah Alum Badshah Ghazee, Governor of the city of Joonagurh, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honourable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement concluded by me and by Major Alexander Walker, Resident, on the part of the Honourable Company :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, I, Hamed Khan Bahadoor, on my own part, and on the part of my heirs and successors, do in like manner engage not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports; and should any one being rebel against my government, and living in another country, enter mine and plunder any one, I will point out the residence of that thief.

I, Hamed Khan Bahadoor, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks, to which an owner, capable of proving his right, may appear.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the harbours of the Honourable Company.

I have agreed to these Articles that no cause of misunderstanding or dispute may exist between me and the Honourable Company.

Without date.

The Seal of Hamed Khan Bahadoor.

No. XCV.

TRANSLATION of the annexed paper, *viz.*, to the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY from NAWAB SHREE BAHADOOR KHAN BAHADOOR BABEE of the Talooka of Joonagurh.

To wit,—The Jemadar Oomur and other Arab Sebundy having become headstrong, I addressed a petition to the (said) Sircar, and in its favour a force was deputed, and all the arrangements required have been carried into effect in the most effectual manner by Captain Ballantine, and (whereupon) I do in my own pleasure enter into certain engagements with the (said) Sircar as in the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Sircar's force having come to my aid, every arrangement was thereby effected to the utmost of my satisfaction and wishes, and the said Captain (Ballantine) shall address the Governor in Council in Bombay on the sum to be obtained on account of the expenses of the force, when, agreeable to the orders of the Sircar, whatever sum is fixed on in due faith shall be paid.

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ARTICLE 2.

And the payment of the above sum of expense on account of the force shall be made available from the sum of recoveries on account of my moolookgeerèe dues, to be made by him (the said Captain Ballantine) on the part of the Honourable Company, to commence from Sumwut 1873, A. D. 1816-17, and agreeable to the instalments to be agreed on.

ARTICLE 3.

My moolookgeeree circuit (or forceable collection) to be realized yearly, and in perpetuity, by the Honourable Company, on which duty let my agent be present, and when occasion shall require, a force shall be supplied from my Sircar.

ARTICLE 4.

From the pergunnahs of Dundooka, Ranpore, and Gogo, &c., situated in the Honourable Company's talooka, and from the first period of becoming so, they have been subject to a yearly jummabundee to my Sircar; the same is therefore from that date and for ever, on the score of friendship, hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 5.

And whereas for the expenses of an Agency one lakh of corries shall yearly and for ever be paid, and in behalf thereof, Jaitpore (is ceded) as a residence, in which I have a share with the Balooches, besides my share also of the ten following villages belonging to this pergunnah, and whose respective products, according to the realizations made by me, are all and severally hereby and for ever made over; do you therefore credit the same sum, *viz.*, yearly corries (as heretofore realized) 37,000 so ceded, and besides which, to make up the sum of corries one lakh, leaves a balance of sixty-three thousand (63,000), to be made good yearly from the receipts of my moolookgeeree collections. The following are the ten Jaitpore villages, viz. :—

My share and the Balooches, both of Jaitpore—

Each ½ of Sumundey Alloo.
Do. ½ of Akaloo.
Do. ½ of Dadevever.
Do. ½ of Khiresroo.

Each ½ of Sanklie.
Do. ½ of Mohunpore.
Do. ½ of Daridee.
Do. both of shares Balooches of Goondaloo.
Do. ½ of Sirdarpore.
Do. ½ of Peeplayoo.

ARTICLE 6.

And (whereas) Arabs hitherto employed are not to be employed again, but when the Jemadar Oomur was headstrong, at that time Jemadar Hyhcha did me great service, on which occasion I gave him my lasting assurance of employment; but at present as the subject has become matter of particular interest with the Sircar, the said Jemadar shall, in the course of twelve months, be dismissed, and should the Arabs, within the specified period, commit any fault, I hold myself responsible for the same.

ARTICLE 7.

And (whereas) the aforegoing engagements have been entered into with the (Company's) Sircar; let the same be duly acted up to, and to the end of giving due effect to these friendly relations, I have, as well as Captain Ballantine, rendered to each other reciprocal assurance and satisfaction.

Done in the year 1872, A. D. 1816 *and* 1817, *Waishack Soodh, May* 5*th, or* 4*th of the month of Jemadi Sani Sun,* 1831 *Hegira.*

SUNNUD from the NAWAB of Joonagurh, ceding certain revenues to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Large Seal of the Nawab of Joonagurh.

In the 4th Article of the Agreement which I formerly executed in writing to government (dated the 2nd May 1816), the revenues (jummabundee) which I used annually to derive from Dundooka, Ranpore,

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and Gogo were given up in perpetuity to government, as a mark of friendship, from the date on which the Honourable Company exercised jurisdiction thereon, to which effect a written instrument was executed through the intervention of Captain Ballantine, but as Dollerah was not specified therein, I have now, at the suggestion of the same officer, in compliance with the wishes of government, likewise ceded to government in a friendly manner the revenues accruing to me from the said village.

Dated the 12*th of Choitro Vud, Sumwut* 1872, *corresponding with the* 13*th April* 1817.

Small Seal of the Nawab.

No. XCVI.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 3rd January 1838 by the NAWAB of JOONAGURH for the suppression of Suttee within his jurisdiction.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—The cause of writing to you is this. A certain Bhattianee having arrived from Bombay and committed suttee at Pragrye, and the Sircar having issued orders preventive of such a practice, a mohsul is upon me in order to make me answerable; and the particulars of this subject (the suttee) having been reported to government, and it having been considered as a first instance of the kind, for which reason I have been pardoned, I give this writing to the effect that from henceforward such measures in the talooka will be taken so that no person will be allowed to become suttee in future. But if such should hereafter occur, I am responsible to any extent the Sircar may pronounce against me.

Seal of the Nawab.

A similar engagement was made with the Seedee of Jafferabad.

XCVII.

TRANSLATION of a YAD from HIS HIGHNESS the NAWAB of Joonagurh, to A. MALET, ESQ., Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 19th March 1846.

Your letter and His Highness the Guikwar's agreement of the 19th Shuval have been received. His Highness the Rao (of Kutch) made an arrangement relative to the customs on boats, and you on the above mentioned Yad wrote your order, requiring me to make a similar engagement.

My reply is, that according to the copies which you sent here, I have sent copies of them to all my Bunders, Verawul, Maugrol, &c., with orders to abide by it.

Dated Sumwut 1902, *Falgoon Vud 7th (March 19th* A. D. 1846).

No. XCVIII.

TRANSLATE of an AGREEMENT executed by JAM JUSSAJEE of NOWANUGGUR renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that I, Jam Jussajee, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honourable Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honourable Company:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, I, Jam Jussajee of Nowanuggur, do in like manner for myself, my heirs and successors, engage not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports. I, Jam Jussajee, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks, to which an owner capable of proving his right may appear.

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Nowanuggur.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honourable Company.

Dated Pous Vud 30th, Sumwut 1864, *or 27th January* A. D. 1808.

(Signed) RUDRAJEE RUGOONATHJEE,
for JAM JUSSAJEE.

A precisely similar engagement was taken from Khowas Suggaram and Pragjee of Joriabundur.

No. XCIX.

MEMORANDUM of ARTICLES, acquiescence in which was demanded from the JAM of NOWANUGGUR on the 23rd February 1812, and which was unreservedly given by that Chief on the same day.

ARTICLE 1.

The pecuniary demands of His Highness Mirza Rao Roydhun, of Kutch, must be answered according to an equitable decision.

ARTICLE 2.

The whole of the port of Suryah, with its original boundaries, must be given up to the Guikwar government; the produce, whatever it is found to be, will be included in a lakh of Rupees, to be added to your annual tribute. The revenue derivable by Khumbalia to be still realized upon the merchants of that place as formerly, and also upon goods sold by the Suryah people in Khumbalia.

ARTICLE 3.

The fort of Morpore must be destroyed.

ARTICLE 4.

The Arab foreign sebundy must be discharged, and only 300 of the oldest servants retained.

ARTICLE 5.

As security for the Kutch corries and for the discharge of the sebundy, and their never being re-entertained, Fukeer Mahomed and Kureem Shah, the principal Sirdars, must be securities. Should there ever be occasion to entertain sebundy, the permission of government must be obtained.

ARTICLE 6.

For the expense of the army 15 lakhs of corries are requisite.

ARTICLE 7.

The people who killed a British officer at Gope to be given up without reserve, and the gun and horse carried away to be restored.

ARTICLE 8.

A fine of Rupees 5,000 to be paid for a breach of the infanticide engagements, and Bhat Charun security given to prevent infanticide in Nuggur and its dependencies.

ARTICLE 9.

The pergunnah of Surufdar must be returned to the Dherol family when the Company's Bahandary has expired; security given to this effect.

ARTICLE 10.

The Geeras of any Geerasia that may have been bought or forced from the owner without the permission of government since the year 1864 (A. D. 1807) to be returned.

ARTICLE 11.

The pergunnah of Ranpore, fort and town, in all twelve villages, must be given to Koonwur Sutajee, and the jummabundee payable to

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Nowanuggur.

government to be decided by the Guikwar. The expense attendant on Sutajee seeking the Guikwar's protection, reckoned at Rupees 8,000, with any property of Sutajee's mother in the Jam's possession, to be returned upon oath; also Koonwur Sutajee's property which may have been kept.

ARTICLE 12.

The nuzzerana to His Highness Futteh Sing, amounting to Rupees 25,000, to be paid.

ARTICLE 13.

Fa'el Zamin of Bhat and Charun to be given to the satisfaction of government.

ARTICLE 14.

One village to be given to Najee Jemadar in addition to his former one.

ARTICLE 15.

Any Baharwutias who may be in Nuggur to be sent to camp, where their business will be settled, never to be protected again.

ARTICLE 16.

All property stolen from the allied army in the Nuggur talooka to be restored.

ARTICLE 17.

A fine of one lakh to the Guikwar government for being compelled to erect batteries against Nuggur.

SAHEE (signature of the Jam).

TRANSLATION of a DEED of FA'EL ZAMIN* executed by BHAROTE MEROO METTAH, inhabitant of Veerumgaum, and RAMDASS NUTHOO, inhabitant of Julson, in the Petlaud Pergunnah, to the Sircar of SHREEMUNT RAO SHREE SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, Falgoon Vud 2nd 1868, 29th February 1812.

We do of our own free will and pleasure become permanent Fa'el Zamin for Jam Jussajee, of Nowannuggur, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

He shall not enter into internal disputes, afford refuge to any Baharwutias Katty or Rajpoot; he shall not encourage quarrels or encroach upon others' boundaries, but shall permit them to remain as they may have been from ancient times. Should any of the Bayaud offer his land or village, he shall not accept of it; in any way he shall not offer any injury on account of former quarrels; he shall harbour no robbers, else he must do so with proper securities; no robberies are to be committed in the talookas or in the roads. Should any person, from interested motives, offer his land or village for sale, it is not to be purchased or sold without the previous permission of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 2.

He shall not write with any enemies of the Guikwar or Company's government.

ARTICLE 3.

He shall permit no robberies, attacks, or plundering parties in the mehals of the government of Shreemunt Punt Purdhan, the Guikwar, and the Honourable Company. He shall allow of no injury being offered to merchants or travellers, to whom he is to give guides and escorts through his own districts. Any loss suffered by merchants, &c., shall be answered for by the village people in whose land it occurs, and the talookdar shall answer for the conduct of his villages or shall trace the robbers.

* Separate security was taken for nearly every article of the engagement of 23rd February 1812, but, with exception of the Fa'el Zamin, they were all temporary, and it has therefore been thought unnecessary to load this volume with them.

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ARTICLE 4.

If he has possessed himself of any lands or village of an inferior zemindar it shall be released, and a just accommodation take place and the dispute cease.

ARTICLE 5.

In the year 1868 (1812,) he engaged with the Sircar not to entertain more than 300 Arabs as foreign sebundy. Should he require more, he shall ask the permission of government, and if it is desired he is not to retain others.

These are upon our heads and we shall pay all Mohsuls.

The above is true.

(Signed) BHAROTE MEROO METTAH MUTTOO ×

(Signed) BHAROTE RAMDASS NUTHOO MUTTOO ×

their marks.

Large Seal.

TRANSLATION of a PERGUNNAH from the Sircar of SHREE RAO SHREE ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to JAM JESSAJEE of Nowanuggur Talooka.

You behaved in an unbecoming manner, which caused the Khas army and a large force on the part of the Honourable Company Bahadoor to enter your country. Every endeavour was made to effect an accommodation, but these having failed, in order to keep you in remembrance (of the past), your jummabundee has been increased by one lakh of Rupees annually, inclusive of the produce of the port of Suryah, from the year 1869, A. D. 1813. Should, however, your future conduct be such as is approved of by the allied government after a period of ten years, they may be induced to reduce in some proportion this increased demand.

Falgoon Soodh 14*th*, 1868 *(26th February* 1812*)*.

MORTUB SHOOD.

Seal.

No. XCIX.

Nowanuggur.

TRANSLATION of a DEED executed by the Sircar of RAO SHREE ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR in favor of JAM JESSAJEE of NOWANUGGUR.

The Sircar have taken the port of Suryah in the Nuggur talooka entire, and free from all other demands, in consequence of your unbecoming conduct. In this manner you have given it in writing.

No trouble will be offered to your talooka by the garrison of the Sircar in that post, such as orders, horsemen, footmen, mohsuls, travellers to and from, &c., except in the articles of grass and wood; our garrison will not listen to any complaint made by your ryots, and no trouble offered by the thannah. Our garrison will not protect any of your criminals.

Merchants belonging to Khumbalia carrying goods from Suryah to the former place shall pay you the usual taxes, and the same with respect to the Suryah merchant vending goods in Khumbalia.

Merchants of Suryah carrying goods from Suryah past the vicinity of Khumbalia will pay you the usual petty road taxes. Robbers, &c., of your talooka shall not trouble the Bunder or its merchants, nor shall the passage of goods through the country be in any way obstructed.

Should any merchants be robbed of property (which has paid Khumbalia road tax) in your territory, you shall cause restitution, and if the robbers belong to another district, you shall point out the place to which they belong.

The Sircar may populate and otherwise increase the Bunder; no obstacles are to be presented to this.

The Sircar affords cowl for what is written above, and the Bahandary of Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident, on the part of the Honourable Company, is attached.

Fulgoon Soodh 14th (26th February 1812).

MORTUB SHOOD. | Seal.

KATTYWAR.

Nos. C & CI.

Nowanuggur and Bhownuggur.

No. C.

TRANSLATION of a note from HIS HIGHNESS JAM RUNMULJEE of NOWANUGGUR to A. MALET, ESQ.; Political Agent in Kattywar, dated 22nd March 1846 Falgoon Vud 10th, Sumwut 1902).

Your Yad, with the copy of the rules for exempting vessels driven into port by stress of weather, was received, and we had some conversation on the subject when you were at Nowanuggur. I now write in this Yad that I will abide by those rules, and will send orders to my Bunders; this is written for your information.

No. CI.

TRANSLATE of a writing passed on the 31st January 1773 between DEWJEE RESIL and WAGJEE DESSY in behalf of RAWUL BREK SING, Rajah of Bhownuggur, to WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, ESQ., Chief for Affairs of the British Nation, and Governor of the Moghul's castle and fleet at Surat.

The Nawab Momin Khan, of Cambay, having been at Baroach, and fully empowered William Andrew Price, Esq., to treat with the Rajah of Bhownuggur for the surrender of the fort of Toolajee to him, we, Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, being sent by the same Rajah, fully empowered by him to enter into an agreement for the said fort, have by this writing settled that it shall be delivered to the Rajah for the sum of Rupees seventy-five thousand, which the said William Andrew Price, on the part of the Nawab, agrees to, and which we, the said Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, also agree to; and whereas the Nawab, having made good to the Honourable English East India Company the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in part payment of the said fort, we, the said Dewjee Resil and Wagjee Dessy, on the part of the said Rajah, agree that at the expiration of one month after delivery of the fort to the Rajah, with the same guns and stores as the Nawab received from the English, to make good to him the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand; and with respect to the balance of Rupees fifty thousand due to the

Honourable Company, we agree to make it good in annual payments of Rupees fifteen thousand until the whole is discharged. In this there is not to be any difference.

Dated in Baroach, the 7th Zelimdah, in the year of the Hegira 1186, *or the* 31*st January*.1773.

(Signed) DEWJEE RESIL.
„ WAGJEE DESSY.

We confirm the above.

(Signed) DANIEL DRAPER.
„ JOHN WATSON.
„ ROBERT GARDEN.
„ BRUCE FLETCHER.
„ WILLIAM SHAW.
„ ROBERT GORDON.
„ BENJAMIN LEWIS.
„ WILLIAM TAYLER.

No. CII.

DEED passed on the 8th November 1808 to MAJOR ALEXANDER WALKER, Resident at Baroda, on behalf of the Honourable Company, by RAWUL WUKHUT SING THAKOOR of BHOWNUGGUR, and his son KOONWUR WUJE SING, namely—

A bond executed to the Sircar of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, by which, through the medium and on the security of Bharote Omar Jugrope, we became bound to make good the yearly dues of our talook, amounting to Rupees 74,500 (khurajaat inclusive), at Baroda, for the period of ten years, and by a separate agreement from us, we also engaged for the perpetual payment of the same.

Now the said revenue of Rupees 74,500 being transferred from the Sircar of Anund Rao Guikwar to the Honourable Company, I do hereby bind myself, and my heirs and successors, from generation to generation, to make good to them or their assignees, in each year, as follows :—

1 Kist	...	Magsur...	...	24,834
1 Do.	...	Pous ...	...	24,833
1 Do.	...	Magh ...	...	24,833
			Rupees	74,500

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Bhownuggur.

The said instalments being to be paid in the currency of Surat.

This engagement is renewable at the expiration of ten years from the year (1865, 1808-09) inclusive; and according to the terms of this engagement, I do promise to abide for myself, my heirs and successors, so long as my present possessions may remain with me; the said Rupees 74,500 being in full of all moolookgeeree demands whatever on my talook, either from the Peishwa's or Guikwar's government; and in case I do not pay at the stated periods of instalments, I do promise to pay at a rate of interest 1 per cent. per month.

Dated Sumwut 1865, *5th Kartick Vud, or* A. D. *8th November* 1808.

The above is truth.

RAWUL WUKHUT SING.

PERWANNAH from MAJOR ALEXANDER WALKER, in behalf of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, to RAWUL WUKHUT SING, Thakoor of BHOWNUGGUR, and his son KOONWUR WUJE SING, to wit, dated 8th November 1808.

Having, under date the 2nd Kartick Soodh 1864, (1st November 1807,) executed an agreement to the Sircar, binding yourself to pay to the Honourable Company the annual amount of your jummabundee and khurajaat, and which engagement is renewable in ten years from 1865 inclusive, therefore, pursue the cultivation of your district with confidence, and pay your jummabundee and khurajaat according to your bond, as the kists become due; being for the following districts:—

1. Oomrala Loleeana.
2. Talooka Muhwa and Bhauvur.
3. „ Dehore.
4. „ Talaja, &c.
5. Talookas Julalpore, Marva, Dhusa, Lathia.
6. Talooka Ajmer.
7. „ Wagnuggur.
8. Mouza Nily Godrun, Ashodur, Sheldy Amba, &c., belonging to Kharapat.
9. Talookas Gudhura and Bhimrad.
10. Mouza Rajoolla.
11. Talookas Sanbur and Koondala.
12. Talooka Gondaloo.

Should in any year any real distress occur, in that year the Sircar will consider the same. You have afforded perpetual Fa'el Zamin, according to which perform your engagement, and be assured of receiving on all just cases the protection of government.

Neither the Peishwa's or Guikwar government will afford any molestation in respect to the above jummabundee, and should they so do, the Company will answer the same. *Bhownuggur.*

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident.

Dated 8th November 1808.

No. CIII.

The following Agreement, dated the 8th September 1840, between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the THAKOOR of BHOWNUGGUR, RAWUL WUJESINGJEE WUKHUT SINGJEE, having been concluded, has been made out in three parts, signed and sealed, whereof one part is to be deposited with the government of Bombay, one part with the Thakoor, and one in the Office of the Collector of Ahmedabad, *viz.*:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Thakoor, for and in consideration of the sum of Company's Rupees (4,000) four thousand being paid to him by the said East India Company, and to be annually paid to him and his hereditary successors, agrees to relinquish all claims to any share in the land or sea customs at Gogo. He also agrees to relinquish all claims to any duties under the name of "Abkaree" on tobacco or any other goods in that Cusba. He further agrees to relinquish all claims to the Huk termed "Dullalee" and "Tojee Veera," together with the Huk "Bham Veera" in the said Cusba. The Thakoor, moreover, agrees to relinquish all claims, and hereby acknowledges that he has no right to any Huk, Luwazums, Duty, &c., in Gogo Cusba, either from the East India Company or the East India Company's subjects, or to any arrears, on account of the above items, antecedent to the 1st December 1836.

KATTYWAR.

Nos. CIII & CIV.

Bhownuggur.

ARTICLE 2.

And whereas an order was issued by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay for stopping the coinage of money at Bhownuggur, now the Thakoor, in consideration of the annual payment to him and his hereditary successors by the East India Company of the sum of Company's Rupees (2,793-6-5) two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three six annas and five pies, hereby agrees to relinquish all and every description of coining of money of every kind, both at Bhownuggur and its dependent villages, as well as in his (the Thakoor's) Kattywar possessions, hereby binding himself to abstain from coining either copper, or any other sort of coin, both in the abovementioned places and everywhere else, and moreover hereby renounces all claims on account of the said Mint arising antecedent to 1st December 1836.

Under the above two Articles of Agreement, the East India Company consents to pay the Thakoor annually, commencing from the 1st December 1836, the sum of Company's Rupees (6,793-6-5) six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three six annas and five pies.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals, John Hinde Pelly, Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, in behalf of the East India Company, on the one part, and the Thakoor Rawul Wujesingjee on the other part, this eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, corresponding with Sumwut one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, Bhadurwa Soodh twelfth.

(Signed) J. H. PELLY,

Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.

This Agreement was confirmed by government on the 30th September 1840.

No. CIV.

TRANSLATED extracts from a letter addressed by the THAKOOR of BHOWNUGGUR to ARTHUR MALET, ESQ., Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 18th January 1846.

Your letter, dated the 3rd January 1846, has been received, and its contents have been understood. You state "that there is a difficulty regarding the duties leviable on boats passing to and fro from Bombay

to Sinde, or elsewhere, which are obliged by stress of weather or other cause to touch at any of my Bunders; that injury is thereby done to facility of traffic; that government has taken the case of such boats under its favorable consideration; and that the Rao of Kutch, to meet the wishes of government, framed certain regulations on the subject, dated 1st December 1840; that a copy of these regulations was forwarded to me in a letter dated 17th October 1844, in which I am informed that it is to my credit to make arrangements for preventing obstacles being thrown in the way of persons navigating boats, and that if I could make regulations at my Bunders similar to those which are in force at the Bunders of Kutch, it would be pleasing to government and beneficial to my own interests." You have asked me to reply to this letter. I am most willing to pay every consideration to the wishes of government, and anxious to benefit the interests of my country, and I have therefore now sent a copy of the regulations in question to the Bunders of Mowa and Tolaja that they may be enforced. I have also given a copy to my mootsuddee at this place, with instructions to act accordingly.

Dated 6th Pous Vud 1902, *corresponding with the* 18*th January* 1846.

No. CV.

TRANSLATION of a YAD from the THAKOOR of BHOWNUGGUR to MAJOR W. LANG, Political Agent in Kattywar, dated the 20th December 1849.

Arrangements having been formerly made for not levying the customs on vessels driven to and detained in any port on account of stress of weather or for any other similar reason while going from Bombay to Kurrachee or any other Bunder, and *vice versâ*, I wrote to you on the subject; but I now beg to add that, according to the said arrangements, I shall not collect the sea customs on vessels belonging to the Sircar and to the different ports in Kattywar that may happen to come to my Bunders on account of stress of weather; but His Highness the Rao of Kutch having only agreed to exempt vessels belonging to Kurrachee and Bombay from the payment of these customs, and not those belonging to other ports, I shall be obliged to pay to him the duty on such

KATTY-WAR.

Nos. CV & CVI.

Bhownuggur.

vessels of my Bunders as may be driven into ports belonging to Kutch by stress of weather, and for this reason I shall also levy the same on vessels of Kutch agreeably to my ancient custom.

Dated Sumwut 1906, *Pous Soodh 6th, corresponding with the 20th December* A. D. 1849.

Written by Suwall Lall Shamjee.

MEMORANDUM.

Similar engagements to the foregoing were entered into by the following additional Chiefs on the undermentioned dates :—

His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur ...	On the 20th December 1849.
„ „ of Joonagurh ...	
The Rana of Poorbundur	
The Seedee of Jaffrabad	On the 30th December 1849.

No. CVI.

SETTLEMENT framed according to Resolutions of the Bombay Government, Nos. 3826 and 3829, dated 23rd October 1860.

The following agreement between Her Majesty's government and the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, Juswuntsingjee Bhowsingjee, having been concluded, has been made out and signed in three parts, of which one part will be deposited with Her Majesty's government of Bombay, one part with the Thakoor, and one part in the office of the Collector of Ahmedabad :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Thakoor agrees that the lease of the villages of his talooka in the districts of Dundooka, Ranpore, and Gogo, which was executed in A. D. 1848, shall be cancelled from and after May 1st, 1861. Instead thereof the Thakoor hereby agrees to pay for the whole of the villages enumerated in that lease a fixed jumma of Rupees 52,000 yearly for ever. This sum shall not be in any way affected by the result of any action or

other process brought by any party against the Thakoor's right of possession in any part of the said talooka, nor shall the said estates, excepting Bhownuggur, with Wudwa, Sehore, and the 10 villages thereof about to be attached to Kattywar, be exempted, on account of this payment, from any other general taxation not coming under the head of land tax or rental which government may impose on their districts under the regulations.

ARTICLE 2.

The whole of the Thakoor's claims upon government have been computed up to May 1st, 1861, to amount to Rupees 12,21,041-13-7. To this the Thakoor agrees. There is due from the Thakoor in revenue to government Rupees 12,71,062-11-0. This the Thakoor admits. The balance, Rupees 50,020-13-5, the Thakoor agrees to pay into the Treasury before May 1st, 1861. Except the annual sum of Rupees 6,890-2-2, compensation fixed in A. D. 1840 for the Thakoor's rights in Gogo and for his mint, no yearly or any other sum of compensation will remain due by government to the Thakoor after that date. From and after November 1860, the Thakoor agrees to pay up his Kattywar tribute yearly in full according to settlement.

ARTICLE 3.

The Thakoor agrees to the following, instead of the rules heretofore followed, in collecting customs in the port of Bhownuggur:—

I. Government shall collect port dues at the same rates as in British ports, and after deducting expenses, shall hand the proceeds to the Thakoor.

II. Government shall collect customs on trade to and from other than British ports on the continent of India at the same rates as may be from time to time imposed by the British Government in their own ports. After deducting the necessary expenses, three-fifths shall be the share of the Thakoor and two-fifths the share of government.

III. The tariff in use in British ports shall be adopted instead of that now in use.

IV. Nothing in this agreement shall affect the articles of opium, spirits, and salt, which shall be dealt with as heretofore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Thakoor agrees to pay monthly into the Bhownuggur custom house the sum of Rupees 35 to cover the expense incurred by government in consequence of the opening of the port of Soondrye.

ARTICLE 5.

In consideration of the present settlement, the Thakoor agrees to abandon entirely his claims on the following subjects:—

I. To compensation for loss caused by the imposition of an attachment by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Rogers, in A. D. 1854.

II. To the restoration of the villages Khurur, Jhinjhur, and Cher, or to a deduction from the Joonagurh Zoretulubee if they are not restored.

III. To compensation for the loss caused by the closing of the harbour of Soondrye in A. D. 1808.

IV. To a share in the customs and land revenue of Dollerah.

V. To a certain cess and a share in the land revenue of Bhowliaree.

ARTICLE 6.

Government having consented to acknowledge the Thakoor's claim to a half share in the village of Pauvee in Dundooka, if on investigation it appear that his right to it was not derived from the deceased Talookdar, a Kusbatee, the Thakoor agrees to accept a decision made on that understanding.

ARTICLE 7.

Upon the above conditions Her Majesty's government agree as follows:—

Government concede as a favour, and not as a right, the transfer of Bhownuggur itself, with Wudwa, Sehore, and 10 subordinate villages, from the district of Gogo, subject to the regulations, to the Kattywar Political Agency.

Government will not lay claim to the enam villages subordinate to Wurtej.

Government will not enforce their rights in the ports of Mowa and Wagnuggur.

ARTICLE 8.

Government have agreed to cancel the above quoted lease executed in A. D. 1840. It is therefore cancelled from May 1st 1860, and government agree as a favour to take in future the yearly sum of Rupees 52,000 as the jumma of all the villages specified in the said lease. This sum shall not be liable to increase.

ARTICLE 9.

I. Government agree to admit Bhownuggur to the full benefits of a British port so far as the Thakoor may desire.

II. On condition that the Thakoor abandons his claim to compensation for the sayer duties abolished in his talooka villages, government agree to abandon their present share in the customs, and will take only two-fifths of the net customs hereafter to be collected on trade to and from other than British ports on the continent of India.

III. Government will collect the said customs according to the laws and tariff from time to time in force for British ports, and hand to the Thakoor three-fifths of the proceeds after deducting the necessary expenses.

IV. Government will collect port dues at the same rates as in British ports, and, deducting expenses, will hand over the whole proceeds to the Thakoor.

V. Government will not interfere in any way with such customs as the Thakoor chooses to levy on trade to and from British ports on the continent of India.

VI. Government agree that the Thakoor shall enjoy a remission of customs on his private trade to the amount of Rupees 1,000 yearly according to the British tariff.

ARTICLE 10.

Government agree the Thakoor shall open the port of Soondrye as a foreign port for the export of all articles the produce or manufacture of the continent of India, and for the import of such articles only as shall have been duly exported from a British port in the continent of India, except only that there shall be no traffic in spirits, salt, and opium.

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Nos. CVI & CVII.

Bhownuggur & Porebundur.

ARTICLE 11.

Government will admit the Thakoor's claims to a half share in the village of Pauvee in Dundooka, if it appears on investigation that the right of the Thakoor is not derived from the Kusbatee Talookdar of the other half.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of December eighteen hundred and sixty, Sumwut nineteen hundred and seventeen, Margsur Soodh 10th.

(Signed) GEORGE CLERK.
,, JUSWUNTSINGJEE BHOWSINGJEE.

No. CVII.

TRANSLATE of an Agreement executed by RANA SIRTANJEE and KOOER HALLAJEE of POREBUNDUR, renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that we, Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee of Porebundur, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honourable Company, do engage and bind ourselves, our heirs and successors, to observe the following Articles of Agreement concluded by us, Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee of Porebundur, on our part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honourable Company:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, we, Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee of Porebundur, do in like manner for ourselves, our heirs and successors, engage not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person under our authority, or subject to our control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in our ports. We do also bind ourselves to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to the vessels in distress, and renounce all claims to wrecks to which an owner capable of proving his right may appear.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into our ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to our authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed to by us that to prevent all future causes of dispute or misunderstanding, the Honourable Company may appoint an agent to reside at Porebundur, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's Sircar) vessels to visit the port and make such inspections as may be necessary to ascertain that all these Articles are observed inviolably.

No. CVIII.

ARTICLES of ENGAGEMENT from RANA SIRTANJEE and KOOER HALLAJEE of Porebundur, to the HONOURABLE COMPANY, dated the 5th December 1809.

ARTICLE 1.

Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee agree to cede to the Honourable Company one-half of the port of Porebundur, with a full participation in all its rights.

ARTICLE 2.

In consideration of the above cession, the Honourable Company engage to take upon themselves the satisfaction of a part of the claims of the Guikwar government on Porebundur equal to the amount of Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand.

ARTICLE 3.

For the amount so advanced Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee engage and do hereby transfer to the Honourable Company a mortgage, until the said Rupees 50,000, with its interest at 9 per cent. per annum, be fully paid.

KATTY-WAR.

Nos. CVIII & CIX.

Porebunder & Jafferabad.

ARTICLE 4.

The above arrangement places the State of Porebundur under the Bahandary and protection of the Honourable Company, who will assist and protect the rights and interests of Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee in all just cases, and for this purpose they will station a Captain and 100 men in Porebundur.

ARTICLE 5.

The demands of the Rana of Porebundur on the Kamdars and others, and the demands of other places on Porebundur, will be decided by the Honourable Company in conformity to justice. The Rana Sirtanjee and Kooer Hallajee engage to abide by the Company's arbitration.

ARTICLE 6.

The above engagement is permanent between the Rana Sirtanjee, Kooer Hallajee, Kooer Prutheeraj, and their heirs and descendants, for ever, on one part, and the government of the Honourable Company on the other.

Done at Poorbundur, 5th December A. D. 1809, *corresponding with the 13th Kartick Vud* 1866 *Sumwut.*

SAHEE, in the handwriting of SIRTANJEE,

Rana of Porebundur.

No. CIX.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT with SEEDEE HILLOL, on the part of himself and the inhabitants of Jafferabad, dated the 3rd January 1761.

Seedee Hillol professes himself a servant of Seedee Yacood Khan, of Jinjeerah, and faithfully promises obedience to all lawful orders of the said Yacood Khan and his successors.

Seedee Hillol having received many favours from the Honourable English Company, and being promoted to the Foujdary of Jafferabad by their interest and intercession with his master, Seedee Yacood Khan,

to testify his gratitude to them, and to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Jafferabad, has entered into the following Articles as the foundation of a firm and lasting peace, *viz.*:—

ARTICLE 1.

That a strict friendship is now entered into between the English in all parts of India and the inhabitants of Jafferabad, *alias* Musafarabad.

ARTICLE 2.

That no boats or vessels, with English passes and colours, shall be molested on the high seas, or elsewhere, by those of Jafferabad; and all Jafferabad trading boats, with Seedee Hillol's pass and colours, be treated as friends by the English.

ARTICLE 3.

All boats and vessels of both parties being in distress, and going into the ports of one another, shall have all possible assistance afforded them, and liberty given to go away when they please, as is customary between friends.

ARTICLE 4.

That the merchants of Bombay and Jafferabad have free liberty of trade to those and all other parts under their respective jurisdictions on paying such duties as are established now or may hereafter be settled.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Honourable Company's cruisers shall not be subject to anchorage, or any other fees of that nature, paid by merchants' boats.

ARTICLE 6.

The inhabitants of the adjoining country of Jafferabad often making use of the name of Jafferabad merchants, to get the Honourable Company's pass, and afterwards employ their boats in pirating, it is agreed that Seedee Hillol shall give letters to merchants only, and those such as he is well assured are fit to be trusted; and that none but such as produce his letters shall have the Honourable Company's pass granted them.

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No. CIX.

Jafferabad.

ARTICLE 7.

Seedee Hillol promises not to give his pass to any of the Jafferabad cruising boats, nor to those of Sultanpore, or any pirates whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

In case any Jafferabad boats are taken or detected in molesting, seizing, or plundering any vessel, with English pass and colours, the Honourable Company may treat such boats and their crews in what manner they please.

ARTICLE 9.

That Seedee Hillol will use his best endeavours to supply Bombay with live cattle, whenever occasion may require, they being paid for on delivery.

ARTICLE 10.

As Seedee Hillol is desirous of increasing the trade of Jafferabad, he has requested that the merchants of that place who shall procure his pass may be permitted to trade to Surat with freedom, and enjoy the privileges granted them many years since: it is agreed that the Honourable the President and Council shall recommend to the Chief and factors at Surat to procure from the government a full and free permission for their trading thither, and enjoying all their ancient privileges, taking care that they meet with no oppressions whatever.

ARTICLE 11.

Seedee Hillol faithfully promises to use his endeavours to bring the Sultanpore Koolies to Articles of Agreement not to molest the ports of Baroach, Jamboseer, Cambay, Gogo, &c.; and in case the Koolies will not be prevailed upon in this point, Seedee Hillol engages to join with us in an expedition against them; he with his land forces, and we with our fleet.

ARTICLE 12.

The city of Surat and the town of Bhownuggur being under the protection of Surat Castle, now in possession of the Honourable Company,

by virtue of the King's royal Firmaund, the merchants and inhabitants of both places are comprehended in this Treaty; therefore, should they be treated with violence in their trade or persons by the Jafferabad boats or forces, the Honourable Company will resent it.

ARTICLE 13.

In case any vessels or boats shall be wrecked on the coast of Jafferabad, or anywhere within its jurisdiction, belonging to the English, Seedee Hillol faithfully promises that all assistance shall be given suitable to the occasion; and should their vessels, their cargoes, sails, stores, &c., afterwards be saved, every article shall be restored to the owners, without his detaining or keeping the least part thereof, under any pretence whatever; and the Honourable Company engage to do the same by any trading vessels or boats belonging to Jafferabad, which may have Seedee Hillol's pass and colours, and meet with the like misfortune in any port or place of their jurisdiction.

In confirmation of the foregoing Articles, the seals of the Honourable Company and Seedee Hillol are affixed to two papers, of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the Honourable the President and Council of Bombay, and the other with Seedee Hillol.

Bombay, the 3rd January 1761, *or the 25th of Jamudilavul* 1174.

No. CX.

AGREEMENT between RAJ SINGJEE THAKOOR of Wudwan, in Jhâllawar, and MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE, V. C., Political Agent in Kattywar.

The Thakoor, for the purpose of assisting government in the administration of the district of Jhallawar, willingly assigns to the officers of the government of Bombay, in perpetuity, a spot of land situated on the north or left bank of the river Bhogowa, opposite the village of Ruttunpore, for the purpose of establishing a British station.

The land measures about 1,760 yards, or one mile east and west, and one thousand yards north and south. A map of the ground is appended.

The northern half of the river-bed, where it touches the station land, is to be considered to belong to the latter.

The sum of Rupees 2,250 (two thousand two hundred and fifty) as compensation for the loss sustained by the Wudwan in assigning this land, is to be permanently deducted from the tribute payable by Wudwan to the British Government. The whole of this plot of land is to be at the absolute disposal of the British officers, no person having any proprietary right or right of cultivation within its bounds.

No privilege of grazing cattle, or of in any way making use of any Wudwan land outside the limits assigned, is to be claimed by the British authorities or the inhabitants of the station.

A site of not less than fifty yards square is to be given to the Wudwan Durbar in a favourable position, free from all rent or other charges, to admit of the construction of a house and offices.

It is understood by both parties that the establishment of this station in the vicinity of Wudwan is not in any way to affect the civil jurisdiction of the Wudwan State; and that inhabitants of Wudwan, who may live in the station or possess property in it, are not to be thereby entitled to assistance from the British authorities in cases in which the cause of action has arisen in the Wudwan territory.

In the same manner the criminal jurisdiction of the Wudwan State is not in any way to be prejudiced or curtailed by the establishment of the station; but that State is to continue to enjoy the same privileges of civil and criminal jurisdiction that may be continued to other tributary States of equal rank and position.

The authorities in the new station are not to possess any right of forced labour, or any privilege of making requisitions for the service of artizans. In time of necessity, carriage must, however, be furnished according to the same scale that it may be demanded from other tributary States.

Certain custom duties are levied in the city of Wudwan, as in other cities under native rule, on all goods that change hands or are stored within the walls, but goods merely passing through in transit from one place to another only pay "cheela," or transit duty.

The authorities of Wudwan having expressed a fear that in case of merchants establishing themselves in the station, and their having no right to custom duty on their trade, these collections in Wudwan might be very injuriously affected, it has consequently been agreed—

I. That the Wudwan Durbar is to take no *Dan Zucaat* or any description of custom duty on grain, merchandise, cattle, forage, or fuel passing into the station for the use of the inhabitants.

II. On all such articles leaving the station, the Durbar may collect a custom duty according to the separate statement annexed.

III. In case the Durbar should hereafter lessen their customs duty in Wudwan, a proportional decrease is to take place in the rates levied on the departure of goods from the station, but no increase is to be made to the rates levied on station goods without the consent of the Political Agent or other chief civil authority in Kattywar.

IV. The Durbar are not to possess the right of levying this duty in the station limits, but it is understood that they will be allowed to do so as long as their officers do not give trouble or cause inconvenience to the controlling authority. In the latter case the duty must be collected outside the station limits.

V. As a portion of the land taken for the station belongs to the town of Doodrej, the Durbar is to pay seven per cent. of its collections under this agreement to the proprietors of that place.

The right of the Durbar to take transit duty on goods passing into or leaving the station to the extent sanctioned by the customs of the country, is allowed. This duty must, however, cease if it should be generally relinquished in the province.

In case that government should at any time abandon the station, the land must be returned to the Wudwan State, not to any other talooka, and the payment of Rupees 2,250 (two thousand two hundred and fifty) yearly to be made on the part of the British Government must cease, but, under such circumstances, no claim is to be made on the Durbar for the value of the buildings constructed upon the land.

At the special request of the Thakoor, it is agreed that no persons are to be allowed to fish in the Bhogowa river opposite the city of Wudwan, or for one mile east or west from its walls.

(Signed) R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the amount of Import and Export Duties fixed to be levied in the Wudwan Talooka.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Amount now fixed on account of import and export duties in small maunds.	Amount to be levied in maunds of 1,000 tolas.	Remarks.
1	Grain ... ... Tull or oil seed	Kulsee ...	1 8 0	1 14 0	
2	Toor, Daul and Rice ... ... Sugarcandy, Sugar, soft, Betelnuts, Tobacco, Jaggery, dry Dates, wet Dates, Dhuna, Cummin, Chillies, Iron, Moura, &c. ...	Maund ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	
3	Cotton Seeds	Six maunds ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	
4	Ghee ... ... Cussoomba, Soorungee, Wax, &c.... ...	Maund ...	0 3 0	0 3 9	
5	Oil ... ... Khankun, Alum, Putung, and Pudwas ...	Ditto ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	
6	Cocoanuts	Hundred ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	
7	Copper, Brass, Jussut or Pewter, Tin, Kansa, Lead, and Vessels made of ... ... Cotton	Maund ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	

8	*Cardamums, Cloves, Zavuntree, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c., Assafœteda,* and Kessur ... Silk	Ditto	...	1	8	0	1	14	0	
9	Ivory	Ditto	...	0	12	0	0	15	0	
10	Cotton Pods, with cotton in	20 maunds	...	1	3	0	1	4	0	
11	Carts conveying material for houses, Dhollios or cots, &c.	Each cart	...	0	8	0	0	8	0	
12	Carts conveying mangoes	Ditto	...	1	4	0	1	4	0	and ½ maund of mangoes.
13	Plantains and sugar-canes	Ditto	...	0	4	0	0	4	0	and 50 plantains and 15 sugar-canes.
14	Cotton Thread	Maund	...	0	6	0	0	7	6	
15	Silk Cloth	Piece	...	0	2	0	0	2	0	
16	Country Cotton Cloth, coloured and uncoloured, and also Hides	Ditto	...	0	0	3	0	0	3	
17	Europe Cloth, Mudapolums, &c.	Ditto	...	0	0	9	0	0	9	
	The maund is to be counted at 40 seers of 40 tolas each for all goods. A kulsee is to be counted thirty maunds.									

RAJKOT,
7th January 1864.

(Signed) R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

No. CXI.

ENGAGEMENT passed by MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE, V. C., Political Agent in Katty war, to KURSUNSUNG, GOVINDSUNG, and UMEDESUNG, Bhoomias of the village of Doodrej in Jhallawar.

The officers of government requiring a small piece of land, measuring about twenty-five acres, on the borders of your village, for the purpose of establishing a station, it is agreed that you are to receive as compensation for it a remission of your tribute to the amount of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty yearly.

The whole of the plot of land is to be at the absolute disposal of the British officers, no person having any proprietary right or right of cultivation within its bounds.

No privilege of grazing cattle, or in any way making use of any land under Doodrej, beyond the plot now treated of, is to be claimed by the British authorities under this engagement.

A site of not less than twenty-five yards square is to be given to the proprietors of Doodrej in a favourable position, free from all rent or other charges, to admit of the construction of a house and offices.

The Bhoomias of Doodrej are, whilst they conduct themselves with propriety, to enjoy the same privileges in all matters connected with the administration of justice that is accorded to other persons of the same rank and position.

The authorities in the new station are not to possess any right of forced labour, or any privilege of making requisitions for the service of artizans. In time of necessity carriage must, however, be furnished according to the same scale that it may be demanded from other tributary States.

The proprietors of Doodrej are not to possess any right of levying Dan Zucaat or any other custom duty on food, merchandise, cattle, forage, or fuel entering or leaving the station, but they may claim to receive from the Wudwan State seven per cent. of the collections which may be made by that Durbar, under the terms of an agreement concluded with them under this date.

The right of the Bhoomias to take transit duty on goods passing into or leaving the station to the extent sanctioned by the customs of the country, is allowed. This duty must, however, cease if it should be generally relinquished in the province.

In case that government should at any time abandon the station, this land must be returned to the Bhoomias of Doodrej, not to any other persons; and the payment of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty yearly to be made on the part of the British Government must cease; but, under such circumstances, no claim is to be made on the Bhoomias of Doodrej for the value of the buildings constructed upon the land.

(Signed) R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

Rajkot, 7th January 1864.

No. CXII.

AGREEMENT between the REGENT LADY NANEEBA on behalf of THAKOOR JHAREJA BAWAJEE of the Rajkot State in Hallar (a minor), and MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE, V. C., Political Agent in Kattywar.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajkot Thakoor, for the purpose of assisting government in establishing a civil station on its own ground at Rajkot, willingly assigns to the officers of the government of Bombay, in perpetuity, a spot of ground situated on the west or left bank of the Ajee river.

ARTICLE 2.

A map of the land, which measures about 385 acres, is appended.

ARTICLE 3.

The west half of the river-bed, where it touches the station land, is to be considered to belong to the latter.

ARTICLE 4.

Certain garden lands situated within the station limits, measuring 89,890 square yards, to the extent of ten kos (water bags) irrigation on three wells, granted in charity to certain brahmins, shall be continued in the holder's possession in enam tenure, but the same shall be considered as included within the station jurisdiction.

KATTY. WAR.

No. CXII.

Rajkot.

ARTICLE 5.

The sum of Rupees (1,500) one thousand five hundred as compensation for the loss sustained by the Rajkot State is to be permanently deducted from the tribute payable by Rajkot to the British Government. The whole of this plot of land is to be at the absolute disposal of the British officers, no person having any proprietary right or right of cultivation within its bounds, with the exception of the garden grants referred to in the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE 6.

No privilege of grazing cattle, or of in any way making use of any Rajkot land outside the limits assigned, is to be claimed by the authorities or the inhabitants of the civil station.

ARTICLE 7.

A site of not less than fifty yards square is to be given to the Rajkot Durbar in a favourable position, free from all rent or other charges, to admit of the construction of a house and offices.

ARTICLE 8.

It is to be understood by both parties that the establishment of this civil station in the vicinity of Rajkot is not in any way to affect the civil jurisdiction of the Rajkot State, and that the inhabitants of Rajkot, who may live in the civil station, or possess property in it, are not to be thereby entitled to assistance from the British authorities in cases in which the cause of action has arisen in the Rajkot territory.

ARTICLE 9.

In the same manner, the criminal jurisdiction of the Rajkot State is not in any way to be prejudiced or curtailed by the establishment of the civil station; but that State is to continue to enjoy the same privileges of civil and criminal jurisdiction that may be continued to other tributary States of equal rank and position.

ARTICLE 10.

The authorities in the civil station are not to possess any right to forced labour, or any privilege of making requisitions for the services of artizans. In time of necessity carriage must, however, be furnished according to the same scale that it may be demanded from the other tributary States.

ARTICLE 11.

The right of the Durbar to take transit duty on goods passing into or leaving the station to the extent sanctioned by the custom of the country, is allowed. This duty must, however, cease if it should be generally relinquished in the province.

ARTICLE 12.

The Durbar are not to possess the right of levying this transit duty in the civil station limits, but it is understood that they will be allowed to do so as long as their officers do not give trouble or cause inconvenience to the controlling authority. In the latter case the duty must be collected outside the station limits.

ARTICLE 13.

In case that government should at any time abandon the station, the land must be returned to the Rajkot State, and not to any other talooka; and the payment of Rupees (1,500) one thousand five hundred yearly to be made on the part of British Government must cease. But, under such circumstances, no claim is to be made on the Durbar for the value of the buildings constructed upon the land.

ARTICLE 14.

A passage shall be left on the bank of the river along which cultivators and cattle of the town of Rajkot shall be allowed freely to pass.

ARTICLE 15.

An assistant officer is to have charge of the Agency Bazar in order that appeal from either party may lie in the Political Agent's Court.

KATTY-WAR.

No. CXII.

Rajkot.

ARTICLE 16.

No person shall be enticed into the civil station, but once permanently residing there will cease to be subject to the Rajkot Durbar. Such residence will not give any claim to the protection of the agency regarding landed and other property within the jurisdiction of the Rajkot Durbar.

ARTICLE 17.

Claims regarding robberies occurring within the station limits shall be disposed of according to the general custom of the country.

ARTICLE 18.

At the special request of the Rajkot Durbar, it is agreed that no persons are to be allowed to fish in the Ajee river opposite the town of Rajkot, or for one mile up stream, or in that portion of the small stream on the north of the town from the bridge to where it joins the Ajee river.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

Rajkot, 25th September 1863.

KUTCH.

Bombay Government Records, No. XV. of new Series.

THE Jharejas of Kutch are said to be a branch of the Samma tribe, and to have emigrated from Sindh about the fifteenth century under the leadership of Jam Lakha, son of Jhara, from whom the tribe derive their name. The possessions which the family acquired in Kutch were divided by Lakha's three grandsons. About the year 1540, the three branches of the family were represented by Jam Dadur, Jam Humeer, and Jam Rawul. Dadur ruled over Wagur, or the eastern district of the province; and Rawul, after murdering his kinsman Humeer, usurped his possessions and united the western districts, or Kutch Proper, under his own government. But Khengar, the son of the murdered Humeer, with the help of the king of Ahmedabad, from whom he received the district of Morvee and the title of Rao,—a title held by the rulers of Kutch ever since,—succeeded not only in recovering his father's possessions, but in expelling Jam Rawul from Kutch and reducing Dadur to subjection.

The first Chief of Kutch with whom the British Government formed treaty relations was Rao Roydhun, who commenced to rule in 1778 and died in 1813. Between Khengar and Rao Roydhun there were eleven successions. The cruelty and tyranny of Rao Roydhun, who was insane, alienated the affections of his Chiefs, who in 1786 seized his person and placed him in confinement. The administration was thereafter conducted by an energetic soldier named Jemadar Futteh Mahomed. He was, however, looked upon with jealousy by the Chiefs, many of whom refused him obedience. Thus in 1809,* when the first

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* In 1802, when Captain Seton was deputed to Kutch, the Dewan offered to conclude the following Treaty, but owing to the distracted state of the country, it was deemed inexpedient to contract any close alliance with Kutch :—

AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE COMPANY and MAHA RAO ROYDHUN, Rajah of Kutch, by CAPTAIN DAVID SETON, for the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and HUNSRAJ SET, Dewan, on the part of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two States.

KUTCH.

Treaty with Kutch was formed, Hunsraj, a rival of Futteh Mahomed, ruled independently in Mandavee in the south-western portion of the province, and the other Chiefs, with exception of some of the Jhareja Chiefs, who took no part in the quarrel, were divided in their allegiance, some acknowledging the supremacy of Futteh Mahomed, and others that of Hunsraj. Inroads made by Futteh Mahomed into Guzerat and Kattywar, and the piracies in which the people of Kutch indulged, provoked the interference of the British Government. In October 1809, Treaties (No. CXIII.) were concluded with Futteh Mahomed on behalf of the Rao, and with Hunsraj, by which they renounced all claim to interfere in the countries to the east of the Gulf of Kutch and the Runn, and engaged to suppress piracy and to exclude Europeans and Americans from their possessions. Hunsraj was also guaranteed in the separate possession of Mandavee till such time as the Rao should assume the government.

ARTICLE 2.

When the Rajah requires the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops against his enemies, foreign or domestic, it shall be granted.

ARTICLE 3.

When the Rajah requires the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops, he shall defray the expense of them agreeable to the estimate.

ARTICLE 4.

Whilst the English troops are in the Rajah's country, he shall give them full possession and sovereignty of the place where they are encamped.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah's government shall place no Thannahs or Chokees at the place granted to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

No duties shall be taken on provisions coming to the English camp by land or water.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah or his Dewan shall not interfere in the purchases of provisions for the English camp.

ARTICLE 8.

The English shall not kill the following animals sacred by the Rajah's religion,—the cow, bull, calf, buffaloe, parrot or pigeon.

ARTICLE 9.

That the English shall respect the places of worship in the Rajah's country.

ARTICLE 10.

No European nation shall have permission to have a factory without the consent of the Honourable Company's government.

Notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, these engagements were not kept, piracies were not suppressed. Retaliation was more than once threatened, and in 1813 a British officer was deputed to insist on immediate compliance with the demands of the British Government. During the negotiations Futteh Mahomed died on 5th October 1813. Rao Roydhun survived him only a month. On his death the succession was disputed between Mansing or Bharmul, his illegitimate son, and Ladoba, the legitimate son of his brother. The former was supported by Hossein Mian and Ibrahim Mian, the sons of Futteh Mahomed, and with their assistance succeeded in overcoming his cousin. The rule of this Chief, who was afflicted with the same malady as his father, presented a succes-

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ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah grants to the Honourable Company leave to have a factory in Kutch.

ARTICLE 12.

Mandavee being a sacred place, and those that live in it abstaining from animal food, the servants of the factory cannot dwell within the town; but Company's ware-houses and offices may be there, and the servants live where they may please to build without the wall, and keep 40 musquiteers for the protection of their godowns.

ARTICLE 13.

The staples of the Honourable Company imported shall pay a duty of 5 per cent. on the amount sales, and then export the same, agreeably to the following list of articles:—

Imports.—Broad cloth of every kind, copper, tin, lead, iron, steel.

Exports.—Piece goods, cotton, horses.

ARTICLE 14.

Soonderjee shall be the medium between the two governments and broker to the factory.

ARTICLE 15.

If the Honourable Company wish to attack the Ocka pirates, the Rajah will assist and land their troops at Kutchee Gurr.

ARTICLE 16.

The troops of the two governments shall take Bait, Dwarka, and every place in Ocka where pirates are, and after taking them, the collection of the revenues shall remain with Hunsraj and Soonderjee, one-fourth to the Rajah, and three-fourths to the Honourable Company. Bait and Dwarka being sacred places shall be garrisoned by the Kutch troops, and the management of the government left to Hunsraj and Soonderjee. The troops of both governments shall be at their respective expense.

ARTICLE 17.

If a factory shall be granted the Rajah at Bombay, his staples shall also be at half the duties paid by other merchants, as the Honourable Company at Kutch.

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sion of the most atrocious cruelties and aggressions in the territories of his neighbours. No restraint was put on the lawless inhabitants of Wagur, who made constant inroads into Guzerat and Kattywar, and after repeated remonstrances on the part of the British Government, it became necessary to move a force into Kutch. On 14th January 1816, a Treaty (No. CXIV.) was concluded, by which the Rao agreed to pay indemnity for the losses caused by the inroads from Wagur, to suppress piracy, to exclude Europeans and Americans and Arab mercenaries from Kutch, and to give no shelter to outlaws; and the British Government engaged, in consideration of the cession of Anjar and other villages, and the payment of two lakhs of corries annually, to reduce the Rao's subjects to his authority and to reform the Wagur district. Within a month after the conclusion of this Treaty, the whole of Kutch was reduced to the Rao's authority. As the country had been greatly impoverished by twenty years of turmoil and misrule, the British Government, by a Supplementary Treaty (No. CXV.), voluntarily remitted the whole of the military expenses it had incurred and the annual sum which the Rao had engaged to pay.

Not long after order had been thus restored, the Rao returned to his evil courses. He murdered his cousin Ladoba, deprived many Chiefs of their estates, increased his troops, and showed such a manifest hostility to the British Government, that the provisions of the Treaty of 1816 were suspended. The interference of the British Government was again earnestly invited by the principal Jhareja Chiefs. A force was therefore moved against the Rao in 1819; the Rao was deposed, and his son Daisul was placed in power under a regency, consisting of some of the Jhareja Chiefs, aided by the British Resident; and a new Treaty (No. CXVI.) was signed on 13th October 1819. This Treaty, besides renewing the provisions of former engagements, guaranteed the integrity of Kutch from foreign or domestic enemies, secured the location of a British force in Kutch, to be paid for by that State, excluded the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government from Kutch, prohibited the Rao from political correspondence with and aggressions on other States, provided for the suppression of infanticide, and guaranteed the estates of the Chiefs on condition of their engaging to abstain from that crime. In 1828 the 20th Article of the Treaty, which

provided that all supplies for the use of the British troops in Kutch should pass through the Rao's territory free of duty, was abrogated in consequence of the abuses to which it gave rise.

One of the first acts of the regency was to restore certain Wagur Chiefs to their estates on their engaging (No. CXVII.) to preserve the peace.

In 1822 the district of Anjar was restored to Kutch by Treaty (No. CXVIII.) in consideration of an annual payment of Rupees 88,000. The only payment which had hitherto been required from the State of Kutch was a contribution of two lakhs of Rupees towards the expense of the British subsidiary force. This, however, was not paid with regularity, and a large debt was allowed to accumulate. In 1832, therefore, a new Treaty (No. CXIX.) was executed, remitting to Kutch all arrears, and limiting the demand to two lakhs of Rupees, to be reduced in proportion to reductions made in the subsidiary force, provided that the sum to be paid should never be less than Rupees 88,000.

In 1833 Rao Daisul was allowed to take part in the transaction of public business. The progress which he made was so great that government resolved to make over to him the entire administration a year sooner than had been originally intended. Accordingly, in 1834 the Rao was by Treaty (No. CXX.) placed in power. The Rao was always conspicuous in his attachment to the British Government. In 1836 he abolished the slave trade within his dominions. In 1852, with the assent of the Jhareja Chiefs, he prohibited suttee. In 1840 he exempted (No. LXXIX.) from duty vessels forced into Mandavee by stress of weather. The rules then framed were superseded by other rules (No. CXXI.) in 1851.

Rao Daisul died in 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son Rao Pragmul, who has received the right of adoption (No. XXI.). Vigorous measures have been taken for the suppression of infanticide in Kutch, where the crime was very prevalent. Special provision was made for its suppression in the Treaty of 1819, and in March 1840 the engagement was renewed (No. CXXII.) by the Jhareja Chiefs, who promised to render a yearly return of all the sons and daughters born to them, and to take other measures for the prevention of the crime of infanticide. These engagements were renewed in 1846 (No. CXXIII.). An engagement

KUTCH. (No. CXXIV.) was also made in 1842 with the head of the Hothi tribe, who claim affinity with the Jharejas. These measures have been attended with the most satisfactory results. In 1842 the proportion of males to females of the Jhareja tribe in Kutch was as 8 to 1. In 1852 it was as 3 to 1.

No. CXIII.

The population of Kutch amounts to 4,09,522. The estimated area is 6,500 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Kutch, which covers 9,000 square miles. The revenue is Rupees 15,00,000, of which half belongs to the Chiefs and half to the State. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 1,86,949 to the British Government, which is liable to be reduced to a minimum of Rupees 88,000 in the event of the reduction of the subsidiary force.

No. CXIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, entered into by CAPTAIN SAMUEL ADAM GREENWOOD, under the orders of LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALKER, Resident, with the VIZARUT JEMADAR FUTTEH MAHOMED and his son NOTIAR HUSSAIN MEEJA, on behalf of the MAHA RAO SHREE ROYDHUNJEE, *viz.* :—

ARTICLE 1.

As friendship exists between the government of the Honourable Company and the government of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl on the one part and the government of the Maha Rao Shree Roydhun on the other, it is agreed that no troops shall cross to the country to the east or opposite side of the Gulf and Runn lying between Kutch and Guzerat, nor shall any claim or interference be therein maintained.

ARTICLE 2.

The above Article is indispensable, but as the Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun possesses old claims on Nowanuggur, it is agreed that these as well as any other demands, either pecuniary or otherwise, which exist, or may arise, shall be settled agreeably to equity and justice, and with due regard to the character of Maha Rao Shree, by the decision of three people, one on behalf of the Honourable Company, one on behalf of the Maha Rao Shree, and a third on behalf of the parties on whom the claims are made.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maha Rao Shree Roydhun engages that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the country of Kutch. Should any piracy take place, the pirates should be punished and expelled from the country.

ARTICLE 4.

Maha Rao Shree Roydhun engages not to permit any establishment whatever to be made in the country by any European or American power or any of those nations to remain therein.

To the truth of the above God is witness.

Dated 16*th of Ramzan* 1224 *Hegiree, corresponding with the* 3*rd of Asinoud* 1809.

Confirmed by the Governor General of India on 7th December 1809.

ARTICLES of ENGAGEMENT entered into by Dewan HUNSRAJ SAMEDASS of Mandavee Bunder, with CAPTAIN SAMUEL A. GREENWOOD, on behalf of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

As friendship exists between the government of the Honourable Company and the government of the Maharajah Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor on the one part, and the government of the Maha Rao Shree Roydhun on the other, I do hereby agree that no troops shall cross to the country on the opposite side of the Gulf and Runn (lying between Kutch and Guzerat), nor shall any claim or interference be maintained therein; should any claim or dispute arise, the same shall be settled by arbitration, under the mediation of the Company.

ARTICLE 2.

Hunsraj Sa, Dewan, engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the territories subject to Mandavee; should any act of piracy occur, the pirates shall be punished and expelled the country.

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ARTICLE 3.

Hunsraj Sa, Dewan, also engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, not to permit any European or American power to form an establishment at Mandavee and its dependencies, nor to permit any (of these nations) to remain therein.

Dated 1865 *Assoin Vud* 5*th, corresponding with* 28*th October* A. D. 1809.

Written by Hunsraj Samedass. What is above written is truth.

TRANSLATION of a paper to the address of the HONOURABLE COMPANY from DEWAN HUNSRAJ SAMEDASS of Mandavee Bunder.

I, Hunsraj Samedass of Mandavee Bunder, the Dewan and servant of Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, wishing to preserve and secure to my sovereign and master the possession of Mandavee Bunder in peace and tranquillity, do hereby require the protection of the Honourable Company on the following terms and conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

The town and port of Mandavee, its villages and dependencies, to be maintained in my possession on behalf of the said Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, to whom, his heirs and successors, the said dependencies shall be restored under the guarantee of the Company; whenever he or they shall be restored to the exercise of their legal and uncontrolled authority, and when my sovereign shall assume the government of this country, this port of Mandavee and its dependencies shall be delivered up to him.

ARTICLE 2.

In order to give effect to the above Article, and to ensure its execution, an Agent on the part of the Honourable Company, who shall be attended by a guard of 40 men, shall reside at Mandavee, so long as the place may remain in my possession, but to be afterwards subject to such arrangement in respect to remaining or being dismissed as the sovereign Maha Rao may agree to.

ARTICLE 3.

For the expenses of this establishment an annual nuzzerana of Rupees 18,000 shall be paid to the Honourable Company's government in four instalments, *viz.*, commencing from the arrival of the Company's Agent.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any persons attempting to gain possession of Mandavee and its dependencies, the Honourable Company will be pleased to extend their aid and protection to the extent of two battalions, with their proportion of Artillery, the expenses of which shall be defrayed, at the rate of Rupees 32,500 per month for each battalion, payable in monthly instalments, during the employment of the troops, and to be returned when I have no further occasion for them.

ARTICLE 5.

It is to be understood that the employment of this force is intended solely for the defence of Mandavee and for its preservation under my management, and therefore should any person become the enemy of Mandavee, the Sircar will arrange with them.

ARTICLE 6.

My sole object being to secure under the protection of the Honourable Company the possessions of my sovereign in peace and tranquillity, I engage to enter into any terms of accommodation with Futteh Mahomed that may appear advisable and conducive to this end, and which may receive the sanction of the Honourable Company.

Signed for SETH HUNSRAJ SAMEDASS
by JORE SA.

What is above written has my consent when the parties arrive.

Dated Sumwut 1866, *Kartick Soodh 5th*, A. D. 1809, *November 12th*.

Confirmed by the Governor General of India on 6th January 1810.

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No. CXIV.

No. CXIV. ARTICLES of a TREATY of Alliance between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO BHARMULJEE of Kutch, agreed to by both governments.

ARTICLE 1.

A firm and lasting peace and amity shall hereafter exist between the contracting governments.

ARTICLE 2.

The people of the Kutch district of Wagur having committed unprovoked depredations in the mehals of their Highnesses the Peishwa and Guikwar in the peninsula of Kattywar, the Maha Rao engages to reimburse the losses sustained by their aggressions, and also to defray the military expenses incurred in consequence according to a separate deed by which the Maha Rao engages to abide.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maha Rao engages to become responsible to the Peishwa's, Guikwar's, and Honourable Company's governments for any loss which their subjects may hereafter sustain by depredations from subjects of the Kutch State.

ARTICLE 4.

The subjects of the Kutch State shall on no account cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes, neither shall they cross to act against the subjects of the Honourable Company or those of Shreemunt Peishwa or the Guikwar. The subjects of the aforesaid three governments shall (in like manner) not cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes against the Rao's subjects. The fort of Anjar, &c., having been ceded to the Honourable Company, no objections exist to troops and stores crossing the Gulf or Runn for that place.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Rao binds himself to suppress in the most effectual manner the practice of piracy throughout his dominions and coasts, and engages to make good any losses sustained by vessels sailing under

the pass of the Honourable Company by piracies committed from the ports in Kutch. The practice of confiscating property wrecked on the coast shall from this date be suppressed, and His Highness engages to cause all property thus sequestrated to be returned to the legal owner.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Rao engages that no foreign, European, or American force of any description, or agent of any of those powers, shall be permitted to pass through or reside in the State of Kutch.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rao binds himself to prohibit the admission of Arab mercenaries into Kutch. Arabs resorting for mercantile purposes shall not be permitted to leave any of their followers. They shall return with the merchants. This shall be particularly attended to. In consideration, however, of the situation of Luckput on the borders of Sindh, and for the object of keeping the district of Wagur in subjection, the Rao shall retain in his service Arab Sebundy not exceeding in number four hundred men.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company, in consideration of the distracted state of the government of Rao Bharmuljee, and its inability to fulfil the above obligations without aid, engage to cause such possessions as have been alienated by the treachery of his servants to be restored to His Highness's authority; any of the servants above alluded to returning to their allegiance through the mediation of the Honourable Company shall have their affairs arranged in a manner meeting the wishes of both governments.

ARTICLE 9.

The district of Wagur, a dependency of the Kutch State, will require to undergo a thorough reform. The prohibition which exists to the Rao entertaining Arab Sebundy beyond a limited number disables him from effecting a settlement of that district satisfactorily to the Honourable Company. The latter, therefore, agree to aid His Highness with a force

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to arrange this talooka in a manner suitable to the objects of both governments, so that it remain obedient to the Rao's authority, who binds himself, as in Article 3rd, to be responsible for the future acts of the people.

ARTICLE 10.

As a friendly return for the essential services thus engaged to be performed, His Highness the Rao agrees to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetuity the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Toorea Bunder, and in addition engages to pay in perpetuity an annual sum of two lakhs of corries (Rao Shai) in cash to the Honourable Company. The particulars of this Article are contained in a separate deed.

ARTICLE 11.

The slaughter of cows and bullocks being directly at variance with the religion of the Jharejas and the greater portion of the natives of Kutch, the Honourable Company engages to abstain from the slaughter of those animals within the limits of Kutch, and from violating the religious prejudices of the Rao's subjects.

ARTICLE 12.

His Highness the Rao engages not to allow a Bharwuttea of the Shreemunt Peishwa, Guikwar, or Honourable Company's governments to reside within his territory, and (in like manner) the above three governments engage not to permit a Bharwuttea of the Rao's country to reside in their mehals. In the event, however, of a Bharwuttea residing within a foreign State and committing acts of depredation from thence, the power affording him an asylum shall be considered responsible.

ARTICLE 13.

A representative of the Honourable Company's government shall reside with the Rao in the capital, in order that all questions which may arise between the contracting governments be discussed in a friendly manner, and the engagements of both parties be watched over and preserved inviolate. This vakeel shall not listen to any complaints either from the Rao's Bhayad or his ministers; at the Rao's request, however, the Sircar will afford him its best advice.

The above thirteen Articles of Treaty shall be adhered to by the Rao, his heirs and successors, and the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1816.

(Signed) JAMES MACMURDO,
Employed on a mission to Kutch by the Bombay Government.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 9th March 1816.

TRANSLATION of a DEED executed by MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO BHARMULJEE of Kutch, in favour of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

ARTICLE 1.

My Sircar, as a friendly gift, has for ever done over to you by deed the fort of Anjar with villages, including Toorea Bunder, according to the following list:—

Anjar Town.	Toorea, port inclusive.
Meethee Rohur.	Khasee Rohur.
Keedhena.	Shirai.
Rutnal.	Anterjal.
Puswallia Khasi.	Sutapore.
Ditto Meethee.	Supurdha.
Sidoogura.	Sugallia.
Nargulpore, small.	Nargulpore, large.
Pudhanoo.	Kokra.
Rapore.	Bhumasir.
Borickamegpore	Nugal.
Varsamiree.	Morsin.

According to the above list, I have given you the fort and bunder, inclusive 24 villages, and surrender to you all sovereignty, control, and produce in those places that my Sircar has enjoyed. Any charitable, religious, or other ancient gifts of my government shall be investigated by the Honourable Company, and on authentic papers being produced, the Honourable Company's government shall continue them. Grassias who have enjoyed grass from ancient times in the pergunnah or in Anjar shall not be obstructed by the Honourable Company in receiving

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their produce. Disputes regarding villages, boundaries, or disputes of any kind between the subjects of the two governments shall be adjusted by two persons on the part of the Sircars, agreeably to justice. One Sircar shall not send orders or mohsuls on the subjects of the other; subjects or inhabitants of the above places coming to me to complain, I shall not listen to them.

ARTICLE 2.

In addition to the above deed I have agreed to pay to the Honourable Company from my government an annual sum of two lakhs of Rao Shai corries; this cash is to be paid in two kists, as follows:—

1,00,000	1 Lakh corries on Assar Soodh 2nd.
1,00,000	1 Lakh ditto on Pous Soodh 2nd.
2,00,000	

In this manner I am to pay two lakhs of corries annually for ever, and should the corries not be paid on the stipulated dates, I am to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

I have given these two Articles in writing to the Honourable Company's Sircar of my own free will; I and my heirs and successors are to abide by them.

Done Sumwut 1872, *Pous Vud 2nd, Tuesday, 16th January* 1816.

This Deed was ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council under date the 9th March 1816.

No. CXV.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY with Kutch in 1816.

The Honourable Company and the Rao's Sircar concluded a Treaty of thirteen Articles on the 14th January 1816; supplementary to these, however, the following two are valid:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has ratified the thirteen Articles of Treaty concluded on the 14th January 1816 between the English Sircar and that of His Highness the Rao; but as His

Highness's government is newly established, and is responsible in the 2nd Article of the Treaty for a debt of twenty lakhs of Rupees, which it would find much difficulty in discharging, the Honourable Company, guided by feelings of friendship, relinquishes as a voluntary gift the sum of eight lakhs thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Rupees, being the amount charged to its military expenses.

ARTICLE 2.

In order still further to aid the Maha Rao's government, and as a testimony of the interest which the Honourable Company takes in its welfare, the latter does of its own free will relinquish the annual sum of two lakhs of corries which the Rao has agreed to pay by the 10th Article of the aforesaid Treaty. It is hoped that these disinterested and friendly aids conferred by the Honourable Company on His Highness the Rao will induce the latter to repose perfect confidence to act with unanimity and to preserve inviolate the stipulations contained in the original Treaty.

Done at Bhooj this Tuesday, the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1816.

(Signed) JAMES MACMURDO,
Resident at Bhooj.

(Signed) MOIRA.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" ARCHIBALD SETON.
" G. DOWDESWELL.

Seal.

Seal.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Fort William this twenty-first of September one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Govt.

KUTCH.

No. CXVI.

No. CXVI. TREATY of Alliance between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH MIRZA RAO SHREE DESSULJEE, his heirs and successors, concluded by CAPTAIN JAMES MACMURDO, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and by JHAREJAS PRUTHERAJJEE, VIJERAJJEE, MERAMUNJEE, PRAGJEE, PRAGJEE MOKAJEE, ALLYAJEE, NONGHUNJEE, BHANJEE, and JEYMULJEE, by virtue of full powers from their respective governments.

Whereas a Treaty of alliance, consisting of thirteen Articles, was concluded on the 16th January 1816, with two supplementary Articles, under date 18th June 1816, between the Honourable East India Company and the Maharaj Rao Bharmuljee and his successors. In consequence, however, of the hostile conduct of the said Rao towards the Honourable Company, and his tyranny and oppression to his Bhayad, it has become necessary for the stability of the alliance between the contracting parties to make certain alterations in the above mentioned Treaty.

ARTICLE 1.

It is hereby declared that all Articles of the aforesaid Treaty which are not modified or superseded by any of the Articles in the present Treaty shall be considered good and valid.

ARTICLE 2.

Agreeably to the desire of the Jhareja Bhayad, the Honourable Company agrees in declaring Bharmuljee to have forfeited all claims to the guddee of Kutch, and he is accordingly solemnly deposed. The said Bharmuljee shall reside in Bhooj as a State prisoner, under a guard of British troops, subject, however, to be removed to a place of further security in the event of his being implicated in any intrigue, the Kutch government agreeing to pay annually the sum of 36,000 corries through the Honourable Company for the subsistence of the said Bharmuljee.

ARTICLE 3.

The infant son of the late Rao Bharmuljee having been unanimously elected by the Jhareja Chiefs to succeed to the vacant throne, he and his legitimate offspring are accordingly acknowledged by the Honourable Company as the lawful sovereigns of Kutch under the name and title of Maharajah Mirza Rao Dessuljee.

ARTICLE 4.

In consequence of the minority of the present Rao Dessul, the Jhareja Bhayad, with the Honourable Company's advice, determine that a regency shall be formed with full powers to transact the affairs of the government. The following are chosen as the members: Jhareja Vijerajjee of Somri Roha, Jhareja Prutherajjee of Naugercha, Rajgoor Odhowjee Hirbhoy, Mehta Luckmidas Wullubjee, Khuttri Ruttonsi Jettani, and the British Resident for the time being. These six persons are entrusted with the executive management of the government of Kutch; and in order that they may perform the service of the State with effect, the Honourable Company agree to afford the regency their guarantee, until the Rao completes his twentieth year, when the minority ceases.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable Company engages to guarantee the power of his Highness the Rao Dessul, his heirs and successors, and the integrity of his dominions, from foreign or domestic enemies.

ARTICLE 6.

The Honourable Company, at the desire of Rao Shree Dessul and the Jhareja Bhayad, for the security of the government of Kutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force, Rao Shree Dessuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenues of Kutch. The Honourable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

ARTICLE 7.

The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months, and it is further engaged that the regency appointed in the 4th Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payment of the above kists.

ARTICLE 8.

The Kutch government engages not to allow any Arabs, Seedees, or other foreign mercenaries to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers, not natives of Kutch, without the consent of the Honourable Company's government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Kutch government agrees that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Kutch arms or military stores. The Honourable Company engages to supply the wants of the Kutch government in these articles at a fair valuation.

ARTICLE 10.

The Honourable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao or of those of any of the Jhareja Chieftains of the country; that the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE 11.

It is clearly understood that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Kutch government, to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants, and to the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

ARTICLE 12.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 13.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to commit aggressions on any Chief or State, and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise, they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 14.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may possess to the aid of the Honourable Company's government upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jhareja Bhayad contrary to their established customs.

ARTICLE 15.

The Kutch ports shall be open to all British vessels, in like manner as British ports shall be free to all vessels of Kutch, in order that the most friendly intercourse may be carried on between the governments.

ARTICLE 16.

The British Government, with the approbation of that of Kutch, engages to guarantee by separate deeds the Jhareja Chiefs of the Bhayad, and generally all Rajpoot Chiefs in Kutch and Wagur, in full enjoyment of their possessions, and further to extend the same protection to Mehta Luckmidas Wullubjee, who, for the welfare of the Kutch Durbar, has acted in concert with the Jharejas, and with great zeal and sincerity.

ARTICLE 17.

His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, at the particular instance of the Honourable Company, engage to abolish in their own family the practice of infanticide; they also engage to join heartily with the Honourable Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhayads of Kutch.

ARTICLE 18.

Previously to the execution of the deed of guarantee in favour of the Jhareja Bhayad, according to the tenor of the 16th Article, a written

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engagement shall be entered into by them to abstain from the practice of infanticide, and specifying that in case any of them do practice it, the guilty person shall submit to a punishment of any kind that may be determined by the Honourable Company's government and the Kutch Durbar.

ARTICLE 19.

The British Resident or his Assistant shall reside in Bhooj, and be treated with appropriate respect by the government of Kutch.

ARTICLE 20.

All supplies *bonâ fide* for the use of the Honourable Company's troops shall pass through the Rao's territories free of Rahdarree duties.

ARTICLE 21.

It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharejas and people of Kutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks should be killed, the Honourable Company agree not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Kutch, or to permit in any way the religion of the natives to be obstructed.

These twenty-one Articles are binding to the Rao, his heirs and successors, for ever, and to the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj on the thirteenth day of October A. D. 1819.

(Signed) JAMES MACMURDO, *Captain, And Resident in Kutch.*

The Governor General's small Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ J. STEWART.
„ J. ADAM.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council this fourth day of December A. D. 1819.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE, *Secretary.*

No. CXVII.

DEED passed to MAHA RAO SHREE DESSULJEE by WAGHELA VEESAJEE, SUTAJEEANEE, PREMSINGJEE, RAMJEEANEE, MEHEBJEE, DEWAJEEANEE, RAMSINGJEE, BHOJRAJEEANEE, and the whole Bhayad of Bela, dated Choitro Vud 5th, Sumwut 1875, or 15th April A. D. 1819.

The Durbar, as a punishment for our bad conduct, had deprived us of our villages and geeras: at present, however, the Honourable Company's army having accomplished a reform in the affairs of the Durbar, the English government has graciously interfered and restored to us our geeras, &c. We do therefore engage that henceforth none of us shall be guilty of improper or troublesome conduct, and we engage to abide by the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

We engage to countenance or protect in no way any Bharwuttea or criminal of either of the two Sircars of the Honourable Company and the Rao, or encourage any person to disturb the peace.

ARTICLE 2.

We shall permit no person who thieves or steals to live in our lands, nor shall we listen to any such people. Should any person living in our lands commit any act of plunder, and the fact be ascertained to be positive, we engage to become responsible individually for the act to both Sircars, and to surrender the criminals to the Durbar.

ARTICLE 3.

Should travellers be plundered in our lands, or should any property be lost, we engage to become responsible, agreeably to the order of the Durbar, to remove the crime from ourselves by establishing it satisfactorily elsewhere.

ARTICLE 4.

Should we have any dispute with our neighbouring Bhomias and Grassias relative to boundaries, &c., we engage to refer the dispute to the arbitration of both Sircars. We engage to have "Ver" (feuds) with none.

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ARTICLE 5.

Should a Grassia or other person attempt to leave our lands with the intent of having a feud, or disturbing the peace, we will prevent him; if he goes by force, we will instantly inform the Durbar.

ARTICLE 6.

Should Dhara or plunderers attempt to pass through our lands with the intention of depredating, we will not permit them to pass. If they proceed by force, we will give instant information of it to the Sircars.

ARTICLE 7.

We will perform the Rao's service with fidelity. We will accompany the Durbar troops when they are acting, and act in concert.

ARTICLE 8.

On an alarm of plunderers passing with plunder, we will instantly proceed and intercept them.

ARTICLE 9.

We have given a distinct deed to the Durbar, under the guarantee of the Sircar, for the payment for ever of an annual jummabundee. The specific jummabundee mentioned in it we shall yearly pay. Should any heavenly or earthly misfortune happen, in such year the Durbar is to look to our articles.

ARTICLE 10.

Should we have a necessity for money, and wish to sell our villages, we engage to acquaint the Sircars beforehand.

ARTICLE 11.

Any old fort or castle on our lands we engage to permit to be destroyed, and henceforth to build no new work of the kind.

In the above manner we engage to behave justly, peaceably, and honestly, and not to act improperly or infringe on our engagements.

Signed by Waghela Veesajee and others.

(Signed) J. MACMURDO,
Resident at Bhooj.

Memorandum.—The above engagement was at the same time subscribed to by the following additional Chiefs:—

Weerbhuder Dewajee Samaljee, &c., of Kuntakot.
Jhareja Kulliansingjee, of Ausir.
Jhareja Mimajee, of Wandia.
Waghela Sadhojee and Vijerajjee, of Soodram.
Jhareja Rotlajee, &c., of Kammar.
Jhareja Jewunjee, of Lakria.
Waghela Poonjajee, &c., of Palauswa.
Jhareja Narunjee, of Chitrore.
Jhareja Ajeetsingjee and Jussajee, &c., of Veejpasir.
Jhareja Purtapsingjee, of Koombhardee.
Waghelas Bharojee, Sadhojee, and Juruljee, of Juttawaro.
Rana Soojajee, &c., of Geerea.
Waghela Mousingjee, &c., of Bhimasir.
Jhareja Haldurjee, of Trummoo.
Jhareja Ubhesingjee and Bhaeeja, &c., of Roree and Jessura.
Waghela Meghrajjee, of Hummeerpoor.
Waghela Jemaljee and Puchanjee, of Kurrianuggur.
Waghela Anundsingjee and Khetajee, of Mowanoo.
Jhareja Bhimjee and Jugajee, &c., of Ambliaroo.
Jhareja Nathajee and Mullojee, &c., of Shrunva.
Jhareja Jugajee and Pragjee Nesajee, of Chiree.

FA'EL ZAMIN DEED passed by MUDVEE SAMLA AJANEE, of Ajapore, in behalf of the BELA WAGHELAS, to MAHA RAO DESSULJEE.

I engage to be Fa'el Zamin for the Waghelas of Bela; they have passed a deed of Articles to the Durbar; I will cause them to be adhered to. It is on my responsibility should they be guilty of breaking the agreement into which they have entered; or should they act improperly, I individually become responsible for the acts in such manner as the Durbar may direct.

Choitro Vud 1st, Sumwut 1875, *or the 11th April* A. D. 1819.

(Signed) MUDVEE SAMLA AJANEE.

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Nos. CXVII & CXVIII.

DEED of ARR ZAMIN.

We, Weerwudur Dewajee Samutjeeanee, Akherajee, and Kanthurjee Pattajeeanee, of Kuntakot, are Arr Zamin to the effect of the above deed. We are individually responsible for its efficiency, and will cause it to be adhered to.

Choitro Vud 1st, Sumwut 1875, *or the 11th April* A. D. 1819.

The marks × × × of Weerwudur and others.

(Signed) J. MACMURDO,
Resident at Bhooj.

No. CXVIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO SHREE DESSULJEE, his heirs and successors, concluded by CHARLES NORRIS, ESQ., Resident in Kutch, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and by the JHAREJA BHAYAD VIJERAJJEE PRAGJEE, of Kotoree, MOKAJEE, CHUNDAJEE, BHARRAJEE, ALLYAJEE, BHANJEE, PRAGJEE, of Mhowa, KAYAJEE, and JEYMULJEE, on the part of the Rao, by virtue of full powers from their respective governments.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government and the government of Kutch, thinking it expedient that the town and district of Anjar should be transferred to His Highness the Rao of Kutch for a pecuniary equivalent, the 10th Article in the Treaty of Sumwut 1872 (A. D. 1816) is annulled, and the separate deed therein alluded to is declared void. The sum of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees (88,000) eighty-eight thousand a year, is agreed to by both governments as the amount which is to be paid by the Kutch government to the Honourable Company in return for the transfer of the town and district above mentioned to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, including, in the Anjar district, the town of Lukhapoor, the separate deed of which is declared void.

ARTICLE 2.

The town and district of Anjar will be delivered over to the Kutch government on 2nd Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1879 H. E., corresponding

with 20th June A. D. 1822, and the government of Kutch engages to make good the payment of the sum above stipulated every year by two half-yearly payments, the first of Rupees (44,000) forty-four thousand on Pous Soodh 2nd, and the second, of Rupees (44,000) forty-four thousand on Assar Soodh 2nd. No diminution in the amount of compensation above fixed for the town and district of Anjar shall ever take place; and the government of Kutch agrees that if it shall not be paid regularly at the periods above specified, good and satisfactory assignments of land in full sovereignty, either the Anjar talook or other districts as may suit the Kutch government, shall be made to the British Government for the purpose of realizing the amount which may have become due.

ARTICLE 3.

Since the establishment of the connexion between the two governments, the British Brigade has been cantoned at the foot of the hill fort of Bhojea, which has remained in the hands of the British. The British Government, from an anxiety to restore the fort to His Highness the Rao, has had the ground in the neighbourhood of Bhooj examined with the view of removing the camp. One spot only has been found suitable for a cantonment; it is situated to the north of the town and belongs to Rajgoor Brahmins, and the government of Kutch being unable to induce the owners voluntarily to surrender this ground, has expressed a wish that the cantonment may remain where it is at present, and the fort continue in the occupation of the British. To this proposal the British Government agrees, and the Kutch government engages never to require the British Government to give up the fort without obtaining by purchase from the proprietors the ground above mentioned and giving it to the British Government, and indemnifying the British Government for any expense which it may have incurred in repairing the fort, which expense, however, is not to exceed the sum of Rupees (45,000) forty-five thousand.

Dated 1*st Jest Soodh, Sumwut* 1878, *corresponding with* 21*st May* A. D. 1822.

(Signed) C. NORRIS,
Resident.

KUTCH.

Nos. CXVIII & CXIX.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
„ J. ADAM.
„ JOHN FENDALL.
„ W. B. BAYLEY.

By His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Secretary.

No. CXIX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and SHREE MAHARAJ MIRZA RAO DESSULJEE, his heirs and successors, concluded by LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY POTTINGER, Resident in Kutch, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and JHAREJAS CHANDABHOY of Naugercha, DOSAJEE of Kotoree, PRAGJEE of Motara, NARRONJEE of MHOW, DEEDA BHOJRAJJEE, and the minister Dewan LUCKMIDAS WULLUBJEE, on the part of His Highness the Rao.

Whereas the Right Honourable John, Earl of Clare, Governor in Council of Bombay, is of opinion that by the Treaties now in force a greater sum is required from Kutch than the resources of that Principality can afford, as a proof of which there are now due to the British Government by the Kutch Durbar arrears amounting to 9,75,000 corries, and which the Kutch government is unable not only to liquidate, but even to discharge the annual amount stipulated by former Treaties for the pay of the troops and on account of Anjar. The two governments have therefore agreed to modify existing Treaties in the

manner written in this engagement, which is dated at Bhooj on this 20th day of September 1832, being the 11th day of Bhadurwa Vud, 1889 Sumwut.

ARTICLE 1.

The 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822 are maintained in force only as described in the succeeding Articles of the present Treaty, and the contracting parties do now engage as follows:—

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable East India Company's government hereby remits (subject to the condition specified in the 4th Article) the equivalent for Anjar, *viz.*, 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, fixed by the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822, together with all arrears now due on that as well as on any other account by the Kutch Durbar to the British Government, or which shall be found due on the settlement of the accounts for the past year, that is, the Sumwut 1888, which terminated on the 1st day of July last.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Rao Shree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, solemnly agree that the funds stipulated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of October 1819 to be appropriated for the pay of the Kutch subsidiary force, but which it is hereby declared are never to exceed the amount of two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, shall be hereafter regularly, without fail, and under any circumstances whatever, discharged by four (4) quarterly equal instalments, *viz.*, on the 15th days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

ARTICLE 4.

The Kutch government further engages that in the event of the British troops in that principality being greatly diminished, and the necessary payment on account of them being similarly lessened, so as to reduce it below the amount of the above remitted Anjar equivalent,

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that is 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, or in the event of the entire removal of the troops from Kutch, His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall still be responsible, in either case, for making to the British Government an annual payment amounting on the whole to not less than the above recited Anjar equivalent, or Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000.

ARTICLE 5.

All existing stipulations and engagements which have been entered into by former Treaties between the Honourable East India Company's government and the government of Kutch, and which shall not have been altered or modified by the present Treaty, are to remain in full force.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *Lieut. Colonel, Resident in Kutch.*

„ W. C. BENTINCK.

„ E. BARNES.

„ C. T. METCALFE.

„ A. ROSS.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this twenty-third day of April A. D. 1833.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Secretary to the Govt.*

No. CXX.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the government of Kutch.

Whereas by the 4th Article of the Treaty concluded at Bhooj on the 13th day of October 1819, it was stipulated that a regency should be formed with full powers to transact the affairs of the Kutch government until His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Dessuljee should have completed his twentieth year, and whereas His Highness will not attain the above described age until on or about the 3rd day of August 1835, nevertheless the British Government, desirous of affording to His Highness a strong proof of its consideration and friendship, has consented to a modification of the above stipulation, and this Treaty has been this day entered into by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, Resident in Kutch, &c., on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, and by the undersigned Jharejas, &c., on behalf of the Rao of Kutch, in virtue of full powers entrusted to them by their respective governments.

ARTICLE 1.

The period for the minority of His Highness the Rao ceasing shall be altered from the completion of his twentieth year to Assar Soodh Booj, Sumwut 1891, corresponding with the 8th day of July A. D. 1834, on which day the functions of the regency shall terminate and His Highness shall be placed in charge of the government of his country under the constitutional and established advice of his ministers and the members of the Jhareja Bhayad.

ARTICLE 2.

With a view to the welfare and prosperity of the State of Kutch, and also to relieve His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Dessuljee from all vexation and annoyance on the subject, the British Government reserves to itself, agreeable to the 2nd Article of the Treaty of October 1819, the entire management and control, through the Resident in Kutch, of the ex-Rao Bharmuljee, and will permit no interference on his part in any act of the Kutch government.

KUTCH.

No. CXX.

ARTICLE 3.

All existing engagements between the two States, not modified or altered by this Treaty, are to be considered in full force and efficacy.

Done at Bhooj on the 5th day of July 1834, *corresponding with Jest Wuddh 14th, Sumwut* 1891.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.
„ F. ADAM.
„ W. MORISON.
„ E. IRONSIDE.

1. JHAREJA KHANGARJEE, of Roha.
2. „ CHUNDERJEE, of Naugercha.
3. DOSAJEE, of Kotoree.
4. PRAGJEE, of Mhow.
5. SOOURAJEE, of Terah.
6. SAHIBJEE, of Vinjan.
7. PRAGJEE, of Mohtalla.
8. JEYMULJEE, of Bharra.
9. RYAHJEE, of Mohtara.
10. GOORJEE, of Sootree.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Resident in Kutch.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th September 1834.

No. CXXI.

The following Rules for the exemption from payment of duties by vessels driven by stress of weather into any of my ports whilst on their voyage between Bombay and Sindh, are in supersession of those established in the year Sumwut 1897, Magsur Soodh 8th, 2nd December A. D. 1840.

RULE 1.

Vessels from or belonging to the ports of Bombay, or those under the Guikwar government, Joonagurh, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Porebundur, Jafferabad, and Mangrol, trading with any ports under the English government, driven by stress of weather into Mandavee or any other of my ports, shall, provided they depart without having landed their cargo, or any portion of it, be exempt from payment of duty on the same, with the exception of a charge of five corries, which is to be levied as a fee on all vessels under the foregoing circumstances.

RULE 2.

A vessel driven into Mandavee, &c., under the circumstances above detailed, requiring such repairs as will involve the necessity of landing her cargo, a time will be fixed under which the repairs must be completed, and the cargo re-shipped, when no duty will be charged, provided that during that time no attempt be made, either by the tindal, the owners of the boat, or their accredited agents, to defraud me of custom duties by the surreptitious sale of any portion of the cargo.

RULE 3.

A vessel driven into Mandavee, &c., under the foregoing circumstances, and being found unseaworthy, her cargo may, within a specific time, be transhipped free of duty charges.

RULE 4.

Should a boat be driven into Mandavee, &c., at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security must, in the first instance, be given for the full amount of customs on the whole cargo, when the goods may be landed and warehoused at the expense

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and risk of the owner or tindal of the vessel; the original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the custom authorities; at the opening of the season, the goods must be re-shipped on board the vessel which brought them, unless she be proved unseaworthy.

RULE 5.

Should it be proved that the tindal or owner of a vessel driven into Mandavee, &c., attempt to defraud the custom authorities of duty by the sale of any portion of the cargo, or should they, without satisfactory reason, fail to sail within the period assigned for the completion of the repairs, duty will be chargeable on the full value of the cargo; or should less be re-shipped than was originally landed, or any portion of the cargo have been opened, and a most satisfactory explanation of the cause for so acting not be given, duty will be charged on the whole cargo.

All perishable or damaged articles may be sold, under the sanction of the custom-house authorities, on payment of the usual duty.

RULE 6.

Vessels driven into Mandavee, &c., under the circumstances already set forth, and strictly observing the rules now laid down, shall be allowed to depart on the payment of five correes (5) only; but the infringement of any one of the rules now established, either by the tindal, the owner of the vessel, or any one of her accredited agents, shall involve the penalty of payment of duty on the value of the cargo.

Previous to punishing the breakers of the law now promulgated, their case must be reported to me for consideration, the offenders in the mean time providing approved security for their appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against them, in default of which they are to be retained in confinement.

The above rules are to be made public, and have effect from the 27th October 1851.

(Signed) RAO DESSULJEE.

No. CXXII.

Renewed engagement entered into by the JHAREJA CHIEFS of Kutch, under date the 23rd March 1840, renouncing female infanticide.

The writing of Jhareja Rahebjee, Chief of Kotara, is this :—In the year of Sumwut 1875 (A. D. 1819) there was a Treaty made between the Durbar of Kutch and the English government. In the 17th Article of that Treaty it was stipulated that we, the Jharejas, would no longer destroy our female children; and in Sumwut 1891 (A. D. 1835) we renewed our engagement to the Durbar on this subject. Now the two governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagements; therefore we have been summoned and required to consider the following arrangement :—

ARTICLE 1.

An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar according to a set form.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a newly born child is destroyed among the Bhayad, the Chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of fifteen days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the Chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behoves the Chief to take good precautions and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within fifteen days.

ARTICLE 3.

The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

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Nos. CXXII. & CXXIII.

ARTICLE 4.

One or two mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country and when they arrive in any of the villages, the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two governments.

To the above four Articles I do hereby agree, in behalf of myself and my posterity, to every generation.

(Signed) JHAREJA RAHEBJEE,
Dated Bhooj, 23rd March 1840. *Of Kotara.*

A similar engagement was on the same day signed by the undermentioned Chiefs:—

Jhareja Chandabhaee, of Naugercha.
Jhareja Soomrajee, of Terah.
Jhareja Khangarjee, of Roha.
Jhareja Soomrajee, of Mohtara.
Jhareja Gorjee, of Suturee.
Jhareja Kulian Sing, of Airysir.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Roturee.
Jhareja Momyajee, of Goojoo.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Sandan.
Jhareja Lukajee, of Assombeea.
Jhareja Assaryajee, of Nureeya.
Jhareja Jeehajee, of Kheroee.
Jhareja Gaeejee, of Furadee.
Jhareja Nathajee, of Bidra.

No. CXXIII.

TRANSLATE of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by JHAREJA KENGARJEE, of Rhoah, on the 7th May 1846.

Jhareja Kengarjee, of Soomree Rhoah, writes thus:—Because in 1819 the British Government made a Treaty with that of His Highness the Rao, and in the 17th Article it was agreed that infanticide should not be permitted, and to this effect I gave a written agreement; again in A. D. 1833-34, on this account I gave a written paper to the Durbar; but the two governments not having full faith, again, in 1839-40, took

from me a fresh writing; and now to make enquiries the two Sircars have summoned me to Bhooj, when all the above written papers and the written notice sent by Sir J. Malcolm in 1829-30 were all read, and regarding the 2nd Article of the Agreement of 1839-40, I was questioned, when it appeared that it was not altogether fulfilled; whereas I could not make any excuse, I requested pardon, and petitioned that I would take certain measures to see that the following arrangements were duly carried out, *viz.*:—

ARTICLE 1.

A skilful midwife, such as shall be approved of by the Durbar writers, I will always entertain as a servant, and she will every two months travel through all the villages belonging to my clan, and come and inform me of the number of women in labour and the number of months, that she and I may be able to give an account to the Durbar writer when he comes round.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a premature birth shall occur, this midwife will inform me of it, so that I may keep a correct account of it and of those who are in child labour.

ARTICLE 3.

Thus as is written above in the 1st Article, the account of women in child labour being kept, after nine months I will cause inquiry to be made, and take great care about it and not neglect it; if after this any neglect should be apparent on my part, the two governments may take any measures that will satisfy them.

ARTICLE 4.

I will keep a strict register of all male and female births, with such witnesses and explanations of all deaths caused by disease, &c., as will be satisfactory to the Durbar Agents.

ARTICLE 5.

From the form of the births and deaths of children which the Durbar sends annually for, the two Sircars observe that more deaths from disease occur amongst the females than the male children, and that

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No. CXXIII.

sufficient care and protection is not afforded to the former, and on this account desire greater cautions; therefore I will take every possible means as above, and by every other way endeavour, so that it may be certain the female infants will be carefully nourished amongst the brethren of my tribe, so that it will be apparent to the two governments.

ARTICLE 6.

Should any of the wives of my brethren go abroad or into any other country, or to the homes of their fathers, and there have female infants and put them to death, this will not be on my head. I only answer for what may take place in my country.

Thus having in view as written in the above Articles, together with the former engagements, I will be answerable that great care is taken, so that, should any difference exist, and the arrangement not be sufficient, then the two governments are masters, and shall make what arrangements they choose, and such shall be binding on me.

The above in the name of my forefathers I agree to.

(Signed) JHAREJA KENGARJEE,
Of Sooree Rhoah.

Dated 7th May 1846.

A similar agreement was entered into separately by the undermentioned Jharejas:—

Jhareja Raibjee, of Kottorah.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Sondhow.
Jhareja Saomrajee, of Teyrah.
Jhareja Madowjee, of Vunnotee.
Jhareja Assoreajee, of Nullia.
Jhareja Gorjee, of Sootree.
Jhareja Humeerjee, of Kotree.
Jhareja Soomrajee, of Mothalle.
Jhareja Sahebjee, of Vinjan.

No. CXXIV.

No. CXXIV.

I, Hothee Koonurjee, of Burra Bundra, write that there was a Treaty made between the English and Kutch Government in the year Sumwut 1875, A. D. 1819, in the 17th Article of which all the Jhareja Bhayad agreed not to destroy their female children; in that agreement the whole of the tribes concurred; therefore the Durbar many times has reiterated its orders, but we from our foolishness did not agree to this; but now Moonshee Gool Mahomed came to our village to make the census, and we would not, according to the custom of the country, allow him to take it. This was on our part a great fault; therefore the Sircar sent on us ten Mohsul sowars, and we went and prayed for pardon of our offence from the two Sircars, and agreed, according to the agreement of all the Jharejas, to keep our children alive according to the four paragraphs written underneath :—

Article 1.

An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar, according to a set form.

Article 2.

Whenever a newly born child is destroyed among the Bhayad, the Chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of fifteen days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are calculated to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the Chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behoves the Chief to take good precautions; and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within fifteen days.

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ARTICLE 3.

The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

ARTICLE 4.

One or two Mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country; and when they arrive in any of the villages, the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two governments.

PAHLUNPORE AGENCY.

Selections from Records of Bombay Government, No. XXV., new Series.

THERE are eleven States under the control of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, of which four, Pahlunpore, Radhunpore, Waye, and Terwara, are Mahomedan, and the rest Hindoo, five of them being Rajpoot. The total area of the States is 6,041 square miles, the population 3,21,645, and the gross revenues Rupees 6,40,900 a year. Pahlunpore and Kankruj are tributary to the Guikwar, and pay the former Babasahi Rupees 50,000, equal to government Rupees 45,512-8, and the latter Babasahi Rupees 6,006-10, equal to government Rupees 5,592-15-4. No tribute is paid by any of the other States.

In Radhunpore the Superintendent exercises merely a general supervision, and only interferes directly in disputes with other States. The legitimate authority of the Chiefs of the other States is as far as possible upheld, but all offences are tried by the Superintendent who has power to sentence to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. Offences requiring severer punishment are tried before the Political Superintendent, assisted by four Chiefs, and the proceedings of this Court are submitted for the confirmation of the Bombay Government. In 1848 suttee was prohibited by order of the British Government in the territories under the Political Superintendent. The Chiefs of Pahlunpore and Radhunpore have first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

Pahlunpore.—The Pahlunpore family is Afghan, of the Lohanee tribe. The head of the family obtained the title of Dewan from the Emperor Akbar, and the provinces of Jhalore, Sachore, Pahlunpore, and Deesa from Aurungzeb. But in 1698 the Rajah of Jodhpore deprived the ruling Dewan of all his territories except Pahlunpore and Deesa.

The connection of the British Government with this State commenced in 1809, in which year an engagement (No. CXXV.) was mediated, similar to those concluded with the Chiefs of Kattywar, for the payment of tribute to the Guikwar. In 1812 Dewan Feroz Khan had been murdered

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by a faction of Sindee Jemadars, who seized his son Futteh Khan and placed in power Shumsher Khan his uncle, Chief of Deesa, who had been superseded in the succession by Feroz Khan in 1794. By the aid of the British Government and the Guikwar, however, Futteh Khan, the rightful heir, was established as Dewan under the guardianship and management of Shumsher Khan during his minority. To prevent the distractions which for some years had rent the State, it was determined to unite the interests of the uncle and nephew. Through the mediation of the British Government (No. CXXVI.) Shumsher Khan, who had no sons, recognized Futteh Khan as heir to all his property, and both parties agreed that the administration should be carried on by the uncle in his nephew's name, and that no foreign mercenaries should be entertained.

From the first the administration of Shumsher Khan was bad. He alienated the State revenues, fell in arrears in the payment of his tribute to the Guikwar, and incurred heavy debts; and in 1816 the young Chief claimed the interference of the British Government. Shumsher Khan resisted the attempt made to deprive him of authority in the administration, but after a feeble defence Pahlunpore was taken and Shumsher Khan fled. A new engagement (No. CXXVII.) was then concluded with Futteh Khan on 28th November 1817. By this agreement the Dewan engaged to receive an Agent from the Guikwar in the confidence of the British Government, whose suggestions he was to follow in all matters relating to the government, to subsidise 250 horse (eventually reduced to 150), to pay punctually his tribute to the Guikwar, and to give no protection to offenders against the British Government or the Guikwar. In 1848 the appointment of Agent from the Guikwar was abolished. Since the date of this agreement, the control of the British Government over the finances of Pahlunpore has been very minute. In 1822 the Dewan entered into an engagement (No. CXXVIII.) to prohibit the transport of opium through his territories.

Futteh Khan died in 1854 and was succeeded by his son Zorawur Khan. This Chief rendered good service to the British Government in the mutinies of 1857. He has been assured (No. LVII.) that government will uphold any succession to his State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law.

The area of Pahlunpore is 2,384 square miles, the population about 1,78,051 souls, and the State revenues about Rupees 3,00,000 a year. Pahlunpore pays tribute to the Guikwar, but not to the British Government. Besides the subsidised force of 150 horse and 100 foot, the Dewan maintains 99 horse and 476 foot, and could on emergency collect 500 horse and 8,000 foot indifferently armed. A yearly payment of Rupees 500 is made by the Chief of Danta to Pahlunpore. This is granted in lieu of an engagement (No. CXXIX.) cancelled by the British Government in 1848, by which the Dewan of Pahlunpore agreed to assist the Chief of Danta in suppressing the Koolees and Bheels on condition of receiving seven annas in every Rupee of revenue.

Radhunpore.—Bahadoor Khan, the founder of this family, came from Ispahan about 200 years ago. His descendants became Foujdars and farmers of revenue under the Moghul Soubadars of Guzerat, and in 1723 Jowun Murd Khan Babee, the head of the family at that time, received a grant of Radhunpore and other districts. This Chief usurped the Soubadaree of Guzerat. He was besieged in Ahmedabad by Raghonath Rao, and surrendered in 1756 under an agreement, by which he was to hold his districts as a jaghire from the Peishwa, and to furnish 300 horse and 500 foot when required. A great portion of the family possessions was wrested from his sons Ghazee-ood-deen Khan and Nizam-ood-deen Khan, by Damajee Rao Guikwar, but a Sunnud was granted to them for Radhunpore and the other districts left in their possession.

On the death of Nizam-ood-deen the elder brother Ghazee-ood-deen retained undivided authority in the State. On his death in 1813 the State was divided between his sons Sher Khan and Kamal-ood-deen Khan, the former retaining Radhunpore, and the latter the districts of Summee and Moonjpore. Kamal-ood-deen died shortly afterwards, and his possessions were united with those of his brother. With Sher Khan the first connection of the British Government was formed in 1813. In that year an engagement (No. CXXX.) was concluded through the mediation of the Resident at Baroda, by which the Guikwar was empowered, under the mediation of the British Government, to control the relations of Radhunpore with other States, but was prohibited from interfering in its internal affairs. Hitherto Radhunpore had been

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virtually independent of the Guikwar, and the object of reducing the State to a position of dependence was to prevent the Nawab from making alliances with other States which might endanger the peace of Guzerat.

During the five succeeding years plundering tribes from Sind committed serious depredations in Radhunpore, which induced the Nawab to apply to the British Government for aid in expelling them. In consideration of the assistance rendered him, the Nawab engaged (No. CXXXI.) in 1820 to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to suppress marauders and to pay in proportion to his means such an amount yearly as the British Government might direct. In 1822 the amount of tribute was fixed at Rupees 17,000 for five years, after which it was to be left to government to increase the amount or not. After three years, however, the tribute was remitted in full, as the State was believed to be unable to bear the expense. In 1822 the Nawab signed an agreement (No. CXXVIII.), prohibiting the transport of opium through his State.

Sher Khan died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Zorawur Khan, the present Nawab. This Chief has received a Sunnud (No. LVII.), guaranteeing that on the failure of natural heirs government will uphold any succession to his State that may be in accordance with Mahomedan law.

The area of Radhunpore is 833 square miles, the population 45,293, and the revenue Rupees 2,50,000. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or the Guikwar, but it pays black-mail to the neighbouring Koolee tribes. The State entertains 235 horse and 320 foot, but can command 500 horse and about 5,000 footmen.

Petty States.—In 1820 when the Khosas and other marauders were expelled from Radhunpore, they were at the same time driven from the other petty States which they infested, and an engagement (No. CXXXII.) was concluded with these States, by which they became tributary to the British Government. In 1821 government resolved to exact no tribute till the revenues of these States had increased one-half, after which one-third of the increase was to be taken. But in 1826, in consideration of the poverty of the petty Chiefs, tribute was remitted altogether, and new engagements (No. CXXXIII.) were concluded, binding the Chiefs to subjection to the British Government, but without

payment of tribute. The Chiefs are also bound by an engagement regarding opium similar to that concluded with Pahlunpore (No. CXXVIII.)

In 1827 the Jhareja Chiefs and brotherhood of Chorwar (Santulpore) and Charchut signed an engagement (No. CXXXIV.) to put down infanticide. The engagement was renewed (No. CXXXV.) in 1853, and was also signed by the Jharejas of Thurad and Warye.

The following is a return of the petty States under the Pahlunpore Agency :—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Revenue.	Population.
Warye	204	18,000	12,000
Thurad and Morwara	113	21,000	27,000
Terwara	100	2,000	4,488
Wao	360	8,600	13,000
Soocgaum	161	5,500	5,813
Deodur	240	5,000	9,000
Chorwar and Charchut	440	13,000	12,000
Bhabur	72	800	2,000
Kankruj	507	18,000	12,945

From Kankruj, which originally was under the Mahee Kanta Agency, and is bound by the same engagements* as the Chiefs in Mahee Kanta, a tribute of Rupees 5,592-15-4 is paid to the Guikwar.

No. CXXV.

TRANSLATION of copy of an Agreement.

To SREEMUNT SHREE SENA KHASKHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR writes—

Further, it has been agreed to pay to the Sircar the jummabundee of talooka Pahlunpore for ten (10) years from the harvest season of the year Summut 1866 (A. D. 1809-10). The total amount on account of the

* See below, No. CXXXVI.

PAHLUNPORE AGENCY.

No. CXXV.

Pahlunpore.

above jummabundee, together with khurajat,* has been fixed at Rupees 50,001 (fifty thousand and one) per annum, and instalments have been fixed for the payment of the sum. I shall accordingly go to Baroda and pay the instalments from year to year. If I go to Baroda and make payment on due date and pay the instalments, it is well and good: if payment is made a few days after it has become due, I shall pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem. Details are as follows:—

Rupees 50,001.

In this way a sum of Rupees fifty thousand and one of the Siccace currency is to be paid in cash by instalments as follows:—

Rupees 25,001 twenty-five thousand and one to be paid on the 2nd of Magh Soodh.	Rupees 25,000 twenty-five thousand to be paid on the 2nd of Chytur Soodh.

Total, Rupees 50,001.

In this way payment shall be made according to instalments from year to year. The payment shall be made continuously for ten years. If an instalment remains unpaid after its due date, interest shall be paid as written above. Besides this, the mohsulee expenses of the mohsul who may come from the Sircar shall be paid, and the kasudee expenses of the kossid (or messenger) shall also be paid to him. This writing is true.

Dated 13th of Kartick Soodh, Summut 1866 *(19th November* 1809.*)*

The signature of DEWAN FEEROZ KHAN
in the hand-writing of JETHA.

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* The total deduction in kind taken from the produce of a field before the government share is calculated.

No. CXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement entered into and given to the government in the underwritten Articles by SHUMSHER KHAN on its being resolved that FUTTEH KHAN shall be united to him, and of one counsel with him, from his willingly adopting FUTTEH KHAN as his son.

ARTICLE 1.

Considering Dewan Futteh Khan, the son of Dewan Feroz Khan, as my own son, I have adopted him, and constitute him heir to all my possessions, unless I have a son born to me, in which case the tuppah of Gola, consisting of twenty-two villages, shall be appropriated for his sustenance, and a residence allowed him in Pahlunpore. There shall be no deficiency in yielding protection and a fitting allowance to all my family, nor shall any molestation be given to them, nor any property they may possess touched during their lives.

ARTICLE 2.

At this time the Sircar's army has come to Pahlunpore, destroyed the influence of the Sindees, and made a permanent arrangement, by which, according to the pleasure of the Sircar, Futteh Khan has been placed on the guddee, and with my perfect consent he has been proclaimed as my son and the Dewan of Pahlunpore.

ARTICLE 3.

In all affairs of government I shall be uncontrolled, but decisions on matter of consequence which relate to the pergunnahs and durbar shall bear the seal of Futteh Khan, son of Shumsher Khan, and my signature. Futteh Khan shall be the keeper of his own seal, but its impression shall be defective without the addition of my signature, and my sign and seal alone shall be sufficient for all papers of little consequence, such as chits on villages, &c.

ARTICLE 4.

Dungur Mehta, &c., shall act as karbarees under me in the same manner as when they originally held the same employ, and they shall in no instance keep anything from my knowledge. They shall all obey all my orders regarding the bettering the condition of the durbar and on other subjects relating to the country. They shall manage the affairs

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of the durbar by one pure line of conduct, and they shall give zamin to this effect. For my own conduct I shall afford satisfactory security.

No. CXXVI.

Pahlunpore.

ARTICLE 5.

I agree not to entertain a sebundy of Sindees or other foreigners in Pahlunpore, Deesa, or Dhurmera without the knowledge of the Sircar, nor shall I unite with any offenders against the government, whether Sindees or Cusbuttees, or allow them to remain in these cities.

ARTICLE 6.

I give my consent to the establishment of 200 men as sebundy according to the pleasure of and selected by the Sircar; they shall be entrusted with the guard of the gates, and shall be paid at the rates the Sircar may require. I shall take their musters.

ARTICLE 7.

As my old karbaree who managed for me in Deesa is with me, and as employing him here might occasion quarrels with the established karbarees, it shall be my duty to provide for him elsewhere. His house being in Pahlunpore, his family shall either inhabit it without molestation from the durbar, or he shall remove his family and be permitted to let out the house to hire.

ARTICLE 8.

For the private expenses of Futteh Khan and his family enumerated in a separate paper, I shall be responsible if any deviation takes place.

ARTICLE 9.

The relations of Futteh Khan who are at present with him shall receive according to custom what was formerly allowed them for their maintenance, and they shall not interfere with me in my duties. In like manner my relations shall receive the support they formerly obtained without any increase; because they are my relations, they also shall not meddle in my duties.

ARTICLE 10.

The dufters showing the income and expenditure shall be kept under my inspection, but open to the writers of them, and any loan which it may be necessary to raise shall be with the knowledge and consent of Futteh Khan.

ARTICLE 11.

The jummabundee of the Sircar, according to the decennial arrangement, shall be, as formerly, in hoondees on Baroda, and there shall be no deviation in this respect.

ARTICLE 12.

I agree, in conjunction with my karbaree Dungur Mehta, to provide for the expenses of the army which is now at Pahlunpore according to the pleasure of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 13.

Futteh Khan and myself shall have one opinion on all matters, and shall live with cordiality of near relations.

There shall be no deviation on my part in the above thirteen Articles given to the Sircar, and it ought not to be considered that there is any difference between Futteh Khan and myself. In future I shall never commit any act of sedition or behave ill; and for the satisfaction of government I shall give as my faelzamin securities the Nawab of the Summee and Radhunpore, and Sibe Khan Babee Bahadoor and Jemadar Bacha, the son of Dhingam, and my arrzamin, Goculpooree, a Mohunt of Rajpore, so that if I in any respect deviate from the Articles above written they shall be responsible.

Dated Summut 1870, *Pous Sood* 1*st, corresponding with the* 23*rd of December* 1813.

SHUMSHER KHAN'S signature.

Shumsher Khan's Seal.

Seal of the Nawab of Summee Radhunpore.

Seal of Bacha Jemadar.

Signature of GOCULPOOREE.

PAHLUNPORE AGENCY.

No. CXXVI.

Pahlunpore.

TRANSLATION of an Agreement entered into and given to the government in the undermentioned Articles, willingly executed by FUTTEH KHAN, Dewan, on its being resolved that he shall be united to, and of one counsel with, his father SHUMSHER KHAN.

ARTICLE 1.

Shumsher Khan having with his own free will united our families and adopted me as his son, has given a document to that effect, according to which I am constituted heir to all his possessions, unless he has a son born to him, in which case the tuppah of Gola, consisting of twenty-two villages, shall be appropriated for his sustenance, and a residence allowed him in Pahlunpore. There shall be no deficiency in yielding protection and a fitting allowance to all Shumsher Khan's family, nor shall any of their property be taken away during their lives, but they shall be cherished with a consideration equal to my own mother and immediate relations.

ARTICLE 2.

At this time the Sircar's army has come to Pahlunpore, destroyed the influence of the Sindees, and made a permanent arrangement, by which I have been placed on the guddee; and through the kindness of the Sircar, and as I have been adopted Shumsher Khan's son, I have been proclaimed as such and Dewan of Pahlunpore with my full consent; and according to the pleasure and advice of the Sircar I engage to respect and be of one counsel with my parent.

ARTICLE 3.

In all affairs of government Shumsher Khan shall be uncontrolled, but decision on matters of consequence which relate to the durbar shall bear my seal, which remains in my possession, and the signature of my parent Shumsher Khan, without which I shall not attach my seal. Shumsher Khan's sign and seal only on papers of small import, and such as chits on villages, &c., shall be valid.

ARTICLE 4.

Dungur Mehta, &c., shall act as karbarees under my parent Shumsher Khan in the same manner as when they originally held the same employ, and shall in no instance keep anything from his knowledge.

They shall obey all his orders respecting the improvement of the condition of the durbar and on other subjects relating to the country. They shall manage the affairs of the durbar by one upright line of conduct, and they shall give zamin to this effect. For my own conduct I shall afford satisfactory security.

ARTICLE 5.

I agree not to entertain a sebundy of Sindees or other foreigners in Pahlunpore, Deesa, or Dhurmera without the knowledge of the Sircar, nor shall I unite with any offenders against the government, whether Sindees or Cusbuttees, nor allow them to remain in these cities.

ARTICLE 6.

I give my consent to the establishment of 200 men, or sebundies, according to the pleasure of the Sircar; they shall be entrusted with the guard of the gates, and shall be paid at the rates the Sircar may require. My parent Shumsher Khan shall take the musters.

ARTICLE 7.

As my parent's old karbaree is with him, and as the employing him here might occasion quarrels with the established karbarees, he shall be stationed in some other place. His house being in Pahlunpore, his family shall either inhabit it without molestation from the durbar, or he shall remove his family and be permitted to let out his house to hire.

ARTICLE 8.

I am contented with the sum allowed for my private expenses and that of my family enumerated in a separate paper given in.

ARTICLE 9.

My relatives shall enjoy what was formerly allowed them, and they shall not interfere in the arrangements of my country.

ARTICLE 10.

The dufters showing the income and expenditure shall be kept under inspection of my parent, but open to the writers of them, and any loan which it may be necessary to obtain shall be raised by my parent with my knowledge.

ARTICLE 11.

The jummabundee of the Sircar, according to the decennial arrangement, shall be paid, as formerly, in hoondees on Baroda, and there shall be no deviation in this respect.

ARTICLE 12.

Shumsher Khan and my karbaree Dungur Mehta shall provide for the expenses of the army now at Pahlunpore according to the pleasure of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 13.

Shumsher Khan, my parent, and myself shall be of one counsel on all matters, and live with the cordiality of near relations.

There shall be no deviation on my part in the above thirteen Articles; I shall not act contrary to them in a seditious manner. For the satisfaction of government, I give as my faelzamin Meer Kamal-ood-deen Hussen Khan Bahadoor and Yara Jemadar, and for my arrzamin Goculpooree, a Mohunt of Rajpore, so that if in any respect deviated from the Articles above written, they shall be responsible.

Dated Sawunt 1870, *Pous Soodh* 1*st, corresponding with the* 23*rd December* 1813.

Signature of FUTTEH KHAN.

Seal of Futteh Khan.

Seal of Meer Kamal-ood-deen Hussen Khan.

Seal of Yara Jemadar.

Signature of GOCULPOOREE.

SHUMSHER KHAN'S signature.

I, Shumsher Khan, Dewan, son of Osman Khan, hereby adopt to be my son with perfect good will and pleasure Futteh Khan, Dewan, son of Dewan Feroz Khan. I therefore constitute him to be heir to all my possessions, unless it may please Heaven to grant me a son, in which case the pergunnah of Gola, consisting of twenty-two villages, shall be assigned for his sustenance, and permission granted him to spend his life in Pahlunpore. All my relations shall be free from molestation, and no property they may possess shall be taken from them during their lives, and they shall be treated with respect and consideration.

Dated, Sawunt 1870, *Pous Soodh* 1*st, corresponding with the* 23*rd December* 1813.

These engagements were approved and confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 18th February 1814.

No. CXXVII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by FUTTEH KHAN, Dewan of Pahlunpore and Deesa, of his own free will, for the better government and security of the above mentioned principalities, signed and delivered to CAPTAIN MILES, Political Agent, on the part of the British Government, at Pahlunpore, on the 28th November 1817.

Preamble.—That to place the territory depending on Pahlunpore and Deesa in security from internal and external dissensions and violence, to obviate the trouble so often occasioned to the British and Guikwar Governments from the bad administration of the affairs of this petty State, and with a view to the improvement of the country, the following Articles of Agreement are entered and hereby confirmed:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British and Guikwar Governments having been pleased to seat me on the guddee of my father, and establish my authority over Pahlunpore and Deesa, it is my desire to the end that this State, which is in a ruinous condition, may be better governed, its security and

PAHLUNPORE AGENCY.

No. CXXVII.

Pahlunpore.

tranquillity ensured, and a provision made for the discharge of arrears and debts in which from bad management it has been involved, to receive the aid and advice of a respectable man in quality of Agent on the part of the Guikwar government.

He shall have full access to my revenue accounts, receipts, and expenditure, and I engage to follow his suggestions in all arrangements whatever relative to government. It is indispensable that this Agent be such as shall possess the confidence of the British Government; and as his situation demands he should be disinterested, his salary must be liberal.

ARTICLE 2.

I also agree to subsidise 250 horse with a Sirdar to command them; the pay of the horse to be 30 Rupees each per mensem, and the Sirdar shall receive Rupees 600 per mensem.

I require these troops to defend my country against enemies of every description, and to preserve it in peace and order. They are to be good horse, and always ready to act in a body against the refractory Sumsher Khan and his adherents, and in fact for all purposes. To secure the tranquillity of the country, they will not be employed without the concurrence of the Guikwar Agent, and are not to be sent on revenue details without the orders of government; when their service is not otherwise required, they are to be stationed near me for my personal protection.

ARTICLE 3.

The gate called Bahadoor Guz is to remain in charge of Sircar troops; 100 good infantry to be stationed there, and their rate of pay Rupees 10 monthly each, Jemadar included.

ARTICLE 4.

The horse and infantry, their Commander, and the Agent, to be paid monthly without deduction, and the banker who pays them shall have territory assigned to him for the discharge of their salaries.

ARTICLE 5.

The Sircar dues (Rupees 50,000) per annum shall henceforward be paid punctually every year at Baroda. The arrears, Rupees 75,000, shall be discharged in the course of the next year; but in consideration that the country has suffered much from want of rain, the exactions of Shumsher Khan and ravages of the Koolees, with the constant movement of troops through it lately, I hope government will be indulgent in their expectations and claims at least for the present.

ARTICLE 6.

From the impoverished condition of the country and other claims in the Pahlunpore State, the sums due to the merchant of Shidpore cannot at present be discharged, but in the course of the next year some arrangement in concert with the Guikwar Agent shall be made for the gradual payment.

ARTICLE 7.

A misunderstanding having arisen between me and Shumsher Khan in consequence of his violation of the agreement made with Captain Carnac, Resident at Baroda, in 1870 or A. D. 1813, I retired to Shidpore and complained to the Sircar. The forces of the two Sircars in consequence marched to this quarter, and Pahlunpore was taken, and I have been reseated on the guddee. I therefore consent to pay the expenses of the troops of both Sircars with the usual allowance for killed, wounded, loss of horses, &c., according to the orders of government.

ARTICLE 8.

Shumsher Khan is an offender and disobedient to the Sircar: I engage, therefore, not to have any communication with him or his adherents; but should Shumsher Khan submit himself, and the government be pleased to grant him any allowances, I will pay it agreeable to their commands.

ARTICLE 9.

I engage not to give protection to any offenders against either the British or Guikwar Government, nor to allow them to remain in any part of my territory.

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Pahlunpore.

The whole of these Articles, nine in number, are delivered in by me to government, and I engage to execute them punctually and without diminution or difference. I shall act in all matters in strict conformity and obedience to the orders of the Sircar, and I bind myself not to commit any insubordinate act, nor cause any disturbance. To this effect I give as my security to the Nawab of Summee and Radhunpore Sher Khan Babee and Mohunt of Rajpore, Goculpooree.

Dated Summut 1874, *Kartick Vud 4th,* 18*th Mohurrum, Hegira* 1233; *corresponding with the* 28*th November* 1817.

Seal of Futteh Khan.

No. CXXVIII.

ENGAGEMENT entered into in September 1822 by FUTTEH KHAN, Dewan of Pahlunpore and Deesa, for prohibiting the transit of opium through his territory.

The orders of the Sircar being that no opium shall be allowed to pass through the country subject to their control, I, Futteh Khan, do hereby engage to the Sircar that no opium shall be allowed to pass the limits of my district.

A public notification has been already issued to my nakadars to that effect, but I now repeat my determination to use every exertion to put an entire stop to the transport of opium through my talooka; and because merchants and others may conceal opium among other commodities, all packages shall be strictly examined previous to their being permitted to pass, and should any opium be found in them, it shall be immediately confiscated. In this matter I will not fail.

I beg the favor that the Sircar may be pleased to direct the Mehta stationed at this place to give his aid in the detection and prevention of the transit of opium.

(Signed) FUTTEH KHAN.

This engagement was signed by the Chiefs of Radhunpore, Wao, Sooegaum, Thurad, Morwara, Warye, Chorwar, Charchut, Terwara, Deodur, Bhabur, and Beinup, and by the Chief of Danta now under the Mahee Kanta Agency.

No. CXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into between the Dewan of Pahlunpore and the Rana of Danta, 27th July 1819, Summut 1876, Sravun Soodh 5th.

The talooka of Danta being much harassed and injured by the depredation of Koolees, &c., and nearly depopulated from their incursions, in order that security and tranquillity may be re-established by the interference and protection of Pahlunpore, I, Rana Juggut Sing, of my own free will, do make over to Futteh Khan, Dewan, &c., by this agreement a share of the talooka of Danta agreeable to the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

I give a share of seven annas in the Rupee to Pahlunpore from all towns and villages inhabited or deserted; those of my brethren, Puthavuts, Rajsoke, &c., and of all descriptions of taxes and every kind of revenue. The remaining nine annas to be my share.

ARTICLE 2.

I have pledged four towns, and the sums due on them are to be paid by me. When the accounts of the creditors are settled, and the towns freed, your share of seven annas will be allowed.

ARTICLE 3.

The Guikwar tribute (from Danta) shall be punctually paid by me through you every year, commencing Summut 1876. The amount now due on this head shall be paid by four instalments, from the year 1876 to the end of 1879, through you; but if this agreement should not be approved by the Guikwar government, I will arrange the payment agreeable to their directions.

ARTICLE 4.

In the profits or revenue of the Hindee temple at Ambajee the Pahlunpore State has no share, neither has it any in the vurkhasuns of the temple.

ARTICLE 5.

Eight wells and the land depending on them, which belong to my family, are exempted from any share; they are as follows:—

In	Danta	...	1	Well.
	Nowawass	...	2	„
	Great Bhinmal	...	1	„
	Thana	...	1	„
	Ruttunpore	...	1	„
	Anodra	...	1	„
	Koondul	...	1	„
			8	

ARTICLE 6.

Of the four towns in the possession of my brother Nahar Sing that of Poojpore is exempted from any share.

ARTICLE 7.

If any of my brethren or Puthavuts have possession of land or towns to which they have no just claim, on examination they shall be restored to me.

ARTICLE 8.

I will pay every kind of vole (a kind of tribute paid to Koolees) which has been regularly established to the present day, but no other hereafter.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever charitable donations are in existence in my State shall be continued and preserved, but none new shall be given except with your consent.

ARTICLE 10.

Whatever work is done by the ryots of my pergunnah for me shall be done for your vakeel at Danta.

ARTICLE 11.

My authority shall remain in my talooka, but in all cases on public matters I shall consult your vakeel, and we will act in accordance. He shall be consulted in all quarrels, disturbances, &c.

In this manner eleven Articles have been agreed to and subscribed. They are to be in force as long as the interests of the Honourable Company Bahadoor and the Guikwar government continue in the State of Pahlunpore.

I will abide by the above, and in no way be the cause of disorder or disturbance.

The securities for the performance of this contract are Megraj Bharote, Valadi Davi Sing of Kodrah, and Vakta Bharote of Chundesur.

Seal of Juggut Sing, Rana of Danta.

Pahlunpore, 9th August 1819.

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 22nd January 1820.

No. CXXX.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the Guikwar government and SHER KHAN BABEE BAHADOOR, Nawab of Summee and Radhunpore, by SUCCARAM MAHADEO, vested with powers for that purpose from His Highness Anund Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, and under the advice of Captain James Rivett Carnac, Resident at Baroda.

ARTICLE 1.

Perpetual friendship shall be maintained between the Guikwar government and Sher Khan Babee Bahadoor, Nawab of Summee and Radhunpore, his heirs and successors.

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No. CXXX.

Radhunpore.

ARTICLE 2.

His Excellency the Nawab, his heirs and successors, engage to acknowledge the control of the Guikwar State under the mediation of the Honourable Company's government in all external relations, and that he will have no communication of any description whatever with foreign powers, except with the knowledge and sanction of the Guikwar government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Guikwar government shall never interfere in the internal concerns of the Radhunpore State; but in consideration of His Excellency the Nawab having recognised the supremacy of the Guikwar State, he (Nawab) consents to make an annual acknowledgment by presenting a horse and clothes through the Company's authority at the Guikwar capital.

ARTICLE 4.

When an enemy invades the territories of Radhunpore, the Guikwar government engages, by the advice of the Honourable Company's government, to assist the Nawab with its forces in defending his dominions. It is, however, to be clearly understood that the Guikwar government is not bound to assist the Nawab in the regulation of his internal government, but only against external attacks; on such occasions the Nawab engages to reimburse the Guikwar for the expenses which may be incurred by the equipment of its forces, which on no other account will enter the limits of the Radhunpore State.

Dated Camp near Pahlunpore, the 22nd day of Zilhej, 1228 Hegira, corresponding with the sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Seal of Sher Khan Babee.

Approved and confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 28th January 1814.

No. CXXXI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the Nawab of Radhunpore, SHER KHAN BABEE BAHADOOR, with the HONOURABLE COMPANY on the 24th Ramzan, 1235 Hegira, or the 6th July 1820.

That for a long time the depredations of the Khosas in my dependencies, the pergunnahs of Radhunpore, Summee, &c., have been great, and from that cause the depopulation and injury to them extensive; and as it was not in my power to restrain or expel the Khosas I wrote describing my situation to the British Government.

The troops of that government have in consequence been sent to my assistance, and have punished and expelled the Khosas; and as from this measure the safety and prosperity of my pergunnahs and people will be secured, I therefore agree of my own free will to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

I engage not to permit robbers or enemies of the government to remain in my dependencies, nor will I allow any Rajpoots or Koolees to remain in my districts and molest or plunder the territories of the Honourable Company, of His Highness the Guikwar, or those of any other State, nor will I maintain any sort of connexion with the Khosas.

ARTICLE 2.

In order to promote the chastisement of the Khosas or other robbers, every intelligence of them shall be communicated to the troops of the Sircar wherever they be stationed, and no exertion equal to my ability in their punishment shall be wanting, and on every occasion whatever force of foot or horse I have shall accompany the troops of the government.

ARTICLE 3.

As the British troops came here in consequence of my letters and complaints and have expelled the Khosas, and as my districts and ryots will derive great advantages from their exertions, it becomes incumbent on me, as in these arrangements the British Government has expended and will have to expend considerable sums of money, that I should aid, in

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Nos. CXXXI & CXXXII.

Radhunpore and Petty States.

proportion to my means, in discharging this expense. I therefore agree to pay an amount yearly in proportion to my means, and as the government may direct.

The above three Articles should be duly executed and observed in all respects.

The Seal of the Nawab of Radhunpore.

(Signed) Wm. Miles, *Captain, and Agent.*

No. CXXXII.

Agreement and Security entered into by the town and Chiefs of Terwara and its dependencies with the Agent of the British Government, Assar Vud 3rd, or 28th July 1820.

The troops and villages depending on Terwara having been depopulated, and we (the Chiefs) reduced to great distress, in order to obtain the protection of government that they may be again re-peopled, and that we may be placed in comfort and security, we Buloache Khan, Vuludi Hussun Khan, Ayum Khan, Vuludi Kumal Khan, Roria Aja, Vuludi Roadan, Roria Agra, Vuludi Dhunrajjee, Roria Bechur, Vuludi Dewan Juggote Asun, &c., the whole of the inhabitants of Terwara, of our own free will, agree to the following Articles :—

Article I.

We (the above named) and our brethren and the Koolees of our dependencies all included engage not to plunder or rob in the territories of the Honourable Company, nor in any other State or pergunnah, nor to be in any wise the cause of robbery or plunder.

ARTICLE 2.

We engage not to allow the Khosas or any other robbers or enemies of the Sircar to remain in Terwara, nor the villages depending on it, nor will we maintain any sort of connexion with them, nor send intelligence to them, but aid in their discomfiture or punishment to the utmost of our ability, and we also engage to forward intelligence of the Khosas to the detachment of the Sircar wherever they may be stationed, and should it be necessary will accompany them.

ARTICLE 3.

The troops of the Sircar have expelled the Khosas, and have restored this country to order, and in effecting these measures great expense has been and will be incurred by the British Government: we therefore willingly agree to pay a sum yearly consistent with our ability, or as the government may direct.

In this manner three Articles have been agreed to by us, and we engage to abide by them.

Signed by the Chiefs of Terwara.

Perpetual security—GUDVI VEERUM VULUDI GODUR,
of Pardir.

Precisely similar engagements were signed by the Chiefs and brotherhood of Thurad, Warye, Deodur, Wao, Chorwar, Sooegaum, Charchut, and Bhabur.

No. CXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT with the British Government entered into by the Thakoor of Thurad, WAGHELA KAREM SING, on the 23rd August 1826.

Whereas in the hope of protection from the injuries inflicted on our district by the Khosas, Koolees, and others, and of advancing the prosperity of our pergunnahs, a bond of agreement with the British Government was executed by us, dated 15th Magsud, Summut 1878, in the 3rd paragraph of which we stipulated to pay to the extent of our means our proportion of the expenses incurred in preventing the

PAHLUNPORE AGENCY.

No.CXXXIII.

Petty States.

inroads of the Khosas, or any other marauders, and to pay our quota yearly, in conformity to which engagement we have until now guided ourselves by the instructions of the British Government; but now that the British Government in its great goodness is pleased to cancel the above obligation on our part to pay such necessary expences incurred for our benefit, we are deeply gratified for the same, and bind ourselves for the future by the following engagements:—

ARTICLE 1.

We promise to conform ourselves in every respect to our former agreement with the British Government, with the exception of the 3rd paragraph respecting our payments therein stipulated to be by us paid, and to conduct ourselves as faithful dependants on the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The Koolees, Rajpoots, or armed men of other districts, who may come peaceably, and with the intention of residing quietly in our talookas, shall not be licensed to remain without their so coming being communicated to the British Government; and in case security for their good conduct, and bail for their appearance when called for, should be required by the British Government, it shall be demanded from them, nor shall they in such case be allowed to remain without consenting thereto.

ARTICLE 3.

The ancient obligation existing previous to the abovementioned Treaty between us and the British Government, and the Baroda Government, shall remain in full force as heretofore; we will in every respect guide ourselves in conformity thereto.

ARTICLE 4.

We will in no respect permit robbers or disturbers of the public peace to find shelter in our districts, or any dependencies of ours, and when claimed by either the British or Baroda Government we will deliver them up if they fall into our power.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever the British forces proceed for the suppression of robbers, bandits, or Khosas, we will prepare all the means in our power of horse and foot in aid of the British armament, and send the ablest of our people with them as becomes obedient dependants on the British Government, and the person in charge of our contingent shall be placed under the authority of the Commandant of the British forces.

ARTICLE 6.

The talookdars or petty Chieftains shall on no account wage private wars or disturb the public peace by mutual discords; in case of such quarrels the same shall be communicated to the British Government, and the decision of its authority to be final.

ARTICLE 7.

We will not avail ourselves of the weakness or poverty of any village landholders to extort geeras or any other rights, and when any village offers to bind itself to dependancy or tribute we promise not to accede to such arrangement without the knowledge and approval of government.

ARTICLE 8.

The Koolees, Rajpoots, and others, in fact any inhabitants of our villages, shall in no respect be permitted to commit any irregularities in the districts of the British or Baroda Government, or any other dependencies, and we are responsible for their misdemeanours; such are the eight Articles of our agreement, and we will act in conformity thereto; and if we are ever found departing from these engagements we are answerable to make good the claims instituted, and pay such fine as shall be ordered by government, submitting ourselves to its decision.

Signed by the Chiefs.

Precisely similar engagements were signed by the Chiefs of Wao, Warye, Deodur, Chorwar, Sooegaum, Charchut, Terwara, and Bhabur.

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No. CXXXIV.

Petty States.

No. CXXXIV.

TRANSLATE of an AGREEMENT entered into by the Jharejas of Santulpore for the suppression of infanticide, dated Choitro Soodh 2nd, Summut 1883, 3rd March 1827.

It being reported that the murder of female children is still continued among the Jharejas of Santulpore and Charchut, and as this custom is wicked, unnatural, and forbidden in the Hindu shasters, and as it is the anxious desire of the British Government that a custom so degrading and revolting to humanity should be suppressed, and that arrangements should be made to restrain the Jhareja brethren from the commission of this crime in future, also that satisfactory assurances should be given to that effect, we Kullian Sing, Maun Sing, Bowajee and Wukut Sing, the sons of Moolwajee, and Nathojee, the son of Hujjajee, &c., with the whole of our brethren, hereby declare that since Summut 1875, A. C. 1818, when Captain McMurdo made arrangements for the suppression of child murder at Bhooj, no one has destroyed his female offspring in our talooka; that fifteen daughters of our family are now living, and we with true hearts engage to ensure the observance of this contract, and that no one, including all our brethren, shall again commit this crime in our talooka. We engage also when any daughters are born to us to communicate the same to the Karkoon at Santulpore for the information of government, and in order that the births be registered. If any one among our brethren should violate this contract by the murder of his daughter or daughters in our talooka, that man shall be considered a criminal, and we engage to make government acquainted with the fact and his name, and if we do not we have violated our engagements to government and are offenders.

A precisely similar engagement was made on 9th June 1827 with the Jharejas of Charchut.

No. CXXXV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the Jhareja Chiefs of Santulpore and Charchut with MAJOR J. R. KEILY, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, for the suppression of the crime of female infanticide within their districts, dated the 18th June and 15th August 1853.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having remarked that since the year 1846 the females of the Jhareja tribe under twenty years of age continue to be much less in number than those of the male sex under that age, and required information on this subject; and we having been requested by you to enter into an engagement for the purpose of saving our female children, similar to the engagement entered into by the Jam of Nowanuggur on the 25th of February 1812; we write to say that we well know that it is a great sin to kill an infant, and that the murderer thereof will go to the deepest hell, for so it is written in the shaster: this we know. Moreover, the Sircar has sent us books on the subject of infanticide, in which there are many quotations from the shaster to the effect that there is no sin equal to killing a female infant. No one, therefore, should be guilty of this sin, but should save his infant daughter: this is true religion, and we therefore willingly agree to the following arrangements for the preservation of our infant daughters, which are to be binding on us for ever, *viz.*—

ARTICLE 1.

Every Jhareja living in Santulpore and Charchut to whom a daughter may be born shall immediately give information to the Karkoon belonging to his district, who will enter the child in the list kept by him, from which the yearly returns are framed. The number of births which have occurred during the year will with ease be ascertained by these means.

ARTICLE 2.

In the event of any Jhareja's daughter dying, information is to be given to the Karkoon in charge of the district, who will make every proper inquiry into the cause of the death and enter the cause of death in the list.

ARTICLE 3.

Should any female infant of tender age die, its body is to be shown to four of the most respectable people of the village, but of different castes, and the cause of death must be ascertained as far as possible, and stated in the proceedings of the inquest, which must be sent to the government Karkoon, after which the body may be buried: without this precaution the body must not be buried. No Jharejas are to be allowed to assemble on the punchayet.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any Jhareja's infant daughter fall ill information must be given to the government district Karkoon, and the cause of the illness mentioned to the Karkoon, that it may be noted by him in his list.

ARTICLE 5.

In the event of any female infant dying, and being buried without acquainting the government Karkoon and assembling a punchayet to ascertain the cause of its death, then the party guilty of the infringement of this agreement shall submit to such punishment as government may decide.

ARTICLE 6.

As above written we will abide, and make no dispute hereon. Whoever shall offend and plead ignorance of the above engagement as an excuse to escape punishment, he must not be listened to, as all have been made well acquainted with the contents of this engagement.

ARTICLE 7.

In the event of the government Karkoon being engaged in other business elsewhere and unable to attend, then the Chief of the horsemen on the thanna will be consulted, and every thing arranged through him.

In this way we have, of our free will and consent, and being in possession of all our faculties, entered into the above engagement, and we have given, as perpetual security for the due fulfilment of the above

writing, the undermentioned, *viz.*, Barote Puttoo Sut Meta wulud Jussa, Swamees Ruttonghur, Sut Maughur, Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, Gudvee Hurree Sing Sut Amra wulud Veerma, Brahmins Pachun wulud Kana, Gora wulud Kana, Gudvee Poonja Sut, Rabeer wulud Davaet, Brahmin Nanjee wulud Mugga, Purmar Runmall wulud Kesserjee, Waghela Veerum wulud Mala, Brahmin Gungaram wulud Roora, Brahmin Bhakur wulud Jewna, Brahmin Jetta wulud Dana, Swamee Gungaghur wulud Maughur, and Kapree Samut wulud Ram Sing.

Signed by 153 *persons.*

We do hereby state that we shall abide and cause the Jharejas to abide also, by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.

Signed by the sureties.

A precisely similar engagement was signed by the Jharejas of Thurad and Warye.

MAHEE KANTA.

Bombay Government Records, No. XII. of new Series.

THE system of perpetual settlement which was adopted in Kattywar in 1807, and which obviated the necessity of the periodical advance of a Moolkgeeree army, was found to be so beneficial to the country and people that it was soon afterwards resolved to extend it to the Guikwar's claims in Mahee Kanta. The first who entered into engagements of the kind was the Chief of Ghorasur. It was not till 1812 that the engagements (No. CXXXVI.) were generally concluded, by which the Chiefs bound themselves to pay the Guikwar's dues on the average of what had been collected during the ten preceding years. These engagements, however, only settled the Guikwar's claims, and left unadjusted the exactions levied by the Rajah of Edur and the black-mail taken by the Koolee Chiefs. Since 1820 when the Guikwar agreed* to make over the collection of his revenue in Kattywar and Mahee Kanta to the British Government, the paramount authority in Mahee Kanta has been exercised by the British Government alone.

In 1839 a court of criminal justice was established in Mahee Kanta similar to that which had been established in Kattywar, to be presided over by the Political Agent, aided by two or three assessors, for the trial of heinous offences and all cases in which the parties concerned are subjects of different Chiefs. Suttee, sumadh, and all forms of self-immolation and trial by ordeal have been prohibited in Mahee Kanta by proclamation of the British Government.

The area of Mahee Kanta is 4,000 square miles, the population 3,11,046, subject to numerous petty Chiefs, of whom the Rajah of Edur is the most important. The entire revenues amount to about Rupees 5,14,000, of which the Guikwar receives Rupees 1,29,483.

Edur.—After the short tenure of the office of Moghul Deputy in Guzerat by Abhaee Sing, Rajah of Jodhpore, his two younger brothers Anund Sing and Rai Sing, aided probably by the influence of his name, possessed themselves of the principality of Edur. This family is the

* See above, page 342.

last that effected a settlement in Guzerat by conquest. The Edur principality consisted of the districts of Edur, Ahmednuggur, Morasa, Bayer, Hursal, Purantej, and Veezapore, to which five other districts were rendered tributary. Anund Sing was killed in one of the numerous conflicts with the Rajpoot proprietors of the soil, and was succeeded by his young son Sheo Sing under the guardianship of Rai Sing, his uncle, who shortly afterwards died without issue. During the rule of Sheo Sing he was stripped of Purantej, Veezapore, and half of the three districts of Morasa, Bayer, and Hursal, by the Peishwa, which districts were afterwards ceded by the Peishwa to the British Government. The other half of the Edur territories went to the Guikwar, who contented himself with the exaction of a share of the annual revenues, which, at the settlement of 1812, was fixed in perpetuity at Rupees 24,001 for Edur, and Rupees 8,952 for Ahmednuggur. Sheo Sing died in 1791 leaving five sons, the eldest of whom, Bhawur Sing, succeeded him, but died in a few days, leaving the State to his son Gumbheer Sing, a boy of ten years.

The death of Sheo Sing led to dissensions in the family, which ended in the dismemberment of Edur. Sugram Sing, second son of Sheo Sing, who had received Ahmednuggur from his father in feudal grant, assumed independence, and with his assistance Zalim Sing and Ameer Sing, two other sons of Sheo Sing, after a long struggle possessed themselves respectively of Morasa and Bayer during Gumbheer Sing's minority. Indur Sing, the fifth son of Sheo Sing, who was blind, received Soor and three other villages for his support.

Sugram Sing, Chief of Ahmednuggur, died in 1798, and was succeeded by his son Kurun Sing. Zalim Sing, of Morasa, died childless in 1806, and Morasa ought to have lapsed to Edur. His widow, however, was allowed by the Guikwar to adopt Pertab Sing, Kurun Sing's brother, on whose death in 1821 Morasa was united with Ahmednuggur; but Gumbheer Sing never ceased to lay claim to it. On the death of Ameer Sing of Bayer without children, the reversion of Bayer was claimed both by Edur and Ahmednuggur. The dispute was investigated in 1827 by the Political Agent of Mahee Kanta, and an engagement (No. CXXXVII.) was concluded adjusting all the disputes between Edur and Ahmednuggur, by which Edur renounced all claim to Morasa and

MAHEE KANTA.

received two-thirds of Bayer, the remaining third going to Ahmednuggur. This settlement, however, was never acted on, and the disputes continued as vehement as before.

Gumbheer Sing of Edur died in 1833, and was succeeded by his son Jowan Sing, the present Chief. Owing to mismanagement during Jowan Sing's minority, and the rapacity of the leading Chiefs, the widow of Gumbheer Sing applied to the British Government to take the State under its own management. This was done in 1837. The control of the British Government was relaxed in 1852, but a check on the expenditure was maintained till 1859 when the entire management of the State was transferred to the Rajah.

The Chief of Ahmednuggur, Kurun Sing, died in 1835, leaving two sons, Pirthee Sing and Tukht Sing. On his death a forcible suttee occurred, notwithstanding all the efforts of the British officers to prevent it. Immediately after the performance of the rite, Pirthee Sing and Tukht Sing with their followers fled to the hills. At the same time several of the subordinate Chiefs were in rebellion. To prevent a general outbreak an amnesty was proclaimed, of which Pirthee Sing and Tukht Sing were the first to avail themselves. Pirthee Sing was installed in Ahmednuggur on his engaging (No. CXXXVIII.) to prevent the practice of suttee, to entertain no foreign mercenaries, to refer all disputes to the British Government, and to abide by the engagements of 1812. Pirthee Sing died in 1839, and on the death of his posthumous son in 1841 the succession devolved on Tukht Sing. This Chief was elected ruler of the State of Jodhpore* on the death of Maun Sing in 1843. On his removal to Jodhpore he still claimed the right to retain Ahmednuggur in his family, but in 1848 the British Government decided that this claim was invalid, and that Ahmednuggur should revert to Edur, and with it Morasa and Bayer.

Jowan Sing has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. The gross revenues of Edur, which are shared by the Rajah with his feudal Chiefs, are about Rupees 2,00,000. He pays to the Guikwar Rupees 30,683. The army of the State amounts only

* See Vol. IV., page 44.

to 200 men, but the subordinate Chiefs hold their estates on condition of military service, the quota being three horsemen for every Rupees 1,000 of revenue. The Rajah of Edur exercises first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences, without reference to the Political Agent, any persons except British subjects.

Petty Chiefs.—The Rajah of Edur and Ahmednuggur is the only powerful Chief in Mahee Kanta. The other Chiefs have only petty jurisdictions. Many of them belong to Koolee families, and both before and since the introduction of British influence into Mahee Kanta have been notorious chiefly as turbulent freebooters. A minute account of the various occasions on which the British Government has interfered to quiet the country and maintain peace before and since the general settlement of Mahee Kanta would be out of place. The nature of the settlements made will appear from a perusal of the Engagements (Nos. CXXXIX to CXLV.)

No. CXXXVI.

SECURITY BOND of sixteen Articles taken by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BALLANTYNE on behalf of the British Government from the Chiefs of the Mahee Kanta in the year 1812.

We, Thakoor Koonwur brothers, nephews, and inhabitants of together with those bearing arms and dependent on the zillah

According to the custom of the country we have received the orders of government as subjects to be obedient, and to live peaceably and orderly. We agreeing thus do of our own accord write the Articles of zamin, faelzamin, arrzamin, hazirzamin, and malzamin as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

We will not be guilty of any violence, theft, &c., nor will we instigate others to such acts in any part of the country. We will not associate with, nor instigate others to associate with, outlaws, whether Koolees, (Rajpoots), Mussulman soldiery, Kattees, or other offenders. We will not give them shelter, nor food, nor hooka, nor water; if these come

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No. CXXXVI.

into our villages we will seize and give them up to government; if they should be passing through our boundaries we will pursue, seize, and deliver them up, and then act as government shall order. We will not in any way assist disturbers. Should we be detected in having any thing to do with them we will be answerable to government.

If the footsteps of thieves are traced into our boundaries we will carry them forward and deliver them over to the next village; if the thief should belong to our village we will hand him over to government, and the property stolen. Should we know that the people of the next village are engaged in any unlawful acts we will make it known; if we do not we will answer for it ourselves. If any of our people go into the Company's districts, or into any other talookas, to steal we will be answerable; if the thief should be killed in the act we will not make any claim, nor raise any feud on that account.

ARTICLE 2.

The management of our talooka and land shall always be conducted in obedience to government as hitherto.

ARTICLE 3.

We agree to the arrangement of government regarding the dues of ghasdana, jummabundee, khichree, and other lawful demands; in that manner we will pay them annually. The government dues and certain dues to zemindars are payable by us, and we have given banker's security for their payment; in that manner we will pay without fail.

ARTICLE 4.

Should we have taken possession of any zemindar's land or village through his weakness, we will give them up at the government order on reasonable terms. Should we have obtained any one's land or villages by a loan of money, we agree to its being redeemed in any reasonable way government may decide on, and lay no claim on the land, nor will we dispute with the owner of the village about it. Should there be any dispute on money transactions, either now or hereafter, we will refer it to government and abide by its decision, but will not quarrel direct

with the parties, nor accumulate any expense on them, nor without the consent of government will we purchase or take in pledge or present any lands, geeras, or village.

ARTICLE 5.

We will not quarrel, nor fight, nor instigate others in our talooka, with our relatives or among ourselves. If there should be any disturbance of this kind, we will refer it to government and abide by its decision; we will not act for ourselves in any thing. If any villages quarrel or collect a mob we will have nothing to say to it. If there should be a government thanna now or hereafter, as they shall tell us so will we do.

ARTICLE 6.

Our lawful dues, geeras, wanta, vole daan rukhoopa, whatever we have always enjoyed, and claim either in the Company's districts, or in talookdars' or zemindars' lands, we will give a detailed account of such to government; and as government shall provide for its payment, we and our children, to the latest posterity, shall abide by. What government will give we will receive with gratitude. Should there be any boundary dispute it shall be referred to government; what shall seem reasonable to government to decide we will agree to.

ARTICLE 7.

If any Geerasia shall come to live in our talooka and shall not receive his geeras, run wutia,* pusaeeta,† we will inform government, but will not allow him to proceed to violence direct; if we fail in this, and anything happens in consequence, we will be answerable, or we will hand over such Geerasia to government. We will take care that no servant of ours while in our service, being discharged, shall, under pretence of claims on us, create any disturbance, be he Rajpoot, Koolee, or other, or we will be answerable.

* Blood compensation.

† Land held free of rent.

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ARTICLE 8.

We will not impede any merchant or traveller going or coming; we will protect the roads. If any loss is incurred in our boundaries we will expel and hand up the author to government, and be answerable. We will not levy more than ordinary transit dues on any persons.

ARTICLE 9.

Should there be any sebundy, horse and foot, in our service, whether Sindees, Arabs, Mukranees, or other foreigners, we will discharge them; and we will not maintain foreigners in future, nor allow others to do so. If we shall be proved to do so hereafter we will be answerable, and we agree to any punishment government may inflict.

ARTICLE 10.

Should we have given to any one from our paternal estate or shares of our brotherhood any geeras, wanta, pusaeeta, in payment of loan or compensation of blood, or inam, we will not resume without repayment or compensation.

Any geeras or land given for the maintenance of our brothers or relatives, which they have always enjoyed, shall not be resumed; if in these things there should be any dispute it shall be referred to government, and any reasonable order obeyed.

ARTICLE 11.

If any one in the Company's service, or any troops, be coming or going, we will guard and watch them while on our boundaries, and, according to the custom of the country, will give them guides and guards to escort them beyond our boundaries.

ARTICLE 12.

If the Koolees of our boundaries have any horses it shall be made known to government, and as orders shall be received, they shall keep them or not. If we offend government, and government take our horses from us, we can lay no claim on that score.

ARTICLE 13.

We will not allow any one to smuggle opium without a perwannah from government sealed. Should it be attempted we will seize it and report it to government, and as government shall order so will we do.

ARTICLE 14.

If any mehta or sepoy shall come to superintend at our villages we will show all our papers and accounts, and will not refuse.

ARTICLE 15.

For any past robberies, if any footsteps have been brought to our village, or the thief is proved to be in our village, or the stolen goods are proved to be in our village, we will restore the whole, and be answerable to government.

ARTICLE 16.

Besides the above Articles we will obey any orders of government. If for any money matters, or any business, or to give evidence, any person is required we will produce him.

In this manner we have written sixteen Articles, and we and our posterity will abide by them; if we fail herein we will abide by such punishment as government may inflict. For adherence to these Articles, our country and lands, geeras and revenue, are our securities for our good conduct. Bharote of the pergunnah is faelzamin, hazirzamin, and malzamin, and Thakoors of are our counter securities, together with their villages. As above written, every year and for ever these shall be answerable and make us so.

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXXXVII.

Edur.

No. CXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by SREE MAHARAJ KURUN SING, KOOER PIRTHEE SING, and TUKHT SING, of Ahmednuggur, with SREE MAHARAJ GUMBHEER SING, of Edur, on the amicable settlement of their mutual claim to the Bayer Pergunnah, *viz.*—

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever revenues realized from the talookas of Ahmednuggur, Morasa, and Megraj, and from the villages of Saberkaunta, together with whatever claims for *ketcheree* and *salamee* we may have on the Brahmins and Grassias of the above three talookas, and which we have enjoyed from former times, to remain in our possession, retaining also our right on Suchodur and Peplodur.

ARTICLE 2.

You have with your free will and pleasure bestowed on us the Morasa and Megraj talookas: these we will enjoy.

ARTICLE 3.

The Bayer pergunnah, which Ameer Singjee enjoys, and regarding which we have come to the following amicable understanding:—

Whatever revenue may be collected from Bayer, Rupees 1,501 to be paid yearly to Kakajee Wagheljee and her two daughters for their maintenance; of the balance remaining, one-third to be ours, two-third yours, to be divided according to the sum realized. The share given to you will remain yours as long as sun and moon may endure. Should Waghela Kakajee die, or her daughters Phuljee and Phutjee marry or die, then the sum allotted for their maintenance to be divided amongst us, two-thirds yours, the remaining third ours.

ARTICLE 4.

We empower you to marry the three Baees, Ajujee Lall, Phuljee Lall, and Phutjee Lall, to whomsoever you please. We will pay Rupees 7,001 on account of the expenses of the marriage; any sum exceeding that must be paid by yourself. The marriage and household expenses of Ajujee Lall you must yourself defray, with it we have nothing to do; the sum of Rupees 7,001 we give but once, and only on the condition that you effect their marriage. If they remain unmarried then that sum

is not to be paid. The marriages of Ajujee Lall, Phuljee Lall, and Phutjee Lall being effected by you, the amount abovementioned will be paid by us.

ARTICLE 5.

The talooka of Kuntaloo Bara, including fines, property, customs, ketcheree, vera, &c., together with whatever may be produced therefrom, we have bestowed on you with the ghasdana. We will never make any claim thereto. Enjoy the same from one generation to another; for as long as the sun and moon may endure so long will it be yours, neither I nor any who may succeed to me will prefer a claim thereto.

In this way have we, being in full possession of our faculties, and with our free will and consent, and through the instrumentality of Colonel Ballantyne, entered into the conditions of this agreement, which will be respected accordingly. We will give no encouragement to the haramkores of your country, and you must not afford any to ours. The enemies of both talookas to be the mutual enemies of each. I will enjoy the putta of Wurragaum, which is under Morasa; you may take back all lands, villages belonging to Hursal, which may have been forcibly taken possession of in Wurragaum. There shall be no obstruction from me. Whatever claims Hursal may have in Purosum shall be settled. The ghasdana of Dawaree Veerawala, which is included in the tribute paid by Edur, we will pay to you yearly. What is above written shall be respected, and Sree Samlajee is offered as a guarantee that no difference will occur hereon, which will be respected even as the words of an holy man.

Summut 1883, *Bysack Soodh* 10*th*, *Shunewar*, *Camp Edur*.

(Signed) MAHARAJ KURUN SING.
" KOOER PIRTHEE SINGJEE.
" TUKHT SINGJEE.

Above written is correct.

Written by DESSAEE OOCHUL KUTTOO by order of MAHARAJ KURUN SING.

Witness OOTEGURN RAM JEEWAN RAM,
by order of the huzoor.
BHAROTE OOMED SING BUNNEE SING.
KUMPAWAT PIRTHEE SING.

Sadra, 4*th May* 1843.

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXXXVIII.

Edur.

No. CXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a paper addressed to CAPTAIN OUTRAM, Acting Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, by MAHARAJ PIRTHEE SINGJEE KURUN SINGJEE.

In your letter to me, dated 18th February 1836, you informed me that it was the intention of the British Government to restore my throne and kingdom to me if I would subscribe to certain conditions therein enumerated; to these conditions I agree as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

I will abide by the said agreement that was entered into in 1812 with the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

From this time forward neither I nor my children nor my posterity will perform the ceremony of suttee.

ARTICLE 3.

I will appoint a respectable and active minister to manage the business of my State, subject to the approval of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I will pay my ghasdana and any balance that may be due to His Highness the Guikwar through my Nishadar Oomed Sing Bharote, of Putton, and in future I will continue my nisha as heretofore.

ARTICLE 5.

The expenses of the individuals confined at Sadra on account of the suttee shall be defrayed by me.

ARTICLE 6.

I will retain no Arabs, Mukranees, Purdessies, or others, whether horse or foot, except those that are old servants of my house.

ARTICLE 7.

If there should be any quarrel between any of my Thakoors and any village I will make known the same to the Political Agent, and as he shall advise so will I do.

ARTICLE 8.

I will not attack the Thakoor of any village without the permission of the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 9.

My minister Mahadjee Soobhavut is guilty in the affair of the suttee, I will not give him shelter within my territory.

I will act according to what I have written above.

In Maharajee Pirthee Singjee's handwriting.

What is written above is correct.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 18*th February* 1836. } (Signed) TUKHT SINGJEE.

No. CXXXIX.

TRANSLATE of an AGREEMENT by BHAROTE SAMUL SING GOMAN SING to the Sircar Guikwar.

This Agreement is executed with the Sreemunt Maharaj Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, that I, Samul Sing Goman Sing, of my own free will and inclination, do hereby stand perpetual security for Choowan Bhattajee Jalljee, of Amliarah, and that I will not permit him or his people, brothers, nephews, relations, dependants, servants, or subjects to commit disturbance or thefts in the Sircar mehals, those belonging to the Punt Prudhan, or the Honourable Company.

Bhattajee shall not offer any annoyance or connive at others doing so in the mehals of Cupperbund, Deogaum, Edur, Ahmednuggur, Mandwa, Moondassoo, Hursool, Puranta, and all other pergunnahs, and he shall also be prevented from disturbing merchants travelling on the road or possessing himself by his own means or those of others of their goods or property.

The delinquents or criminals of the Sircar shall have no asylum with Bhattajee or in his territories, nor will he give them countenance or encouragement; and in the event of any person coming to Bhattajee without the permission or knowledge of the Sircar and the Sircar shall demand him, he shall be delivered up.

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXXXIX.

Amlyara.

In like manner if stolen property should be sold or given to Bhattajee or his dependants without knowing it to be such, the same will be restored on demand. The Mandwa pergunnah which belongs to the Sircar shall not in the most trifling degree receive annoyance or injury from Bhattajee.

Bhattajee is to enjoy his grass dues from the following pergunnahs in the same proportion as it stood in the reign of the late Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar, *viz.*, Mandwa, Edur, Moondassoo, Ahmednuggur, Cupperbund, Deogaum, Puranta, Hursool, &c.

All new claims for grass on other villages or places cease from this day. The ghasdana, as settled by Bábajee Appajee in his Mahee Kanta Moolookgeeree to be given to the Sircar, shall in future be annually discharged.

Bhattajee and his servants shall faithfully perform the usual service to the Sircar thannah at Mandwa. Bhattajee shall not permit the Koolee of Lohar to reside within the limits of his territories, nor will he allow him or his people of every description even to stop or eat victuals at his villages, nor will Bhattajee's subjects associate with the Lohar Koolees.

I am security and personally responsible that Bhattajee shall conduct himself according to the tenor of this agreement, and if it should ever be necessary that the Sircar should send mohsuls the charges and expenses shall be defrayed by me. I am perpetual security.

Wherefore witness my hand.

(Signed) SAMUL SING GOMAN SING,
Bharote of Cupperbund.

I agree to be arr zamin for Bhattajee.

(Signed) RAM SINGJEE TELLECK SINGJEE,
Thakoor of Agloode.

(True translation.)

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
1st Assistant.

Dated Sumbut 1804, *Aswin Vud 4th, 8th October* 1808.

SREE MALSAKHANT.

Perwannah of Anand Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor to Bhattajee of Amliarah.

You are to conduct yourself according to your separate writing. The English Company Bahadoor are your bhandary; therefore you must remain quiet in your possessions.

Dated Assum Soodh 15*th*, 12*th Shaban* 1804.

Moortub Soodh.

On the part of the English East India Company.

L. S. of Major Walker.

No. CXL.

TRANSLATION of a Khut of general security by the Lohar Zemindar to the Sircar of ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR.

TO WIT.—Whereas do we, the Bhats of Cupperbund, *viz.*, Bacher Deepsing and Veeram Bacher, of our own free will and pleasure, and in behalf of Kotewal Nanajee Jaitajee, and Soortanjee Sirtanjee, and Roopa Gulljee, and Adjajee Jallumjee, and Dhunajee Soozanjee, and Oomajee Suttaghee, all the six sharers hereof, including also all brothers, nephews, all friends and relations, all the Koolees residing respectively within the separate precincts of each sharer, all inhabitants and those bearing arms, all those residing within the jampa, or town gate, of the said place, and all those who may reside in outerpoorahs, designated Mowarah or Warawas, and for the whole of whom we do hereby afford perpetual security with further counter security, to which fully assenting we have executed this bond to the Sircar, providing on the part of the six sharers and all others concerned, of Lohar, residing within their respective

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXL.

Lohar Koolees.

precincts, that in all the districts of the Guikwar dominions, as well as the possessions of the Punt Prudhan and the mehals of the Honourable English Company, the parties aforegoing shall not commit any act of irregularity or aggression; and further that any fugitive, thief, or plunderer of the dominions of three governments above related, or from the pergunnah Mandwa, or talooka Edur, or Ahmednuggur, or Monassoo, or other place from whence may come a culprit of the Sircar, or person of the description of Bharwuttea, or criminal or ryot who may come to Lohar, shall not be permitted to remain, nor shall be given sustenance, nor be in any way aided or countenanced, nor entertained in the different asylums, nor shall the Koolees of Lohar join, abet, or accompany others of such description in acts of misdemeanour, or plunder, or theft; besides, all such description of persons who hitherto have, unknown to the parties, come and taken up his or their residence, all such person or persons to be given over to the custody of the Sircar; and independent of persons belonging to any of the three aforegoing governments, persons such as merchants from other countries, or Wunzaras or other, or any description of traveller from any quarter, whether going or coming, shall not be impeded at their place of encampment or temporary residence; neither shall the parties concerned instigate others to the commission of irregular deeds, conducting all travellers of whatever description safely through their country; and whereas in regard to the grass dues of the parties from Deogaum and elsewhere of long standing, and of the time of the late Futteh Sing Rao Baba, the Sircar will make due investigation thereof in view to ascertain the extent of the same, which, after such process, being made permanent to them, they will realize the same in virtue of and according to the Sircar's orders and permission, nor shall they otherwise show hindrance or injury to the villages; and of all property belonging to any of the three aforesaid Sircars or individuals thereof such as may unknowingly have been brought to Lohar, all such description of property shall be restored; nor shall the smallest injury be practised on the Mandwa pergunnah; and henceforward are the parties entitled only to the grass dues of old and established date, all of a later date being herefrom made null; nor shall the parties show hindrance or injury to the ryots in view to obtain from them the grass already realized by the Sircar, and they shall be

strictly confined to the enjoyment of the grass to be granted to them on obtaining possession of Lohar; and whereas all ghasdana dues from Lohar or its dependencies, as well as jummabundee, are due to the Sircar, we engage that all such description of public revenue be yearly discharged to the proper authorities without difficulty; and whereas the parties will continue in obedience to the Sircar, and to serve in whatever they may be commanded, and whereas we have become due security for the parties in all acts of misdemeanour, or in making them forthcoming, as provided for in virtue of this our writing to the Sircar, we do bind ourselves duly responsible in all and every particular obligation hereof and in any instance of default in this our deed of bond, being, as we are, united and equally responsible, and we will further pay all the Sircar monies as well as account for the due appearance of the parties.

Done Summut 1866, *Kartick Vud 3rd,* 1809-10, *November.*

To which is affixed the following signatures, *viz.*—

Barole Bacher Deepsing.

Ditto Veerum Bacher.

Arrzamin or counter securities are—

1. Zallum Khant, of Ghorasur, security for Dhunajee and Gonduljee, having both together 1½ share.

2. Kassuria Meya, of Kaumal, security for Suntajee, and Adjajee, and Bhuttajee, having in all 2½ shares.

3. Joorah Meya, of Poonadera, security for Nathjee Jaitajee, having 1 share, making in all 5 shares. One still remains, there being no heir thereto the concern and its enjoyments rests with the parties above written.

SREE MALSAKHANT.

Sicca.

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXL.

Lohar Koolees.

TRANSLATION of the PERWANNAH of RAO SREE ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR to the Zemindars of Lohar.

Nuthoo Jaite, Soortsihjee Seertan, Roopa Gulljee, Ahja Jallum, Dhunah Soozain, Oomah Puttah, and others, to wit.

That you did practise a series of aggression on the Sircar dominions, wherefore you were punished, and Lohar, your possession, was taken by the Sircar, whereupon you have been a fugitive for four or five years and suffered much ill; you, however, have lately altered your demeanour, and through the medium of the Honourable Company's Government preferred your petition to the Sircar, stating your errors and soliciting a forgiveness of your faults, and to reinstate you as before to live in quiet at your place, and that you would duly afford all description of security in behalf of your better demeanour; which being the subject of your petition, this Sircar has in its pleasure and in view to that of the Honourable Company's government directed that you be reinstated in your place of Lohar, where you will remain in perfect peace and quiet with your family without erecting fortifications, digging ditches, rearing trees, strong brushwood, or other unnecessary means of defence. All your grass dues that you were in the habit of receiving in the time of the late Futteh Singh Rao Baba Saheb you will enjoy the same of long standing, and in the due enjoyment of which continue to serve the superior government with all fidelity and due attachment; and whereas you have afforded the required securities and counter securities in executing a separate bond, according to which you will continue to conduct yourself, in regard to the yearly government dues of the description of ghasdana and jummabundee, and others, you will duly pay, according to the peculiar custom of such revenues and the forms of the pergunnah. From the time of your flight up to the end of the year of 1865—1808-9, the Sircar has taken all your grass dues, and on which account up to the same period you are hereby enjoined not to show any hindrance thereon. Your grass dues are yet to be defined, according to which you will receive them from the commencement of the year 1866—1809-10, being careful to avoid any kind of hindrance throughout the country in view to obtaining more. And whereas in view to your observing such line of conduct as herein provided for, you are allowed the guarantee

of Captain James Rivett Carnac, Acting Resident, on the part of the Honourable English Company; you have also the Sircar's kowls.

Done Summut 1866—1809-10 *Kartick Vud, 8th November.*

Moortub Soodh.

On the part of the English East India Company.

L. S. of Capt. J. R. Carnac, Acting Resident.

No. CXLI.

TRANSLATE of a Barote's Deed of Security granted by TOORBAEE THAKOOR, of Ahyma, to the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Granted to the Honourable Company's Sircar by Dulput Khurshunjee Barote of the city of Neriade. Whereas I have of my own free will become security for Baria Joorbaee Goolab Sing, of Ahyma, in the Neriade pergunnah, with all his brothers and other relations, and also his ryots and Rajpoots, Koolees, and sepoys, and all the armed men, with every other kind of ryot belonging to his share, as also for all the ryots and others inhabiting Bajeepoora; for all enclosed by the fence and gates, I have become security both for good conduct and appearance; if they shall be guilty of any irregularity or disturbance of the peace, or by instigating others to cause such crimes to be committed, or shall steal or harbour thieves or other incendiaries, or give them any kind of food, or shall permit them to live in the village, and annoy any other person, or cause any to be so, or if any horsemen, armed men, or others belonging to the village, shall go or come with thieves, on their being detected I will answer for it; if the footsteps of thieves are traced to the village, they shall be carried fairly on to the next village; if the Sircar's

MAHEE KANTA.

No. CXLI.

Ahyma.

people come to apprehend them they shall go along with and assist the foot or horsemen; no offender against the Sircar shall be entertained nor shall any irregularities be committed within the dominions of the Honourable Company, or of their Highnesses the Guikwar and Peishwa, and should any of them (inhabitants of Ahyma) be detected in committing any irregularity or disturbance I will deliver them up, and should a complaint be made in the Adawlut against any person for robbery, murder, or on account of debt or other cause, and a mohsul comes upon the defendant, he shall go into the presence, no one shall obstruct his doing so; and also, for whatever fields may be held in mortgage the money shall be taken and the field released, and of such Sircar's ground belonging to this or other villages as may be held by sale or mortgage, and cultivated, the urgotee and salamee shall be paid year after year; also no Sircar's land shall be taken either by sale or in mortgage; they will enjoy such grass or property as may be regularly inherited by them and not create any new; in this way I have become perpetual security, and whatever answer the Sircar may demand, agreeably to this writing, I will, from my own property, make: the above written is true. Joosabhaee Poonjajee, of Kulwar, has become counter security; for all this, his own property also is responsible; the security and counter security are equally responsible, according to the terms of this writing; the above written is true.

Dated Sumbut 1867, *Weishak Soodh* 3*rd*, *corresponding with* 15*th April* 1811.

(Signed) DULPUT KHURSHUNJEE.

TRANSLATE of a Deed of Counter Security granted by JOOSABHAEE THAKOOR, of Ahyma, to the HONOURABLE COMPANY, Summut 1867, Choitro Vud 13th.

I, Baria Joosabhaee Poonjajee, inhabitant of Kulwar, with my own hand write that I have become counter security for Baria Joorbaee Goolab Sing, of Ahyma, as also all his brothers and relations, and all the ryots of his share, and all the armed men, and all inhabitants within his boundaries, including people of every sort and description without any kind of exception; that in case the Ahyma Baria

Joorbaee, or any other person of his share, shall commit any kind of irregularity, or cause any to be committed, I will immediately produce them, as also answer for the crime; for these purposes I have become, year after year, perpetual counter security to the government of the Honourable Company; the people of every description inhabiting his Bajeepoora, without any exception, are included in this writing.

(Signed) BARIA JOOSABHAEE POONJAJEE.

No. CXLII.

TRANSLATE of an AGREEMENT entered into by KUNKAJEE CHUMPAVUT, Chief of Titovee, and his son LALLJEE, with CAPTAIN WILLIAM MILES, dated Cheiter Vud 12th, or 29th April 1821.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage not to rob or plunder in any part of the country, nor be the cause of robbery or plunder, nor will I cause any disturbance.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage not to receive or harbour any outlaw or offender from the territories of the Honourable Company, the Guikwar, or any other part or country, but will seize and deliver up such offender or outlaw without delay or excuse.

ARTICLE 3.

I will not fail to resist persons in opposition to the British Government or the Guikwar to the utmost of my power, and will not give them assistance in any way, but use my best endeavours to cut off their supplies and apprehend them.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to enter into any quarrels among my brethren or neighbours, nor will I entertain any foreign troops, as Sindees, Mukranees, Arabs, &c.

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No. CXLII.

Titovee.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever quarrels may arise between me and my neighbours I will submit them to the British Government, and abide by its decision.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage to protect the passage of merchandize through my limits, and to conform to whatever regulations may be made by the British Government respecting the collection of customs or transit duties.

ARTICLE 7.

I will not allow any trade in opium except that regulated by the orders of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

On Margsir Vud 13th, Summut 1875, or the 25th December 1818, I gave security to the British Government, which is still in force, and I engage to conform to the terms of that security and not to deviate from them.

I have subscribed to the above eight Articles, and will strictly observe them. The perpetual security for this engagement is Bharote Khuta, Humeer, and Bharote Koosiall Gela, of the town of Etaree, pergunnah Morassa; they will secure the performance of this contract.

(Signed) THAKOOR KUNKAJEE SING and his son LALLJEE.

Securities—Bharote Khuta, Humeer, and Bharote Koosiall Gela.

Similar engagements were made with the Chiefs of Dhudalia, Bakrole, Soorpore, Churunwaree, Mohimpore, and Runnasur.

No. CXLIII.

TRANSLATE of the terms of security taken from DOODHOO KAUNT, the Chief of Gajun, and his KOOLEES, dated Bysack Soodh 7th, 1877, or 6th May 1821.

I of my own free will do engage to conform to the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to pay the amount of jumma due by me to government from the year 1875 to 1877, three years, Rupees 40 a year, the whole Rupees 120.

ARTICLE 2.

From and after the year 1878 the government dues of Gajun shall be assessed, agreeable to the produce of the village, by an inspection of the crops, &c.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to restore all property proved to have been stolen by the Koolees of my village from the year 1875 to the present day without excuse or delay.

ARTICLE 4.

From this day forward I engage not to rob or plunder in the territories of the Honourable Company, the Guikwar, or in any other part or country, nor will I cause the commission of any robbery or crime, or cause any disturbance. I also engage not to be concerned in any matter from which loss may result to government, but answer all demands upon me as a peaceable subject, and whenever I am summoned by the officers of government I will attend.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to join any parties of robbers or plunderers, nor will I give them the least assistance in any way, and if any thieves should pass by my village I will apprehend and deliver them over to government, and will be responsible if they pass my village; I will also keep a watch as far as my limits extend for this purpose. Also if any offenders against the British Government, that of the Guikwar, or any other, should come to my village or its limits I will apprehend them and deliver

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No. CXLIII.

Gajun.

them up to government. I will not associate with thieves to plunder; and if intelligence of the robberies of any other village should reach me I will give instant information thereof to government, and failing to do so I shall be an offender and answerable for the same.

ARTICLE 6.

I will not cause any hindrance to the passage of merchandize, and will protect the roads to the utmost of my power, and should any property be stolen in my limits I will produce the thief or answer for the amount. If any thief should be traced to my village or limits I will carry on the trace or be responsible.

ARTICLE 7.

I will make known to government what horses I have, and will only keep as many as government shall direct and will sell the rest: if I keep more horses they may be seized by government, I have no claim to them.

ARTICLE 8.

I will obey all orders of the thannadar.

ARTICLE 9.

Besides the above Articles, whatever orders I may receive from government I will obey without fail or fault; also in demands regarding offences whatever orders may be sent by the Adawlut shall be obeyed, and the offenders given up.

I will strictly conform to the above nine Articles.

(Signed) DOOBHOO KAUNT, &c.

Securities—Bharote Girder, wulud Gulla, of the village of Bhautkooloo.

Arrzamins or counter security—Khaunt Sahiba, wulud Khoora, and Tral Fulla, wulud Soojee, Chiefs of the villages of Wagheria and Malwan.

A similar engagement was made with the Chief of Autrole.

No. CXLIV.

TRANSLATE of the security given by the Koolee Chiefs of Anoria to the British Government, 1st Jesht, or 1st June 1821.

We, the Chiefs and inhabitants of Anoria, do make this agreement with the British Government, and furnish security to the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

On the 4th Falgoon 1876, Jemadar Yaroo, kamaisdar of Bejapore, took the security of Anoria; this engagement was forwarded to government, and from that day to this all thefts proved to have been committed, or whatever injury may have been done by us, shall be answered and satisfaction made without demur or excuse.

ARTICLE 2.

From this day forward we engage not to plunder, rob, or commit acts of violence in the Honourable Company's districts, those of the Guikwar, or any other; nor will we cause any such acts, nor be parties to any violence or injury.

ARTICLE 3.

We engage not to join any robbers on any pretence whatever, nor will we afford them any aid or assistance, and should any enter our limits we engage to apprehend them, or should they pass we will be answerable.

We will keep a guard in our limits, and should any offenders against the British or Guikwar Governments enter our town or pass our limits we will seize and deliver him or them up. We will not associate with thieves; and if information of robbery or crime committed by the Koolees of any other village reach us, we will declare the same to the Sircar, and failing therein we will be held as offenders and answerable.

ARTICLE 4.

We engage not to cause any hindrance to the passage of merchandize and will provide for the safety of the roads, and if any loss should be sustained in our limits we will deliver up the thief or be answerable

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No. CXLIV.

Anoria.

for the amount. If any thief should be traced to our village or limits we will carry on the trace, and if we do not we will answer for the loss without delay or excuse.

ARTICLE 5.

We will make known to government whatever horses we may have in our village, and will keep only as many as government may direct and sell the rest: if we keep more they may be seized by government.

ARTICLE 6.

We engage to obey the orders of the thannadar.

ARTICLE 7.

We engage to receive from the Collector or his Agent on the 2nd Pous Vud whatever geeras may be due to us in the Honourable Company's districts, and we engage not to demand such geeras from the Patell or cultivators, nor cause any expense to them; and if we act contrary to this we agree to submit to such punishment as may be ordered or directed, and also to return any money so obtained.

ARTICLE 8.

Two men belonging to the Sircar were murdered by some persons near the village of Nowagaum. We engage to search for the murderers, and if they be of our village we will deliver them over to the Sircar, or should they be discovered by other persons we also engage to give them up.

In addition to the above Articles we engage to obey all the orders of government and to commit no crimes, and in cases of dispute or offence whatever orders may be received from the court of Adawlut shall be obeyed, and the offender delivered up.

We will strictly conform to the above Articles.

Perpetual security, Mal, fael, and hazirzamin—Bharote, Puthoo, Guma.

Ditto ditto—Veera Guma, of Prantej, Poonja Pergunnah, Bejapore.

Arrzamins or counter security—Nathajee Sumbhoorathore and Soot Hauttijee, of Mayend; Khaunt Ojumjee, Nurirjee and Sooltanjee Bhanjee &c., &c., Mohoori; Thakoor Vuktajee Anoopjee, Sungpore; Bhowan Sing Sumtajee, Lakeora; Sewajee Soortajee, Vaugpore.

No. CXLV.

TRANSLATION of a draft for a settlement of village peace, &c., with securities and counter securities, proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantyne, to be executed with sundry villages in the district under his charge.

We (the Chief and his relations of every denomination, all the inhabitants, whether of the zillah or the town, or its suburbs, or its outskirt hamlets, good or bad, all classes) of our free will and accord pledge ourselves to government, under the following Articles of security for good behaviour, for appearance on summons, for payment of dues, and additional security for the efficiency of the above securities:—

ARTICLE 1.

We pledge ourselves to be guilty of no irregularities, to lend our countenance to none, nor to afford any aid, shelter, or protection to people of bad character; and in case of their entering our limits we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to apprehend them, that is to say, offenders against the British and Guikwar Governments, and deliver them up, pursuing them so long as they are in our limits in order to apprehend them.

ARTICLE 2.

Wherever any zemindar has been deprived by force of lands or villages, or been compelled to resign them, the said transactions to be investigated, and the lands and villages thus unjustly taken away to be restored, and the bonds thus extorted to be cancelled, and for the future no transfer of villages or territory is binding unless with the knowledge and approbation of government.

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No. CXLV.

Megraj.

ARTICLE 3.

We pledge ourselves to carry on no intestine disputes of civil discords or private hostilities. Our causes of difference to be reported for the decision of government, and that decision abided by, and we promise not to entertain in our service any armed men of any denomination, whether foreign Arabs, or Pathans, or Mukranees, or Rajpoots, or Kattees, or Mahrattas.

ARTICLE 4.

We pledge ourselves neither to raise nor protect gangs of robbers assembled for the molestation of the British or Guikwar districts, and we will afford every assistance in our power of guides and bearers to merchants and travellers proceeding through our districts, and guard them and their property, and we bind ourselves to answer the losses they may sustain in our limits; and in case of their being robbed we will trace the course of the robbers, and either prove that they left our limits or make good the loss.

ARTICLE 5.

A faithful report shall be made to the Sircar of all the Koolees who, through our limits, keep horses, and those only shall be allowed to keep them to whom the Sircar shall grant permission to do so, and the remaining horses shall be disposed of as government shall be pleased to direct; and in case of any disobedience under this head we consent to our horses being seized as forfeit to government: we will in this matter in no respect depart from the wishes of government.

ARTICLE 6.

The old established claims of ghasdana possessed by the Guikwar government and neighbouring zemindars over our villages shall be faithfully discharged yearly, and no difficulties shall be started by us, but the whole regularly paid.

ARTICLE 7.

Wherever we possess claim of grass, wanta, or produce of land or trees upon the villages of the Sircar or of the neighbouring zemindars,

or they possess such like claims upon us, we pledge ourselves to refer the same to the arbitration of the Sircar, binding ourselves to abide by the decision and in no way to oppose the wish of government.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever any agent of government sent by government comes to any of our villages, we bind ourselves to pay every attention to his instructions, and in no way to oppose the wishes of government.

ARTICLE 9.

The parties stationed by government through the country for the protection of the peace shall be assisted by us in every manner in our power, and on any alarm of robbers we will join in the pursuit with every individual under our control, consulting in every respect the wishes of government.

ARTICLE 10.

We pledge ourselves to attend to the regulations of government respecting opium in every respect whatever, and to pay the plough tax and land tax as established by ancient usage, and to whomsoever it is due, whether for the cultivation of our own lands or on lands rented from other villages, to the Patells of those villages.

ARTICLE 11.

Upon the arrival of merchants and travellers passing through our limits we engage to protect their persons and property, and to extort from them nothing under the name of custom, tolls, or fees, but what is fixed as due to us by government.

After this manner we pledge ourselves, for ourselves and our descendants for ever, a perpetual agreement, undertaken of our free will and accord, and after full deliberation, for ourselves and for our children after us, and the undersigned are securities for our due fulfilment of our part of the agreement.

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No. CXLV.

Particular Statement of the names of the Villages of Megraj Talooka with which the above Agreement was made:—

No. of Villages.	*Names of Villages.*	*No. of Villages.*	*Names of Villages.*
1.	Mouzah Dhulwanee.	14.	Mouzah Bhattuvara.
2.	,, Koonail.	15.	,, Sahrunpore.
3.	,, Jessodrah.	16.	,, Lhebodrah Mottah.
4.	,, Rajpore.	17.	,, Bheemapore.
5.	,, Toomaliah.	18.	,, Kumrodah.
6.	,, Gundiah.	19.	,, Peessaal.
7.	,, Lhebodrah.	20.	,, Kheroy Dhoodah.
8.	,, Wausnah.	21.	,, Kuttrah.
9.	,, Bharuj Vulonah.	22.	,, Bellah.
10.	,, Royniah.	23.	,, Royawana Soorujderee.
11.	,, Oodwah.	24.	,, Sulthanah.
12.	,, Dhoodah Mottah.	25.	,, Sheegaal.
13.	,, Wossoy.	26.	,, Moolud.

REWA KANTA.

Bombay Government Records, No. XXIII. of new Series.

In 1840 the leading Chiefs of Rewa Kanta, following the example of the Guikwar, entered into engagements (No. CXLVI.) to prevent sútee.

The only Chief in Rewa Kanta who enjoys first class jurisdiction, that is, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects, is the Rajah of Rajpeepla. The Chiefs of Chota Oodeypore, Deoghur Baria, Loonawara, Soanth, and Balasinore have second class jurisdiction, that is, power to try for capital offences their own subjects only. Offences committed in the latter States by foreigners or British subjects, and all offences committed in the smaller Mewassee States, are tried by the Rewa Kanta Court of Criminal Justice, presided over by the Political Agent. This court was established in 1842 by an order from the Court of Directors, dated 12th January in that year.

Rajpeepla.—The Chiefs of this State maintained their independence till the time of Akbar, who imposed on them a tribute of Rupees 35,556 in lieu of a subsidy of horse and foot which about three centuries before they had agreed to furnish. On the decline of the Mahomedan power the tribute, which had been very irregularly paid, was reimposed by the Guikwar, who gradually increased his encroachments on the independence of the State, till in 1813 the entire management was in the hands of his own officers; the net annual payments taken from the State were Rupees 92,000, and the whole revenues were collected and paid into the Guikwar's treasury.

Ajub Sing, an imbecile Chief, who succeeded to the State on the death of his father in 1786, died in 1803. He had attempted to disinherit his eldest son Ram Sing and to secure the succession of his younger son Nahr Sing; but the former was released from confinement and placed in power by the troops. From his intemperate habits

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Ram Sing became incapable of ruling, and in 1810 the Guikwar invested his reputed son Pertab Sing, and conferred on him the government of Rajpeepla by a Sunnud (No. CXLVII.) to which the British Government agreed to affix their guarantee. Ram Sing died a few months afterwards, and was succeeded by Pertab Sing. Nahr Sing, the brother of the late Rajah, however, set up his claim to succeed on the ground that Pertab Sing was not the son of Ram Sing, but supposititious and purchased by Ram Sing's wife. For four years the country was distracted by the quarrel, till in 1815 the Guikwar marched a force into the country, and it was agreed that the Guikwar should conduct the administration till he had reimbursed himself for the expenses incurred, and that Nahr Sing and Pertab Sing should submit their claims to investigation. The efforts of the Guikwar to settle the country were unavailing, and the investigation was therefore undertaken by the Resident at Baroda in 1819. The enquiry resulted in the establishment of Nahr Sing's claims, and the admission by the Guikwar of his right to the succession; but as Nahr Sing was blind and incapacitated from ruling, his eldest son Verisal was invested with the government on 15th November 1821, and the Guikwar relinquished his control over Rajpeepla to the British Government in the same way as in Kattywar and Mahee Kanta. A proclamation of amnesty was issued in the name of the British Government, the Guikwar, and Verisal, from whom an engagement (No. CXLVIII.) was taken, binding him and his successors to act in conformity with the advice of the British Government. At the same time the Rajah engaged (No. CXLIX.) to pay annually through the British Government his tribute to the Guikwar, which was fixed at Rupees 65,001, equivalent to government Rupees 56,721-2-9, and to make an annual provision of Rupees 8,400 for Sooruj Koer (since dead) and Pertab Sing, who resigned all pretensions to the State. The relations of the Rajah to the British Government were more fully defined in another engagement (No. CL.) concluded on 26th November 1823.

Verisal being a minor, the British Government for some years undertook the management of the State which was almost bankrupt. The debts, however, were reduced to about one-third of their amount, and for their liquidation the most productive portions of the State

were farmed for seven years under the British guarantee. Verisal was entrusted with the administration on his attaining his majority in 1837, but a supervision was exercised over the State till 1850 when it was withdrawn.

In 1852 an engagement (No. CLI.) was mediated by the British Government between the Guikwar and the Rajah of Rajpeepla, by which some old disputes were settled by the transfer of certain villages in which both governments had shares to the Guikwar and the Rajah respectively, and the admission of the right of the Rajah of Rajpeepla to collect certain customs on payment of Rupees 13,351, equivalent to government Rupees 11,650-5-7 annually. On the 20th January 1859 the Government of India decided that Rajpeepla should pay government Rupees 20,000 annually towards the maintenance of the Guzerat Bheel Corps; this sum is still paid. Verisal abdicated in 1860 in favour of his son Gumbheer Sing, still retaining, however, the principal share of government in his own hands as minister of the State. Gumbheer Sing has received a Sunnud (No. XXI.) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He has two sons Chuttur Sing and Naharput Sing.

The area of Rajpeepla is 4,500 square miles, and the revenue Rupees 2,75,000.

Deoghur Baria.—This family are Chohan Rajpoots who formerly reigned at Powagur, and were driven by the Mahomedan conquests to seek a refuge among the Bheels. From Pertab Sing, the founder of the family, is also descended in the elder line the family of Chota Oodeypore. The connection of the British Government with this State commenced in 1803, when Sindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possesion of by a British force, at which time Jeswunt Sing was Rajah of Baria. The conduct of the Rajah was most friendly, and he was, in consideration of his services, declared entitled to British protection under Article 10 of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum.*

Jeswunt Sing was succeeded in the government of Baria by his son Gunga Dass, an imbecile character, during whose rule the country

* See Vol. IV., page 221.

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was laid waste by the Mahratta armies, who, however, established no claim to permanent tribute. His power was also usurped by a Brahmin minister, who with mercenary troops devastated the neighbouring districts till 1819, when the interference of the British Government was solicited, and a settlement* was effected, by which the country was delivered from their violence. In the same year through the mediation of the British Government certain dues which the Rajahs of Baria had for many years levied from the districts of Hallol, Kallol, and Dohud were commuted to an annual payment of Rupees 4,750, equivalent to government Rupees 4,144-15-1, which, since the cession of Sindia's Panch Mehals under the Treaty of 12th December† 1860, is now paid to the Rajah by the British Government out of the tribute paid by the Rajah of Loonawara. In 1824 a tribute of Rupees 12,000 was imposed (No. CLII.) on the Baria State by the British Government in return for its protection. This tribute was to be increased in proportion to the prosperity of the State, but in the year 1849 it was declared to be permanently fixed at Rupees 12,000, equivalent to government Rupees 9,336-4. An engagement (No. CLIII.) was also made with the Rajah in 1824 for the payment of Rupees 6,000 a year in addition to the tribute for the maintenance of a local force. But like the similar engagements‡ which were concluded at the same time with the neighbouring Chiefs of Doongurpore and Banswarra it was never acted on, and in 1826 was declared obsolete.

On the death of Gunga Dass in August 1819, before the birth of his son Pirthee Raj, his Ranee had adopted two sons, one of whom was placed in power by Bheem Sing, the minister. But he was afterwards removed, and the rightful heir Pirthee Raj was restored. The State was greatly in debt, but arrangements were made under the guarantee of the British Government for the gradual liquidation of the debts, and, when the Rajah came of age, the direct supervision of the British

* No copies of these Engagements can now be found.

† See Vol. IV., page 271.

‡ See Vol. IV., pages 167 and 168.

Government was withdrawn. The Rajah was succeeded in February 1864 by his son Maun Sing, a boy of eight years of age.

The area of Baria is about 1,600 square miles, and the revenue Rupees 75,000.

Chota Oodeypore or Mohun.—This family is descended in the elder line from the common ancestor of the Baria family. The State is tributary to the Guikwar. Owing to a doubt whether the political control of Chota Oodeypore was transferred to the British Government in 1820 along with that of the petty States in Mahee Kanta, an agreement (No. CLIV.) was made in 1822, by which the Guikwar surrendered his control, and the State became subject to the British Government, paying under guarantee an annual tribute of Rupees 10,500, equivalent to government Rupees 8,769-13-4, to the Guikwar.

Pirthee Raj, with whom the above engagement was made, was succeeded by Gooman Sing, and he by his nephew Jeyt Sing, the present Chief. Jeyt Sing has one son Motee Sing.

The area of the State is about 3,000 square miles, and the revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

Loonawara.—The first connection of the British Government with this petty State was formed in 1803, when the British troops entered Sindia's possessions in Guzerat. A guarantee (No. CLV.) of the protection of the British Government was given to the Rajah, and a Treaty (No. CLVI.) was afterwards formed with him, by which he became tributary to the British Government. But on the change of policy adopted by Lord Cornwallis this Treaty was dissolved.

From that time there was little intercourse with Loonawara till 1812, when a settlement (No. CLVII.) of the Guikwar's tributary claims was made for Rupees 7,001 a year, from which Rupees 1,000 were deducted. After the Pindarree war in 1819 an engagement (No. CLVIII.) was mediated between Sindia and the Rajah Futteh Sing, by which the payment of Sindia's tribute of Babasahee Rupees 12,000, equivalent to government Rupees 10,653-6-11 a year, was guaranteed on condition that Sindia would not interfere directly or indirectly in the affairs of the State. The tribute is now payable to the British Government under the Treaty with Sindia of 12th December 1860.

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Loonawara pays Rupees 2,300 to the Babee of Balasinore. It also receives a sum of government Rupees 733 from the Godra pergunnah of the Panch Mehals. The amount was fixed in 1851; but no formal engagement was concluded on the occasion by the contracting parties, Sindia and Loonawara.

Futteh Sing was succeeded by Dulput Sing, adopted by Futteh Sing's widow, and he in 1852 by Dulel Sing, a collateral heir appointed by government. The present Rajah has no family.

The area of the State is about 1,736 square miles, and the revenue Rupees 42,000.

Soanth.—A Treaty (No. CLIX.) was concluded with this State in 1803, but it was subsequently dissolved by the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which was adverse to the system of alliances with the petty Rajpoot Chiefs. The Chief of Soanth was included in the engagement (No. CLVIII.) mediated between Sindia and Loonawara, and the payment of his tribute of Rupees 7,000, equivalent to government Rupees 6,108-5-5, was guaranteed to Sindia on condition of the latter abstaining from all interference in the affairs of the State. It is now paid to the British Government under the cessions of the Treaty with Sindia dated 12th December 1860.

Soanth receives from the village of Goraroo under Jhallode, one of the pergunnahs of the Panch Mehals, Salim Sahee Rupees 50, equivalent to government Rupees 38-8-7, as chouth. This sum was fixed in 1848 by the Political Agent in Rewa Kanta and the Assistant in Meywar, but no formal paper was drawn up. Soanth is also entitled to a sirpao of government Rupees 30-8-8 fixed by Sir J. Malcolm in A. D. 1819.

The area of Soanth is about 900 square miles, and the revenue Rupees 22,000. The ruling Chief is Bhowan Sing. He has no family.

Balasinore.—This family are descended from Sirdar Mahomed Khan, the younger son of Sher Khan Babee. The elder branch of the family is represented by the Nawab of Joonaghur in Kattywar. Sirdar Mahomed Khan was succeeded in possession of the districts of Balasinore and Veerpore by his son Jameut Khan, and he by his son Salabut

Khan, who died in May 1820 and was succeeded by his cousin Abid Khan. The Rajah of Loonawara has money claims on villages in Veerpore which has consequently been under attachment for many years.

Balasinore became tributary both to the Peishwa and Guikwar. At the general settlement (No. CXXXIV.) of Mahee Kanta the tribute of the Guikwar was settled at Rupees 4,001, since commuted to government Rupees 3,601-2-7. When the British Government succeeded to the Peishwa's rights, Balasinore came under its political jurisdiction. The State pays a tribute of Rupeees 11,079-4-9 to the British Government. In 1822 Abid Khan was removed and Edul Khan, his brother, was placed in power in his stead. He died in December 1831 and was succeeded by the present Chief Zorawur Khan, who has one son named Moonawur Khan, aged eighteen years.

The revenues of Balasinore are about Rupees 40,000, and the area about 400 square miles. In 1820 an engagement (No. CLX.) was made with the Babee for the introduction of the British Opium Regulations into his territories. The Babee is entitled to geeras hucks in the Kaira Collectorate as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Fixed item on government villages	...	3,242	2	8
Average of fluctuating ditto	...	345	4	2

He is also entitled to levy produce in kind from the village of Rojooa.

Petty Chiefs.—The province of Rewa Kanta is inhabited for the most part by Bheels, Mewassees, and other turbulent tribes. With these tribes, which are subject to Rajpeepla and the Guikwar, and also with those in Sindia's Panch Mehals, agreements were made between the years 1822 and 1826 with a view to the settlement of the country. The nature of these engagements will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens given in Nos. CLXI. to CLXIV. Sindia's Panch Mehals were ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of 12th December 1860, and have been attached to the Kaira Collectorate. Most of the Mewassee Chiefs on the Nerbudda are Molesalaams or descendants of Hindoos, forcibly converted to the Moslem faith during the time of the Mahomedan supremacy.

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The following is a list of the petty Chiefs, showing the tribute they pay :—

Name of Chief.	Name of State or place of residence.	Estimated revenues.	Tribute.	To whom paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Thakoor Purwutsingjee ...	Kuddana ...	8,000	...	Feudatory of Soanth ; pays no tribute.
Thakoor Purtapsingjee	Sungeylee ...	2,500	...	Do. of Baria, ditto.
Rana Bharut Sing	Ghur	3,000	500	The Rajah of Oodeypore.
Rana Sirdar Sing	Bhadurwa ...	33,000	19,076	Guikwar government.
Barea Huthee Sing	Oometa ...	40,000	5,000	
Thakoor Bapoo Sahib	Wujeria ...	20,000	5,007	
Rana Raeesingjee	Mandwa ...	15,000	2,215	
Rana Kuslabawa	Shunnore ...	12,000	1,578	
Thakoor Bheemsingjee	Nuswaree ...	5,000	1,691	
Thakoor	Pullasnee ...	3,000	2,131	
Chowra Nursing and Koeberbawa	Bhiloria ...	7,000	2,426	
Daeema Jeetamea	Oochad ...	3,200	883	
Rathor Ludabawa, &c.	Nungam ...	2,000	1,294	
Daeema Jeetabawa	Wasun Veerpore...	3,000	432	
Rathor Koolabawa	Wasun Sehora ...	4,500	1,151	
Goree Dadabawa	Choresur ...	1,000	311	
Daeema Bhadurbawa	Rengun ...	1,000	461	
Thakooranee Foolba	Kamsolee Motee ...	900	129	
Goree Motabawa and Rusoolbhai...	Kamsolee Nanee ...	400	127	
Ditto ditto ...	Jeral ...	400	77	
Chowan Sirdar Khan	Ulwa ...	500	67	
Kaloobawa Sirdar Khan ...	Veerumpoora ...	500	103	
Goree Kooshalbawa and Oomed ...	Nullia ...	250	37	
Cowan Sirdar Khan	Uggur ...	3,500	186	
Koloobawa Jeygbasinwa ...	Wora ...	2,500	852	

Name of Chief.	Name of State or place of residence.	Estimated revenue.	Tribute.	To whom paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Chowan Kaloobawa	Dhamussia ...	500	133	Guikwar government.
Chowan Jeetabawa	Seemullia ...	200	57	
Rathor Oomedbawa	Doodhpore ...	300	85	
Rathor Ramsing	Chorangla ...	1,000	95	
Rathor Jeetabawa	Behorah ...	200	51	
Chowra Ubhey Sing, &c. ...	Rampurra ...	2,500	1,422	
Patel Nana, &c.	Gurrol ...	50	30	
Khanzada Nunoo Khan, &c. ...	Pandoo ...	5,000	4,501	
Rawul Raeesingjee	Chalior ...	5,000	3,401	
Barea Narsingjee	Sehora ...	12,000	4,801	
Patel Raeejee Jalum, &c. ...	Mewlee ..	2,000	1,501	
Barea Jussabhaee, &c.	Kunnora ...	2,200	1,601	
Rana Goolab Sing, &c.	Poeecha ...	1,800	1,501	
Rathor Raeesing, &c.	Eentwar ...	1,200	626	
Rawul Nuthoobhaee, &c. ...	Dhurree ...	1,500	951	
Puggee Gurbur Awah, &c. ..	Kulloloo Moka Puggeenoo ..	200	125	
Barea Jeetbhaee, &c.	Umrapore ...	350	201	
(Proprietorship in dispute) ...	Leeturgotra ...	600	201	
Puggee Rutun Uloo, &c. ...	Jesur ...	300	151	
Puggee Hurreebhaee, &c. ...	Kulloloo Kuslanoo..	90	65	
Baee Soorujba, &c.	Kernolee Motee ...	200	101	
Rawul Soor Sing	Rajpore ...	200	51	
Barea Koober Sing, &c.... ..:	Kernole Mahal ...	250	85	
Barea Bechurbhaee	Joomkha ...	200	51	
Rawul Oomedbhaee, &c. ...	Wuktapore ...	250	151	
Barea Saheb Sing, &c.	Nahra ...	125	25	

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Name of Chief.	Name of State or place of residence.	Estimated revenue.	Tribute.	To whom paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Puggee Jutoo Jeykurn, &c. ...	Goturdee ...	600	425	Guikwar government.
Jeebawa Rugnath, &c.	Ungheer ...	1,900	1,747	
Sirdar Sing and Gunputrao ...	Raceha ...	1,500	575¾	
Patel Meetha Poonja, &c. ..	Dorha ...	2,000	1,104½	
Nath Khan Nuggur Khan ...	Pantulaorce ...	4,000	200	To Rajah of Rajpeepla direct.

N. B.—The estimated revenues and tribute are entered in Syassye Rupees. Government Rupees 100 are equivalent to 114-9-7 Syassye Rupees.

No. CXLVI.

TRANSLATION of a note from A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda, to the address of the following rulers of the different States placed under his political superintendence, dated 3rd April 1840, *viz.*—

To MAHRAVUL GOOMAN SINGJEE, of Oodeypore.
To ditto PIRTHEERAJJEE, of Deoghur Baria.
To MAHARANAH FUTTEH SINGJEE, of Loonawara.
To RANAH BHOWANY SINGJEE, of Soanth.
To THAKOOR JALUM SINGJEE, of Bhadurwah.
To ditto SIRDAR SING, of Wankaneer.
To MAHARANAH VERISALJEE, of Rajpeepla.

Under instructions received from the Resident of Baroda, conveyed to me in his letter, dated 11th March 1840, I write to inform you that it having come to the notice of that officer that a British subject born in Rutnagherry, but residing at Baroda, died, and his widow immolated herself in observance of the rite of suttee, which the Guikwar government took no measures to prevent, the Political Commissioner addressed a note to His Highness deprecating the occurrence, and suggesting that as the British Government had, after full consideration, abolished the rite of suttee in its own territory, His Highness should introduce a similar arrangement within his own, to which His Highness

replied that, according to the request of the Resident, he would cause proper arrangement to be made, and this concurrence being communicated to government, it was pleased to declare that no act could have been performed more acceptable to it than the abolition of suttee. I beg to state that it appears to me advisable you should take measures to prohibit the practice in your own State, in respect to which, as the British Government are most intent on the speedy abolition of this rite, you will have the goodness, after full consideration of the above, to favour me with a reply.

(Signed) A. REMINGTON,
Offg. 1st Asst. Poltl. Commr.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by MAHRAVUL GOOMAN SINGJEE to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, dated Chieter Vud 5th, Sumbut 1896.

After recapitulation of the contents of the note addressed by the Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner on the subject of the arrangements made by the Guikwar government to abolish the rite of suttee in its territories on the 3rd April 1840, the Mahravul states as follows:—Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I shall, agreeably to the suggestion contained in your note, enjoin its discontinuance in the State of Oodeypore.

Seal.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by MAHRAVUL PIRTHEERAJJEE, of Deoghur Baria, to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Cheiter Vud 11th, Sumbut 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I shall enjoin its discontinuance in my towns and villages and prohibit its future observance.

Seal.

REWA KANTA.

No. CXLVI.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by MAHR ANAH FUTTEH SINGJEE, of Loonawara, to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Cheiter Soodh 15th, Sumbut 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I have, conformably thereto, issued a proclamation to inform the people residing in my districts, and will further make suitable arrangements in the matter.

Seal.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by RANAH BHOWANY SINGJEE, of Soanth, to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated 12th May 1840.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will make arrangements in my territory to prohibit the future observance of suttee.

Seal.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by THAKOOR JALUM SING, of Bhadurwah, to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Cheiter Soodh 7th, Sumbut 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will, agreeably to the wishes of government, prohibit suttee in my territory.

(Signed) JALUM SING.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by THAKOOR SIRDAR SING, of Wankaneer, to A. REMINGTON, ESQ., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Bysack Soodh 7th, Sumbut 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will prohibit the practice in my districts and make suitable arrangements for its discontinuance.

(Signed) SIRDAR SING.

TRANSLATION of a note addressed by MAHARANAH VERISALJEE, of Rajpeepla, to A. REMINGTON, Esq., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Bysack Soodh 8th, Sumbut 1896.

I have learnt the contents of your letter on the subject of the abolition of suttee with much pleasure, and shall make suitable arrangements to prohibit the practice within the districts of my State.

Seal.

No. CXLVII.

SREE MHALSA KAUNT.

TRANSLATION of a Perwannah from ANUND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to RANA KOOER PERTAB SING, of the capital of Rajghur.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—Your father Ram Sing, of Rajghur, does not conduct himself properly, and in consequence many quarrels exist, and your inheritance is in danger of being lost to you. In consideration of this, the Sircar has thought proper to make arrangements that you be invested with exclusive authority to conduct the affairs of the State; the same being determined on, this perwannah is given to you. Your father Ram Sing is a man of bad conduct, and listening to bad counsels is planning means whereby to involve the welfare, of the State; wherefore you are invested with the executive management of affairs. You are, however, to transact all business and execute all deeds in the name of Ram Sing.

Sicca. You are also to transact business by means of Risundass Buckshu, without whose knowledge you are to execute no public measure. You are likewise to institute such means as will preserve the ryots from suffering tyranny and trouble, and to obey the Sircar, continuing to pay the Sircar its dues and claims according to existing agreement.

You will also settle the debt owing to Myrab Narrain by your government.

Moideen Jemadar being well disposed to your State, extend to him the same indulgence and protection in his services to your government.

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Rajpeepla.

You will arrange respecting a provision for your father, and take such measures as will prevent him from exciting disturbances.

Do you continue to conduct yourself as herein provided for: in any default in the administration of affairs you cannot prosper. Consider this and act according to the letter of the Sircar, and you will suffer no unjust trouble from the Sircar, and in behalf of which, and consistent with justice, it has nominated Mr. Carnac on the part of the Honourable Company as guarantee.

Done Sumbut 1866, *Magh Vud 8th, Heigra 22nd, Mohurrum, corresponding with the English year* 1816, *27th February.*

The Bombay Government agreed to guarantee these arrangements, but in consequence of the death of Ram Sing the guarantee was never actually affixed to the Sunnud.

No. CXLVIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by MAHARANAH VERISALJEE, Rajah of Rajpeepla, and JAMES WILLIAMS, ESQ., Resident at Baroda, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

Seal of the Rajah.

My representation is as follows:—

I have received possession of my country from the Guikwar government, but I am certain that without the aid of the British Government I shall not be able to make its settlement: therefore I myself and my father, both of us of our own desire, do agree to act upon every thing relating to the settlement of all the affairs of my country in conformity with the advice of the Honourable Company. Whatever may be the desire of the government I will act according to it. In conformity with this agreement, whoever may be Chieftain of the country from generation to generation he will act.

Dated Sumbut 1878 *Assoondee, reckoning from the month of Assar Aswen Soodh the* 15*th, corresponding with October the* 11*th,* A. D. 1821.

Signature of the Rajah.

No. CXLIX.

TRANSLATION of a Bond signed and delivered to government by MAHARANAH VERISAL, Rajah of Rajpeepla, dated at Nandode, the 10th of Falgoon Soodh, Sumbut 1879, A. D. 20th February 1823.

CONTENTS.

We have of our free will agreed to pay yearly at Baroda to the Guikwar government for yearly jummabundee and ghasdana the sum of Rupees (65,001) sixty-five thousand and one.

The three villages in the Thanna of Roond, *viz.*, 1st, Roond; 2nd, Jehoor; 3rd, Kotara, and the zekaut (inland duties), and the five dumalla villages, Wurkavi, Poeecha, Washna Huddabhang, and Kokulpore, and Koond near Balode, and the sirpao yearly payable to us from the Guikwar government and the town of Burun being all deducted, the sum total Rupees (65,001) sixty-five thousand and one is settled; the instalments to be paid in the months of Pous, Falgoon, Cheiter, and Bysack. In this manner from generation to generation, year by year, the sums shall be made good under the mediation of the Honourable Company and no deviation occur. On all matters of the above mentioned talooka whatever discussion on matters good or bad may arise, these shall be referred to the mediation of the Honourable Company, and we shall remain satisfied therein, nor shall there ever be a departure from this agreement. This we have written and signed.

TRANSLATION of a grant of yearly allowances from the RAJAH VERISAL, of Rajpeepla, to RANEE SURUJEEOOVER BHAEE, dated at Nandode, the 10th Falgoon Soodh, Sumbut 1879, A. D. February 20th, 1823.

To Surujeeoover Bhaee, Maharana Verisal, Rajah of Rajpeepla, has written and delivered: the illustrious Guikwar government and the Honourable British Government having in the performance of justice decided the sovereignty of Rajpeepla to be ours, and in their beneficence conferred entirely the honour on us, therefore we bestow upon you and on Pertab Sing and others under your protection a yearly gift at the rate of Rupees (700) seven hundred per month, total Rupees (8,400) eight thousand four hundred, as follows:—For your private expenses Rupees (200) two hundred per month, yearly Rupees (2,400) two thousand

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Rajpeepla.

four hundred, and Wulligaom, in the Kuntaul pergunnah, and Syaligaum, in the Ruttunpore pergunnah; whatever produce is derivable from these towns is yours and the towns delivered to you, and this monthly allowance and the produce of the towns remains yours for life; and for Pertab Sing and the rest a monthly allowance of Rupees (500) five hundred shall be regularly given, making a yearly total of Rupees (6,000) six thousand; at the rate of Rupees (8,400) eight thousand four hundred a year, as it has been agreed upon and engaged to you so shall it be given, and do you continue to go on as you have written to us; in this matter no changes shall occur; this we have written and signed.

To Maharanah Varisal, Rajah of Rajpeepla, Ram Sorajeear Bhye writes:—I am content to receive the yearly allowance and provision made for me and Pertab Sing and others under my protection through the mediation of the Guikwar government and by Mr. Williams on behalf of the British Government, and will remain satisfied, nor have I any further claims whatever for myself or for Pertab Sing on the above mentioned territory or the government thereof; thus have I written and signed.

No. CL.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by MAHARANAH VARISAL, Rajah of Rajpeepla, on 26th November 1823.

Formerly a dispute existed regarding the right to the guddee of my chieftainship, on which account the two great Sircars of Shreemunt Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor and the Honourable Company Ungrez Bahadoor having investigated the same decided my claim to be just, confirmed it, and delivered over to me the chieftainship. On this account I, of my own understanding and free will and pleasure, subscribe to the under-written Articles of Agreement for my good behaviour:—

ARTICLE 1.

On the above-mentioned chieftainship are debts due to the Guikwar Sircar and to others. I have not means to bear the whole of this burthen, which is known to the Sircar. But whatever order I shall receive from the Resident at Baroda on the part of the Honourable

Company to adopt any plan for the liquidation of the Guikwar debt, I will agree to, and act in conformity with the same.

Whatever proportion of the resources of the State may be fixed to defray the expenses of the State at any time by the advice of the Resident, and an order given upon the subject, in conformity with it I will abide. In this I will make no difference.

ARTICLE 2.

A separate bond has been given regarding the annual ghasdana and jummabundee to be paid to the Guikwar government, according to which I will pay the sum. If in any year an Asmanee or Sultanee misfortune should really occur, then the Sircar, out of compassion, will make a remission in the tribute of that year according to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE 3.

The Company's Sircar has stationed in the above chieftainship a detachment of its sepoys for my protection. For the expenses of the same in whatever manner the Sircar may direct, I will agree, and pay in conformity with the same.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bheels and Mewassees of the above talook shall not commit any disturbances in the districts of the Guikwar to the north and south of the river Nerbudda, nor in the Khaseh districts of the Honourable Company, or in their dependencies. I will keep the arrangements with them binding. In the above province from every village fael zamin security has been taken for its good behaviour. If any village has been omitted, security shall be taken from it and a proper settlement be kept. If any disturbance or injury is sustained, and the same should be proved against any of the inhabitants of my province, I will answer for the same, or cause an answer to be given for it.

ARTICLE 5.

I will not harbour nor allow any one to harbour in my talook disturbers of the public peace, Mewassees, the criminals of both governments, and Bharwutteeas. I will not, nor shall any other person, associate with them.

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ARTICLE 6.

I will not commit acts of aggression against any one. If any dispute arises between me and any other talookdar or zemindar, I will make the same known to the Company's Sircar, and whatever order it may give respecting it I will abide by.

ARTICLE 7.

No one shall molest travellers passing and repassing through the limits of my talooks. I will take care that a proper settlement is made on this point.

ARTICLE 8.

In the above province reside Rajpoots and Grassias, who possess geeras rights upon the Company's districts in the zillahs of Baroach and Surat. Regarding these, papers of agreement were taken from them by Mr. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident. Whatever final settlement of these may be made in conformity with the same I will cause them to abide.

ARTICLE 9.

In conformity with the order of the Company's Sircar, opium shall not be clandestinely conveyed within the limits of my province by any merchants or travellers concealed in any other merchandize without the seal and order of the Sircar. I will keep a good arrangement in this respect in my talook. If any opium is clandestinely conveyed I will seize it, and make the same known to the Sircar; whatever order the Sircar may give relating to the opium arrangements I will abide by.

In conformity with the above written nine Articles I will always act from generation to generation; if in this respect any difference arises, I will answer for the same. My talook is security for my acting in conformity to what is written above. What is written is true.

Rajah's Seal and signature.

No. CLI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT passed by MAHARANAH SHREE VARISALJEE, Rajah of Rajpeepla, to HIS HIGHNESS GUNPUT RAO GUIKWAR, dated Sumwut 1909, Kartick Wud 1st, Saturday, corresponding with 28th November 1852.

Seal.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I am a half sharer in some of the villages under the Roond pergunnah, in consequence of which the ryots and other causes give rise to constant disputes. With a view to avoid the same, I begged the Sircar, through Kamdar Dhuneshwur Wishwanath, to make over to my management those villages in the said pergunnah over some of which your Highness possessed half and on others entire jurisdiction, as well as the custom Nakas at Nandode and other places, with sole authority over them, in lieu of which I would pay the Sircar annually a sum to be fixed by your Highness; that I would give up to your Highness my right of criminal administration, &c., over the village of Kurnalee, which at present is divided between me and the Sircar, and your Highness should therefore fix an amount equal to my half share in the village, and the same should be deducted from that sum which the Sircar should fix to be received from me for the villages now in the Sircar's possession, and the remainder would annually be given by me to the Sircar. This request of mine the Sircar was pleased to accede to, and I thereupon enter into this agreement, the conditions of which are as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

I have given over to the Sircar to their entire management my half share of jurisdiction in matters of criminal administration, &c., over the village of Kurnalee, and I have now therefore no right whatever in the jurisdiction, &c., of the village, except that I am only to receive annually a sum on account of the revenues of my half share, and which by taking the average of ten years' receipts is fixed at Rupees 575-8-0. This will be deducted from the fixed amount of the revenues of those of

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the villages in the Roond pergunnah which the Sircar have given to me, and of which a detail is given in the following Article, and the balance will annually be paid by me to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 2.

A list of those of the villages in the Roond pergunnah over some of which half and on others entire jurisdiction has been exercised by the Sircar, and which your Highness has made over to my management with sole criminal administration over them, as well as of the custom Nakas also given to me.

Villages over which His Highness the Guikwar exercises entire jurisdiction.

1, Thanna Roond; 2, Mouza Kotara; 3, Jeyore; 4, Bhurna.

Villages over which His Highness the Guikwar exercises half jurisdiction.

1, Mouza Poeecha; 2, Vasna-Nana; 3, Roond, pergunnah Bhalode; 4, Kakulpore.

Custom Nakas.

1, pergunnah Nandode; 2, pergunnah Bhalode; 3, pergunnah Panetha; 4, pergunnah Gowalee; 5, the custom derived at Ladba's Naka in the village of Kotara.

Spirit Shops.

1, Thanna Roond; 2, Mouza Kotara.

The above villages, custom Nakas, and spirit shops have, with the entire jurisdiction over them, been made over to me by the Sircar. By taking the average of ten years, including both civil and criminal receipts, the annual income thereof amounts to Rupees 14,187; from this is to be deducted the revenues of my half share of Kurnalee, as stated in the 1st Article, amounting to Rupees 575-8-0 annually, and it leaves a balance of Rupees 13,611-8-0. Out of this your Highness having kindly remitted Rupees 260-8-0, there remains a net balance of Rupees 13,351, which I will, without any objection or advancing a claim for remission on account of heavenly or earthly calamity, pay in one item on every Maha Soodh 15th.* To ensure a regular

* This date will occur either in February or March.

payment of the said amount I have obtained the Honourable Company's guarantee. The management of the aforesaid villages will be conducted by me in the same manner as was done by the Sircar. No new customs oppressive to the ryots will be introduced. The Sircar should pay the Huckdars and others the amounts of their respective hucks which may have been included in the above fixed sum. On the transfer to me by your Highness of the above-mentioned villages, the Sircar will cause marks to be laid down to distinguish the boundaries of your Highness's villages, so that no dispute may in future take place regarding land, and render it easy to conduct the management according to the boundaries so laid down.

ARTICLE 3.

There are several mutual disputes existing regarding boundaries, also about lands and geeras of the ryots; to effect a settlement of the same, the Sircar should depute a confidential Kamdar, who, in conjunction with one on my part, will, after examining the documentary proofs on both sides, as well as bearing in mind the past management, make proper arrangements, and when once the marks are laid down, there will not remain any more dispute.

ARTICLE 4.

No protection will ever be afforded in my territory to the Sircar's offenders. If land or other mutual disputes hereafter occur they will be settled by attending to the proofs and the existing management on both sides, and no disputes will be entertained without any just cause.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever direction the high roads usually take after passing the Nakas the Sircar have entrusted to me, will hereafter be continued. If it is usual for the goods to pass to and from the Sircar's territory through the above Nakas, I shall never, with the intention to shut up those roads,

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Rajpeepla & Baria.

form new ones in my territory, and if the Sircar's Nakas suffer by my doing so, I will pay the loss that may be done.

The above is agreed to.

Sumwut 1909, *Kartick Wud* 1*st*, *Saturday*.

In the Rajah's handwriting.

Signed as above my own signature.

Seal.

Endorsement by the Resident.

The above agreement has been passed by the Rajpeepla Rajah to the Guikwar government. According to the 2nd Article thereof, the above Rajah agrees to pay a sum of Rupees 13,351 to the Guikwar. A letter No. 5006 of the 12th November 1852 has been received from the Bombay Government regarding a guarantee to the above arrangement. The guarantee of the Honourable Company regarding the above Rupees 13,351 is hereby given.

(Signed) J. M. DAVIES,

Dated Baroda, 2nd December 1852. *Resident.*

No. CLII.

AGREEMENT between the British Government and MAHARAJ PIRTHEERAJ, Rajah of Baria, his heirs and successors, concluded, in March 1824, by CAPTAIN A. MACDONALD on the part of the British Government and by Rawul Jeejeebhaee on the part of the Rajah of Baria.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Piretheeraj having agreed to pay the British Government an annual tribute for its protection, will make no delay or evasion in fulfilling his engagement.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, in consideration of the debts of the petty State of Baria, will accept the sum of Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000 annually as tribute for six years, from the year Sumwut 1880 (corresponding with A. D. 1823-24) to Sumvut 1886 (corresponding with A. D. 1829-30).

ARTICLE 3.

This tribute shall be paid by instalments as follows:—

For the year Sumwut 1880 (A. D. 1823-24), Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1881 (corresponding with July 1824).

Second instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000 to be paid in Kartick Soodh, Sumwut 1881 (or November 1824).

For the year Sumwut 1881 (A. D. 1824-25), Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

First instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1882 (corresponding with July 1825).

Second instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Kartick Soodh, Sumwut 1882 (or November 1825).

For the year Sumwut 1882, (A. D. 1825-26), Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

First instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1883 (corresponding with July 1826).

Second instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Kartick Soodh, Sumwut 1883 (corresponding with November 1826).

For the year Sumwut 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh Sumwut 1884 (corresponding with July 1827).

Second instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Kartick Soodh, Sumwut 1884 (corresponding with November 1827).

For the year Sumwut 1884 (A. D. 1827-28) Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

First instalment Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1885 (or July 1828).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Kartick Soodh, Sumwut (or November 1828).

For the year Sumwut 1885 (A. D. 1828-29), Shalim Shaee Rupees 12,000.

REWA KANTA.

Nos. CLII & CLIII.

Baria.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Assar Soodh, Sumwut 1886 (corresponding with July 1829).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rupees 6,000, to be paid in Kartik Soodh, Sumwut 1886 (or November 1829).

ARTICLE 4.

After the expiration of the period above mentioned, the tribute shall be increased in proportion to the amount of the revenues.

MAHARAJ SHREE PIRTHEERAJ GUNGADASJEE, in the hand-writing of RAWUL JEEJEEBHAEE. What is stated above is binding.

Rawul Shree Pritheeraj Gungadasjee, constant servant of Sree Ram.

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on the 20th April 1824.

No. CLIII.

Signature of JEEJEEBHAEE KAMDAR.

ENGAGEMENT entered into by RAJA PIRTHEE SING, of Baria, and KAMDAR RAWUL JEEJEEBHAEE with CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MACDONALD on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY.

I agree of my own free will to pay to the Honourable Company without failure, exclusive of the fixed tanka, the sum of Rupees 500 per mensem, or Rupees 6,000 per annum, for the maintenance of the cavalry and infantry stationed with me for the protection of the country. Besides this sum the established tanka will be regularly paid by instalments. The pay of the horse and foot, amounting to Rupees 500 per mensem, to commence from the 1st January 1824, or Sumwut 1880.

Dated 24th January 1824.

No. CLIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the Rajah of CHOTA OUDEYPORE, Kartick Soodh 7th, November 21st, 1822.

The Rajah of Oudeypore acknowledges that under the protection of the Honourable Company's government he has subscribed to the yearly payment of ghasdana to the Guikwar government, and that the following are the Articles for regular and systematic proceedings in future :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Bheels or Koolees of the aforesaid talooka shall in no case commit any injury to the Sonkaira or Teelukwara or any other pergunnahs belonging to His Highness the Guikwar, or to any talooka or town under the protection of the Honourable Company. This engagement is to be kept most rigidly, and in case of any depredations being committed and proved, the Oudeypore Chieftain to answer accordingly.

ARTICLE 2.

The irregular, quarrelsome Mewassees, disobeyers and rebels against government, incendiaries (Bharwuttea) and others of such character shall not be sheltered, nor allowed to be sheltered, in the Oudeypore pergunnah, nor any assistance be afforded them.

ARTICLE 3.

No private quarrels shall be allowed to be prosecuted; but if any talookdar has any difference with any zemindar, the same shall be referred to the Honourable Company's government, and the decision thereupon be final.

ARTICLE 4.

The public roads through the limits of the Oudeypore talooka shall be protected from all interruptions of commerce or risks of personal safety.

REWA KANTA.

No. CLIV.

Chota Oudeypore.

ARTICLE 5.

It is most strictly agreed to for this talooka that, in conformity with the orders of government, no opium shall be allowed to be smuggled, without the seal and pass of the Honourable Company, in the baggage of any travelling merchants; and if any opium is found attempted to be smuggled, the said opium shall be seized and reported to government and disposed of agreeably to the orders then received. These are the five Articles of agreement by which affairs are in future to be guided, and in case of any breach of these engagements, the Oudeypore Chieftain binds himself to answer the claim.

TRANSLATION of a paper addressed to the Sircar by the Chieftain of Oudeypore RAJAH RAWUL PIRTHEERAJ dated Asoo Soodh 10th, Sumwud 1878, 28th June 1822.

Of my own free will and inclination I have agreed to make good yearly and pay through the mediation of the British Government the sum of Rupees ten thousand five hundred (10,500) to the Guikwar government, in the same manner that this ghasdana has been hitherto paid in Baroda. From this agreement there shall be no departure, and every thing that concerns the above talooka, either good or bad, shall be transacted through the mediation of the British Government, and I will remain a servant of the Company; nothing contrary to this shall be done; to this I affix my signature.

TRANSLATION of the PERWANNAH given by His Highness SEEAJEE RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, to the Rajah of MAHA RAWUL PIRTHEERAJ, dated the 2nd of the 2nd Asso Vud, or 15th of the month of Suffer (October 31st, 1822).

Ghasdana is due from you to the Baroda government, and it is agreed, under the mediation of the British Government and through the intervention of Mr. Williams, the Resident at Baroda, that the above to the amount of Rupees ten thousand five hundred yearly shall be paid by instalment as hitherto, and if at any time you suffer through the inclemency of seasons or foreign invasion, then the Baroda government shall exercise protection in the same manner that is agreed upon for Kattywar and Mahee Kanta.

REWA KANTA.

Nos. CLIV & CLV.

Chota Oudeypore and Lopnawara.

Therefore remain at ease in your mind that no injustice shall be attempted against you, and attend to the improvement of your talooka, and your agents and Karbariees Gokul Bukshi and Sardooram Dubba and Baba Matur and Puroodas Vunravun Paruck and others, when coming or going on business connected with your government, shall suffer no kind of interruption or injury; for this protection, which is binding year by year for ever, the Honourable Company is guarantee.

Signed with both the seals of the Guikwar government.

TRANSLATION of a letter from J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., 1st Assistant in charge of the Residency, to MARAWUL PIRTHEERAJ, Rajah of Mahan, dated 11th December 1822.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Your letter of Baderwa Soodh the 13th sent to Mr. Williams, the Resident, was delivered by your agent Moro Punt, and its contents are understood. The yearly payment of Ghasdana to the amount of Rupees (10,500) ten thousand five hundred the aforesaid Karkoon has paid for the year 1878, and has received receipts for the Warats, which will be delivered to you, and respecting this said sum of ten Rupees (10,500) thousand five hundred you have agreed to send your agent yearly to pay the same in Baroda under the mediation of the British Government, as it has been paid hitherto, and pledges of good behaviour have also been given by you, on which account the Guikwar government has given the Perwannah for the perpetual guarantee of the British Government; therefore, be confident that so long as you fulfil your engagements you need apprehend no failure of these promises of protection.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

No. CLV.

ENGAGEMENT of protection from the British Government given to the Chief of Loonawara by MAJOR ALEXANDER WALKER, Resident at Baroda, under date the 27th September 1803.

This is to certify that the Rana Pertab Sing, Chief of Loonawara, having applied for the Honourable Company's protection, and having,

REWA KANTA.

Nos. CLV & CLVI.

Loonawara.

by the friendly intercourse of letters, declared that all his means shall be employed to promote the destruction of Kanoojee, I have at his request, and in consideration of the above circumstances, granted to him this writing, which will entitle him to the friendship of the English and of their ally Anund Rao Guikwar.

Should the English troops, in prosecution of the war against Kanoojee, enter the territories of the Rajah of Loonawara, they will refrain from doing the inhabitants any injury or molestation; on the contrary, they may be assured of protection, the Rajah on his part ordering his subjects to furnish provisions and whatever may be required, which will be punctually paid for according to the custom and good faith of the English.

This writing is on the opposite side translated into Marhattee, that the officers of the Guikwar Sircar may also extend their friendship to the Rana Pertab Sing.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Resident at Baroda.

Done at Baroda, 27th September 1803.

Approved by the Governor in Council of Bombay on 5th October 1803.

No. CLVI.

TREATY with the RAJAH of LOONAWARA, 1803.

In virtue of the authority which has been vested in Colonel John Murray, Commanding the British forces in Guzerat Attaveessee, and districts conquered from Dowlut Rao Sindia, to ratify and conclude a Treaty of amity with me, on the basis of friendship, and on those terms of reciprocal benefit which had been previously acceded to on my part, and recommended in my behalf by Colonel Murray during his continuance in the Loonawara district, and anxious to profit by the friendly protection which the Honourable Company Bahadoor has been graciously

pleased to extend towards me, I do, of my free will, and in conformity to the terms previously agreed to, hereby enter into or confirm the following conditions, namely :—

ARTICLE 1.

First, as tributary to the Honourable Company Bahadoor, I hereby engage, in consequence of their gracious concession, in my behalf, of the tribute hitherto usually paid by me to the late government of Dowlut Rao Sindia, to maintain, at my own expense, devoid of every claim to remuneration from the government of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, a military force for the defence of my territories, the services of which shall be at their command, in repelling every attempt hostile to their interests, by an invasion of the Guzerat through my districts; and I hereby engage to relinquish all claim to indemnification for any injury myself or subjects may sustain, in our persons or property, by these efforts against the common enemy, considering, on all occasions, the enemies of the English as my own, and pledging myself to defend my country against them to the last extremity; further engaging to give such token of allegiance as His Excellency the Governer General may be pleased to require.

ARTICLE 2.

Secondly, I engage, on all occasions, to be answerable for the safety of the property and persons of the British Government, its servants and subjects, wherever they may be, now or hereafter, in my districts, and relinquish all claim to remuneration for their services from the government, as far as relates to them or those in their service; but with respect to their subjects, I reserve the right of taxing merchandize and exacting payment, according to ancient custom, for the protection which I hereby engage to give the merchants.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, *Colonel.*

Concluded, Camp Loonawara, November 14th, 1803.

REWA KANTA.

No. CLVII.

Loonawara.

No. CLVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT passed by the RANA of LOONAWARA to the Guikwar government.

I, Rana Futtch Sing, of the talooka of Loonawara, do of my own free will admit that whenever the army of the Sircar came into these parts, the ghasdana and khirajat used to be discharged according to the running account. My villages were in this way distressed and the population decreased. Therefore, as the Sircar's army having been to Kattywar has made an equitable perpetual settlement according to the amount of former payments, I, in like manner, for my own tranquillity, have passed a writing in which the sums due for ghasdana and khirajat are included in one item. A separate bond for ten years on this subject has been passed to the Sircar. According to the condition of it I will send a Kamdar every year to Baroda and discharge the amount. There shall be no deviation from this agreement. I, my sons, and their descendants from generation to generation, as many as shall manage Loonawara, will for ever abide by the above written agreement. A separate perpetual security bond has been passed which is to be abided by. There is to be no deviation from this. If a deviation should take place, I am an offender against the Sircar. This writing is true.

Sumwut 1869, *Cheiter Soodh* 14*th*,

RANA FUTTEH SINGJEE.

Signed by the hand of MEHTA NANA ICHARAM.

TRANSLATION of a Bond passed by JUSOO PHOOLJEE BHAUT, of Moonda, to the Guikwar government.

I, of my own free will, pass this agreement to the Sircar on the subject of the ghasdana and khirajat of Futteh Singjee, Rana of the talooka of Loonawara, from Sumwut 1868, for ten years, *viz.*, the ghasdana and khirajat together are fixed at Rupees 7,001 for one year. The kistbundi has also been settled, and according to this I will every year settle at Baroda, and will pay the money according to the kistbundi. If by the will of God the payments shall be made four days sooner or later, interest shall be given at the rate of 1 per cent. per month.

Particulars of the kistbundi.

1st kist to be paid on 2nd Margseer Soodh ...
2nd do. do. 2nd Maha Soodh ... ... } Rupees 7,001.

According to this arrangement the money will be paid year by year. I will pay it regularly for ten years. If the periods of payment be extended, interest to be paid as above mentioned, and if a Mohsul come from the Sircar, mohsulee and khurch and the pay of a kossid to be discharged. This writing is true.

(Signed) BHAUT JUSOO PHOOLJEE.

Sumwut 1874, *Cheiter Soodh* 14*th*.

The above written is true.

No. CLVIII.

AGREEMENT with MAN SING PATUNKUR, dated the 10th August 1819.

As Man Sing Patunkur has repeatedly and earnestly entreated the aid of the British Government to effect a just settlement of his tributary claims from the petty States of Soanth Rampoora, and Loonawara, in consideration of the friendly relations subsisting between the British Government and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and the restoration to good order and eventual prosperity of the principalities of Soanth and Loonawara, both of which have been and are still so distracted by intestine commotions, and so harassed by foreign troops as to be in danger of utter desolation, Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm offers to the consideration of Man Sing Patunkur the following conditions, assuring him that upon these terms only will the interference of the British Government be exerted in his behalf:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government will guarantee to Man Sing Rao Patunkur, as long as he is authorized by his Prince Dowlut Rao Sindia to receive it, his annual tribute from the States of Soanth and Loonawara, amounting to Babashaee Rupees 19,000 per annum, of which sum the

REWA KANTA.

Nos. CLVIII & CLIX.

Loonawara & Soanth.

State of Soanth pays Babashaee Rupees 7,000, that of Loonawara Babashaee Rupees 12,000. This tribute will commence with the year Vikrumajeet 1876, or A. D. 1819-20. This tribute, the total sum of which is Rupees 19,000, shall be paid in two instalments, *viz.*, in Magh Soodh Poorun Masee, corresponding with December A. D. 1819, Rupees 9,500, and in Jesth Soodh Poorun Masee, corresponding with April 1820, Rupees 9,500. The British Government will also guarantee to Man Sing Rao Patunkur his arrears of tribute for the year 1875, or A. D. 1818-19, from the above-mentioned State of Loonawara, amounting to Rupees 700, if, on enquiry, the demand prove just. This arrear to be paid by instalments, of which the dates will be fixed hereafter. The period of liquidation not, however, to exceed two years.

ARTICLE 2.

Man Sing Rao Patunkur must immediately withdraw all his troops of every description, as well as all his Karkoons and officers, from these States, and on no account, for the future, exert any interference, either directly or indirectly, with the affairs or with the government of Soanth and Loonawara.

ARTICLE 3.

Man Sing Patunkur must relinquish, in favour of the Rajahs of Soanth and Loonawara, all claims to the villages he now demands, *viz.*, 70 from Loonawara and 42 from Soanth, which villages, it is acknowledged, have been forty years in their possession.

The above Articles have been agreed upon and settled this 10th day of August 1819.

No. CLIX.

TREATY with the RAJAH of SOANTH, dated the 15th December 1803.

Trusting and believing in Providence—

I hereby declare that, desirous to embrace the very amicable offer made to me by Colonel Murray, Commanding the British forces in the Guzerat Attaveessee, and conquered districts, on behalf of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, and to cement the friendship which at present so

happily exists between me and the Honourable Company's government, I have, in testimony thereof, of my free will and consent, entered into the following engagement with the Honourable Company Bahadoor, under whose protection it has pleased the Almighty to place me :—

ARTICLE 1.

As tributary to Powagur and the Honourable Company Bahadoor, I hereby engage to continue the payment of the same annual tribute as it has been usual for me to pay to the late government of Dowlut Rao Sindia (namely, Rupees 2,700); but should it please the Honourable Company's government graciously to release me in future from the payment of the aforesaid tribute, then I engage to present them annually with such nuzzerana in token of my allegiance as they may be pleased to direct, which shall be in lieu of all other sums whatsoever; and as long as I continue faithfully to adhere to the interests of the Honourable Company, this concession of the tribute to be paid by me, if acceded to by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, shall not be liable to be revoked.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage, on every occasion, to consider the enemies of the English as my own, and to the last extremity to defend my country, and oppose every attempt of a hostile nature which may be made by a foreign power for the passage of troops through my districts, and relinquish all claim to indemnification for any losses myself or subjects may suffer on the occasion.

ARTICLE 3.

On all occasions when my country is threatened by a foreign force, either on account of my attachment to the British Government, or by people my enemies, I shall receive assistance from the Honourable Company's government to enable me to resist the enemy; unless it should appear the invasion is intended merely to punish insubordinate subjects of mine, who may have violated my neighbours' boundaries, when I agree to adopt such measures as may satisfy the aggrieved.

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Nos. CLIX & CLX.

Soanth and Balasinore.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage, on all occasions, to be answerable for the safety of the property and persons of the British Government, its servants and subjects, wherever they may be, now or hereafter, in my districts, and relinquish all claim to remuneration for these services from the government, as far as relates to them or those in their service. But with respect to their subjects, I reserve the right of taxing merchandize and exacting payment, according to ancient custom, for the protection which I hereby engage to give to the merchants.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, *Colonel.*

Concluded, Camp Kaliban, December 15th, 1803.

No. CLX.

TRANSLATION of a writing from the Chieftain of Balasinore to the Collector of Kaira, dated 30th August 1820.

The Sircar has been pleased to furnish me with copies of the Opium Regulations, *viz.*, Regulation I, 1818, and Regulation II, 1820. According to these enactments, I shall in my villages regulate the opium. Should any person, however, in breach of the Honourable Company's Regulations, import opium, I consent that any one on the part of the Honourable Company may seize the same in my talooka.

I shall make the Honourable Company's Regulations known to my ryots, and take care that they are respected.

Besides, as to the opium required for the internal consumption of my country, the people of my talookas shall bring it from such depôt as the Sircar may prescribe, and sell it by retail, according to such rules as may be in force in the Honourable Company's districts.

Signed by WUZOO MOOZMOOADAR,

on the part of BABEE ABAD KHAN SULABUT KHAN.

No. CLXI.

TRANSLATION of a FAEL ZAMIN BOND by COOVERA WUSSAWA, of the Sukhbarra Pergunnah, with MAHRANAH VEERASAL, Rajah of RAJPEEPLA on the part of himself and other villages of the above pergunnah subject to his authority, &c., &c., his brethren, all those who reside within the limits of his pergunnah Dharola (or those who bear any kind of arms), ryots and all who reside in the district of Sukhbarra, of his own free will, dated the 9th of Maha Soodh, Sumwut 1878, corresponding with the 31st of January 1822.

ARTICLE 1.

I myself, my brethren, and all who reside in the villages of my pergunnah, will continue to reside in them, and remain in obedience to the orders of the Sircar, the same as ryots.

ARTICLE 2.

An exemption was anciently made from paying revenue from my pergunnah Sukhbarra, but the ancient veera (or taxes), dund furozee (or fines levied from criminals), &c., &c., and other levies, small or great, formerly paid to the Sircar, I will now pay. The customs of the pergunnah of Sukhbarra belong to the Sircar, and will be collected by its thannadar.

ARTICLE 3.

I will always obey the thannas which are now placed by the Sircar, and if any other thannas may in future remain or be sent, I will always pay obedience to the orders they may give me.

ARTICLE 4.

If I have become possessed of any village or land by force, or unjustly, I will restore it by the order of the Sircar. In future, I will not take possession of any village or land by force; but if any one is willing to give land to me, having informed the Sircar that such is the case, and having obtained its order, I will take it.

REWA KANTA.

No. CLXI.

Bheels of Rajpeepla.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever I justly owe, or whatever is justly owed to me, or whatever just right I may possess, whatever boundary dispute may arise relating to me, whatever claim I may have in the territories of the Honourable Company, in those of the Guikwar government, in those of the Rajpeepla government, or in any other districts, wherever they may be, I will make the same known to the Sircar, and will agree to whatever settlement it may make, and take accordingly. I will not distress the Patell or ryots of any village purbhara (or directly), nor take more than may be fixed by the Sircar, nor occasion any additional expense to any village beyond that fixed by the Sircar.

ARTICLE 6.

If from this time any robbery shall be made in any village, or any injury be offered to ryots, merchants, or travellers, and it is proved I am concerned or in fault, I will give a satisfactory answer to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 7.

I will seize any refractory persons, robbers, Bharwutteas, who may go out with a gang with the intention of committing depredations, plundering on the highway, or to commit thansa, who may enter any place situated within my boundaries. If they are too strong for me, I will without delay give the necessary information to the Sircar, and having obtained the assistance of the Sircar, will seize them. I will not join any robbers or Bharwutteas, neither will I give them a hookah or water, nor allow any one to do so. I will not give them a resting place, or food, nor allow any one else to do so.

ARTICLE 8.

If any new persons, either a relation or a Purdeesee (or a person belonging to any place situated out of his own territory) may come to reside in my village, having taken security from him, I will allow him to take up his residence. If any fault shall be proved against him, I will produce him before the Sircar. If it is proved that I secretly allow any person to remain, I will give an answer to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 9.

I will not entertain in my service any Purdeesee (foreign) Sebundy, either horse or foot. If it shall be discovered that I do so, I will give an answer, and will agree to whatever punishment the Sircar may impose upon me.

In conformity with the above-written nine Articles which I have given, I will continue to act; if in any respect a difference occurs, I will give an answer, together with the expense of *Roz Mohsullee*, and whatever punishment it may please the Sircar to inflict, I will consent to. Besides the above, I will act in conformity to whatever orders may be issued by the Sircar, for which Mylo Wussawa, of the village of Roomalpooroo, and Katreea Wussawa, of the village of Sumcaree, are my perpetual Faél Zamin security; they will observe this themselves, and make me do so. Cano Fuqueero Wussawa, of the village of Vuraduvous, in the Broach pergunnah, and Manglo Wussawa, of the village of Duroopulee, in the Sukhbarra pergunnah, are arrzamin (or counter security).

Declaration made by the persons who have become counter security.

We, of our own free will, become arrzamin, that, in conformity with what is written above, we will give an answer, or cause one to be given, year by year, always as long as the authority of the Honourable Company, that of the Guikwar Sircar, that of the Raj Sircar, &c., &c., shall continue to exist.

(Signed)	WUSSAWA COORJEE OMUD	+ his mark,
,,	WUSSAWA MYLO POONJA	+ his mark,
,,	WUSSAWA CATREE HUDUA	+ his mark,
,,	WUSSAWA CANO FUQUEERO	+ his mark,
,,	WUSSAWA MONGLO DEEVALUC	+ his mark,

Arrzamin.

REWA KANTA.

No. CLXI.

Bheels of Rajpeepla.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by COVEEREEA WUSSAWA with J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., renouncing all claim to the Ghoonwalee Khoontee on condition of receiving a pecuniary commutation from the Guikwar government for the sum of Rupees one thousand per annum, dated Sumwut 1881, Cheiter Vud the 5th, corresponding with the 8th of April 1825.

I will never commit any depredation or dispute in the territories belonging to the Honourable Company, to the Guikwar, to Rajpeepla, or in any other talook (district), but will pursue a peaceable mode of life. On this point I formerly gave a writing to government with security for my good behaviour, which still continues in force. The Guikwar authorities at present collect the Khoontee of Ghoonwalee at Soonghur, the half of which belongs to me. I intrusted the settlement of this claim to government, promising to abide by its decision respecting it. Upon this, government in its beneficence have agreed to obtain from the Guikwar government Rupees (1,000) one thousand per annum, in commutation of my half share of the Khoontee in question. To this settlement, of my own free will and pleasure I agree: from this time I will not make any dispute or depredation in the territories of the Honourable Company, the Guikwar, Rajpeepla, or any other district, but will live quietly, performing service according to the orders of government; if any infraction of this agreement arises, I shall be an offender against government, and if for my offence government should confiscate my wuttun (entire estate) and Geeras, I relinquish my claim to the same. I agree to this stipulation for the satisfaction of government, and for my acting in conformity to this engagement, and pursuing a peaceable course of life, the securities given to my former engagement are in force. They will cause me to answer for myself, or give an answer for me.

(Signed) WUSSAWA COOVEEREEA OMED.

Witness:

(Signed) ABDULLA KHAN BULLOCHE, *Jemadar.*

No. CLXII.

TRANSLATION of a Fael Zamin Bond taken by J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., for the Guikwar government, from BAJEE DAIMEE, VAJAO DAIMER, Mewassees of Tilluckwarra, including their families, relations, and dependants, dated the 14th of Falgoon Soodh, Sumwut 1881, corresponding with the 18th March 1825.

In consequence of our improper conduct coming to the notice of government, a force was equipped against us, which inflicted punishment upon us. Now, through the beneficence of government, we have been directed to re-inhabit our villages, and to conduct ourselves properly for the future, according to the orders of government, after the manner of ryots. Agreeing to this order, we, of our free will and pleasure, and in our right senses, subscribe to the under-mentioned Articles of agreement:—

ARTICLE 1.

We will reside in the country belonging to the government after the manner of ryots, and transact our business in an equitable way. We will not commit any depredations, or make any dispute with any one residing in the districts of the Guikwar government, of the Honourable Company, of Rajpeepla, Chota Oudeypore, Gurh, or any other talookdar; we will act in obedience to the instructions of the thannas of government which at present exist, or may in future exist.

ARTICLE 2.

We will pay whatever revenue is due on account of the villages of Tilluckwarra belonging to government, and will pay according to the custom of the district the levies put upon Oopurwureea land, besides salamee and babtees according to annual custom.

ARTICLE 3.

We have given to Mr. Willoughby a written paper giving an account of our just rights, lands, and claims upon persons residing in the districts of the Guikwar government and Rajpeepla. In whatever manner government may arrange such of these as on enquiry shall appear to be just, we will agree to the same, for ourselves and posterity, from generation to generation; according to this settlement we will abide, and receive whatever government may choose to give us.

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ARTICLE 4.

In several villages we have lent money and taken writings for Geeras in lieu thereof; we admit that we have no claim for the Geeras in question, and we will agree to whatever arrangement government may make for the repayment of such sums we have lent as on enquiry may be found to be just. From this time we will not make any dispute on this subject with the inhabitants of the villages in question. In future, if any dispute arises with any one regarding money transactions, we will petition the government, and act according to its order respecting the same; we will not directly make any dispute in future with the inhabitants of the villages, and not take more than that awarded to us by the government arrangement, nor will we cause expense to fall upon any village ourselves direct.

ARTICLE 5.

We will restore whatever villages and lands, situated in the districts of government or in those of the talookdars, we may be found to have unjustly possessed ourselves of when government gives an order to that effect. In future, we will not, without the permission of government, either take on mortgage, buy, or receive as a gift, villages, lands, Pusaeta, or Geeras from any one.

ARTICLE 6.

We will not associate with rebels and disturbers of the public peace of the districts of the Guikwar and the Honourable Company, of Rajpeepla, and the other talookdars; we will not afford them an asylum, or permit any one to harbour them in our villages, or give them food, or allow any one to do so. If we are able, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of government. If it is proved that we do associate with any person of the above description, we will become answerable for the claims upon him, and for a fine for doing so; if any robber is traced to our villages, we will carry on the trace to the next village, and establish the same upon it, otherwise we will produce the criminal and restore the property stolen.

ARTICLE 7.

To satisfy government for the due performance of the above-written Articles, Bajee Daimer agrees to reside at Baroda for a period of five years from this date, living upon his own means; if it appears to the satisfaction of government, in the course of five years, that we act in conformity to the above-written agreement, and no infringement of the same occurs, then whatever orders government may issue regarding releasing the hostage will be obeyed by us. In conformity to this writing, he will remain as a hostage.

In this manner seven Articles of agreement have been written. If any infraction of the same takes place from this time, whatever punishment government may award we will agree to. For this agreement our Wutun (estate) and Geeras is security; Rowjee Bawa Gymul Sing Bharote, inhabitant of the village of Tanjoolja, of the Baroda pergunnah, is perpetual security both for our good behaviour, according to what is written above, and for our personal appearance; and Rana Abeh Sing, of the Cusbah of Ahmood, and Rhatore Saheb Khan, of Veejeria, are counter securities for the same. In conformity with what is written above, they will act and cause us to act; they will be answerable for claims upon us, and cause us also to be so.

(Signed) for BAJEE DAIMER

by the MEHTA of the Thakoor of AHMOOD.

(Signed) VEEJOO ditto.

„ ROWJEE BHAROTE.

„ RANA ABEH SING

by his karbaree MEHTA HURRY RAM DYARAM and RANA KEESREE SING SUJAN SING.

(Signed) SAHEB KHAN,

Thakoor of Veejeria.

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No. CLXIII. *Guikwar's Mewassees.*

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum from the Guikwar government, being arrangements for the settlement of the Mewassees of the Rewa Kanta; without date.

I. The following is the list of the Mewassee zemindars in the districts:—

1. The pergunnah of Sinore contains Shanore and the three Mandwa towns, Mandwa, Nundurria, and half the town of Chanode.

2. The pergunnah of Sanckaira, Naswary, having twelve towns and four villages dependant, and Augur, consisting of Augur and Seesana.

3. The pergunnah of Tilluckwarra, containing nine towns, as shown in the Statement of the Kamavisdars Wujureea Ooehad, Chureyswar, Pulsani, Para, Beelooria, Nullia, Balodra, Seeral.

4. The pergunnah of Sowley. No Statement has been sent by the Kamavisdar of this district of the zemindars or Mewassee villages, therefore, when the return shall be made, the zemindar and Mewassee villages therein shall be included in the arrangements, to be controlled in conformity to the five following Articles.

5. The ten Geerasia villages termed Dus Gaum.

For the above mentioned villages belonging to Mewassee zemindars, or if on enquiry others should be found which have been overlooked, that is to say, for all villages that from any distant period have paid fixed revenues through the zemindars, the following Articles are agreed to for the investigation of their rights and their better government:—

ARTICLE 1.

In whatever town shall be found Tulput and Waanta lands, and from any remote period the fixed revenue has been paid through the medium of the zemindar, it is to be understood that, from the circumstance of there being Tulput land, the town belongs to government.

ARTICLE 2.

If in any town Tulput land shall be found which the zemindars have united from any remote period with Waanta lands, and the revenues for past generations have been paid in one sum, such towns are to remain in possession of the Mewassees, and the settlement of future revenue to be made in the present investigations.

ARTICLE 3.

In such towns as have been let on farms by kamavisdars to zemindars, and retained by them without their having any just right to the same, and the fixed revenues paid by the zemindars as fixed by the kamavisdars, such towns are not to belong to the Geerasias, but to government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any town has been from a very remote period in possession of a zemindar, and such town held by his ancestors or other Geerasias, then, in consequence of such long possession, he shall be confirmed therein, and the settlement of the future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

ARTICLE 5.

If in any town the zemindar shall possess Waanta lands, and hold also Tulput lands by grants of forty or fifty years' standing, or by grants from former governments, by the production of such grants the town shall remain in possession of the Mewassee, and the settlement of future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

In this manner is the revenue of the Mewassee zemindars to be adjusted, but the half of Chanode now consigned by government to the charge of a kamavisdar is to remain as at present.

In settling the revenue from the Mewassee villages, an average of the last ten years, including khurajat, babtees, &c., must be fixed for a perpetual tribute, but in forming the ten years' average, no year of

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famine or invasion must be reckoned, for, if they be, it cannot be expected that in future years of calamity a reduction can be consented to; in this manner the agent is to make the settlement in communication with government.

When any zemindar is completely impoverished, then, in communication with government, a five years' agreement is to be made with him, commencing with smaller payments suited to his means until the fifth year, when the lawful tribute is to be paid.

If, however, any zemindar is so situated as that his affairs cannot be comprehended under either of the above provisions, then the agent, in communication with government, shall make the best arrangements that circumstances will admit, for a fixed perpetual revenue for the future.

The following is the manner in which, in conformity to the settlement, the Mewassee zemindars of the several pergunnahs shall yearly give security to the kamavisdars of the same to pay the revenue without any reduction:—

1*st*.—The Thakore towns belonging to respectable zemindars, Wujeery, Sinore, Mandwa, Augur, Nuswary, Palsoné, and Dus Gaum, total seven towns, and any other place held by any respectable Thakore, shall pay revenue as fixed by the present settlement through the medium of the Resident, year by year, to the kamavisdar.

2*nd*.—The smaller Mewassee villages must pay their revenue as fixed by the present settlements to the kamavisdar, and if any one delay payments, the kamavisdar is to make it known to the agent and raise the money in communication with him.

II. The following are the Articles of arrangements to be entered into with the Mewassees:—

A. Whatever claim the zemindars may have on their respective villages under the several heads of Geeras or Waanta or Dahu or Protection Money (Rukkapa), shall continue to be paid by government as they are now established; they shall not be added to, and if any old or frivolous claims are advanced, if they are founded on precedents within the last years, they are to be admitted for investigation, and the agent giving them due examination shall decide upon them; but if the claim

be of anterior date to ten years, government is not to be required to answer them, and in whatever village the zemindar receives protection money, he is to protect it, and if the village sustain injury, he is to make good the loss according to the local customs in such cases.

B. Arrangements for the protection of the villages in the districts from Mewassee Gerassias.

a. No Mewassee zemindar shall afford protection to plunderers or robbers, and if thieves belonging to any zemindar's village commit depredations or outrages in the districts, and loss be thereby sustained, then the zemindar guilty of having sheltered them shall make good the losses so sustained agreeable to the custom of the country, unless he can prove that the thieves have passed on beyond his lands; if he cannot do this, he must make good the loss.

b. The sums at present paid under the denomination of Geeras are to be continued at the present rates; no extortion or violence to be practised on the ryots on that account, and reparation will be enforced for injuries if any injury be done to the ryots.

c. In whatever towns belonging to zemindars any Geerasias may have fixed their residence, it is optional with them to remain and enjoy their rights at present enjoyed, such as Geeras, Ranwutteea, Weechan, and Posita, but they are not under these pretexts to advance additional demands or give vexation or alarm to the villages; and if any injury be done by them to any village, the zemindar who protects them will be compelled to make good the same and to deliver up the persons of the offenders.

d. The Mewassee Geerasias having hitherto been constantly in the practice of carrying on private wars one with another, this is to be discontinued, and the injuries to the peaceable villages consequent on such hostilities are not to be allowed; no infringement of public peace will be permitted to pass with impunity.

e. If people of disorderly habits belonging to zemindars' villages enter peaceable villages for purposes of depredation and any affray ensue, and any of the offenders fall, the villagers are not answerable for what is done in self-defence, and no compensation to be demanded from them.

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f. The zemindars in their respective villages are independent to entertain or discharge Rajpoot Koolies or others, or give them Posita lands or monthly pay, or to invite settlers into their villages; but if they discharge people of disorderly habits, their being let loose on the country may be injurious to the peaceable districts; such people, therefore, previous to being discharged, are to be bound over under double security to good behaviour, and in case of this being omitted, and their committing depredations, the zemindar, through whose neglect this befalls, will be made answerable for the consequences.

III. The limits of the several towns in the districts as now received are to be continued, and if at any time or in any place there should be boundary disputes betwixt the zemindar and government villages, the claims on both sides are to be made known to the agent, who will settle them after careful examination; but if they can by mutual arbitration of Punchayet settle the dispute amicably, there will be no necessity for his interference in matters of this kind. No injury or oppression is to be allowed against the government villages, and if it shall appear that the zemindars have in any case encroached or appropriated lands belonging to government villages during the last five or ten years, the encroachments are not to be permitted, and claims or complaints are to be adjusted by the agent.

IV. The zemindars shall continue in undisturbed possession of the Waanta rights they at present enjoy in government districts, nor suffer any molestation on account of counter claims of Tulput, &c., but whatever villages pay Waanta are to pay the same to the customary amount only, for lands actually under the plough, and fees due to government from lands of that tenure are to be paid as heretofore, and on all Waanta lands, whatever has been hitherto paid by the cultivating tenants respectively shall continue to be paid and no increase permitted; and in case of Geerasias incurring debts to inhabitants of government villages, or zemindars dependent on government, or merchants or others, and for the settlement of the same, or as compensation for public offences, shall assign their rights of Waanta or the produce of Waanta or Geeras, such shall be confirmed and no opposition offered to the arrangement. Precedents of former customs to be received as law, and if, on the other

hand, government Kamavisdars or villagers have encroached on lands belonging to zemindars within the last ten years, on their showing proofs of the same, the agent, in communication with government, is to restore the same; and if, in the manner above described, any zemindars shall have assigned over Geeras or Waanta rights to government ryots, and cause molestation to the present possessors, the agent is to examine into and decide on the claim.

V. The zemindars in their respective villages hold the government over the population of the same, but if they are found guilty of oppression or injustice to respectable persons or Soucars or Brahmins, the same agreeable to custom is subject to investigation and to be settled.

VI. Whenever the royal retinue of this government proceeds for religious ceremonies to the banks of the Nerbudda, the customary tribute (nuzerana) and preparations are to be expected from the zemindars, but if any are impoverished, government will take it into consideration and demand less.

VII. The zemindars are not in future to be allowed to obtain lands without approbation of government under the different denominations of Weechan or Posita or any other term: the Mewassee Geerasias are a turbulent race, and their increase is to be deprecated; this is to be made known on the part of government to the villages.

VIII. The zemindars are independent in their several villages, respecting Brahmins, Bhats, and other religious mendicants as to their Posita or alms to give or withhold the same, but they are not to deprive them of any ancient possession bestowed for charitable purposes.

IX. Sundry Brahmins and other traders in Chanode are wont to send wood-cutters to the hills to cut timber, which is brought down the Nerbudda in rafts; on this timber the Mewassees are to levy no more than the customary duties, for if additional duties were put on, the timber could not be brought, and injury would accrue to this government; therefore the Mewassee zemindars are to be warned on this head.

X. The jummabundee dues levied every alternate year by the Rewa Kanta Moolookgeree, including Khurajat Babtees (extra levies) of every

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description, are to be fixed in perpetuity upon those by whom they have hitherto been paid. Respecting these, written proofs shall be separately furnished.

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XI. If any Mewassee zemindar, being without offspring, wishes to adopt a child as his heir, he may do so according to law established, paying the customary fees to government, and when any zemindar dies, his heir, near or remote in relationship, may succeed, as has hitherto been the custom, the same being duly made known to government.

XII. The district of the pergunnah of Sowlee is given to Meer Umeenul Deen Hossain Khan as his jaghire for his Risallah, and the pergunnah of Tilluckwara to Ram Rao Anajee as his jaghire for his Pagah, both districts being thus assigned to special purposes by government in Dumala; in case the jaghiredars may show the wish to exchange their districts in consequence of the arrangements, &c., with the Mewassees being in future to be transacted through the agent, this will not be attended to: the respectable zemindars are to pay their tribute through the Resident to these jaghiredars, and the inferior Mewassee villages to pay theirs as already provided for.

No. CLXIV.

TRANSLATION of a FAEL ZAMIN or Security Bond for good behaviour entered into with the SIRCAR ALIJAH BAHADOOR (government of Dowlut Rao Scindia) through the mediation of J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ESQ., Political Agent on the part of the British Government, in the province of Rewa Kanta and the Zillah of Powaghur, by THAKOOR KESREE SING ABEH SING and his son DEEP SING, proprietors of the Mewassee village of Kunjeree, of the Hallole Pergunnah, dated 8th Maha Soodh, Sumwut 1882, 15th February 1826.

We, of our free will and in perfect possession of our faculties, have entered into a bond with the Sircar, containing the undermentioned Articles of Agreement, the same being binding in perpetuity on ourselves, our brethren and relations, on all inhabitants or persons bearing arms,

residing within the jampla or gates of the village or villages belonging to us, or outside in its (or their) suburbs usully designated Mowada, Wara or Was, to wit:—

ARTICLE 1.

We will conduct ourselves as peaceable ryots, observing respect to the (Umul) authority of the Sircar (government) which has hitherto been established over the above-mentioned village or villages, or lands under our management, and paying implicit obedience to its (the government's) orders. Whatever settlement the Saheb (or agent) may make of the jummabundee, babtees, ghasdana, or other just claims hitherto paid by us to the government, we will agree to the same, and in conformity thereto pay the amount year by year. We will, moreover, pay annually whatever Dhan (taxes) it may have been the ancient custom to levy on Oopurwuria land (situated in other villages) cultivated by us, or any Salamee which may be due upon our Waanta or other lands. We will also pay (huckdaron huck) the rights of individuals according to ancient custom.

ARTICLE 2.

We will reside in the country belonging to the government after the manner of ryots, carrying on each his own proper trade or occupation and cultivating the soil. We will not live in enmity, or enter into any dispute, or commit any breach of the peace with any one residing in the districts belonging to government, to any talookdar, or zemindar; neither will we quarrel nor make disputes with one another. We will pay implicit obedience to the orders we may receive from those Thanas (detachments of troops) of government which are at present or may hereafter be established.

ARTICLE 3.

We will furnish to the agent a detailed account of all our just and ancient rights, Geeras, Waanta, Dhan, and Rukhoopa dues, as well as of any claims we may possess upon any person or persons residing in the districts belonging to government, to any talookar, or zemindar, specifying the place or places from whence they may be due. We stipulate for ourselves and brethren and descendants in perpetuity to abide

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by whatever settlement the agent may make of such of these as on investigation may appear to be founded on equity; whatever proportion (of these rights) the government may grant to us we will thankfully receive. If at any time a boundary dispute shall arise between us and any one, we will make the same known to the agent, and abide by any settlement of the same which to him may seem good and equitable.

ARTICLE 4.

If we have obtained possession of any village or land or Geeras by advancing money on loan, we will abide by any settlement which the government may prescribe for the liquidation of such portion of such debt as on inquiry may be found to be justly due. We renounce all claim to such villages, lands, or Geeras, and will not enter into any direct discussion or dispute with their inhabitants or proprietors. If any dispute shall hereafter arise in our dealings and transactions with any one, we will make government acquainted with the same, and consent to abide by whatever settlement it may mediate. We will not enter into any direct disputes with the villagers, nor demand more from them than the award of government; neither will we cause any extra expense to fall on any village.

ARTICLE 5.

If it should be made known to government that we have unjustly possessed ourselves of, or forcibly occupied any village or land, we stipulate to make restitution of the same on receiving directions to that effect. In future we will not possess ourselves of, or receive any written deeds making over to us by sale, by mortgage, or by gift, any village or land or Posita or Geeras without obtaining the previous sanction of government.

ARTICLE 6.

We will not associate with criminals (Apradee) or outlaws (Bharwutteas) from any of the districts belonging to the government, or to any talookdar, or zemindar; we will not afford an asylum to any robber or disturber of the public peace, nor will we permit any one belonging to our village or villages to do so. We will neither ourselves give them food or a resting place, nor allow any one to do so. If perchance any

persons of this description fall into our power, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of government. If we are proved to hold intercourse with them, we hold ourselves responsible for their persons and crimes, and liable to such fines as may be imposed on us. If thieves be traced into our villages or within our boundaries, we will carry on the trace to another village and establish the theft on it; otherwise we will produce the thieves and cause restitution of the property stolen to be made. We will neither associate with thieves nor ourselves commit theft. If any robbery or misdemeanour committed by any other village comes to our knowledge, we will immediately inform government of the same, or on failure of doing so answer for the omission and be subjected to a fine. If perchance any one belonging to our villages proceed (with the intention to commit theft or any other crime) to any village belonging to government, to any talookdar, or zemindar, we will answer for the same; and should he be caught in the fact and happen to be slain, we renounce the claim called Runwutteea (blood money) on that village, and will neither ourselves make it nor permit any one to do so.

ARTICLE 7.

Should the Geeras, Runwutteea, Wuchan, or Posita rights of any Geerasia, who may be now residing or may hereafter come to reside in our villages be interfered with, or prohibited by any one, we will represent his case to the government, and prevent his making any direct disturbance on the subject. If we fail to do so and any injury ensues, we hold ourselves responsible for the same, or to deliver up the Geerasia offending into the hands of government. We will also make such arrangements with all Rajpoots and Koolees who are now or may hereafter be in our employ as will prevent them making any disturbance in any place, under pretence of any claims they may have on us, so long as they may continue in and after their discharge from our service, otherwise we will be responsible for the consequences.

ARTICLE 8.

Should we have appropriated any of our hereditary lands, or property, or coparcener's share, Geeras, Waanta, or Posita rights, either in liqui-

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dation of debts in Runwutteea, or by free gift, we promise not to resume such (assigned) without previously coming to a fair settlement of that debt, or making a fair exchange. We bind ourselves not to interfere with or trench upon such Geeras or Aujda (provision or assignment), lands, &c., which may, in conformity to ancient custom, belong to our brethren or other persons. In this respect we will make no change, but should any dispute arise in either of the above cases, we will represent the same to the agent and will conform to and abide by any orders we may receive on the subject consonant with justice. We will not, moreover, injure or oppress unjustly any respectable bankers, Brahmins, or poor persons who may reside in our villages.

ARTICLE 9.

We will not in any way molest merchants or travellers frequenting the country, but will efficiently preserve and keep the peace of the highway. Should any injury be sustained (by them) within our limits, we will produce the person or persons who occasioned it, or be responsible for the same. We promise not to levy more Guddhaee, or other dues, from merchants than those which are sanctioned by long and ancient usage. On this point we will not enter into any further discussion hereafter.

ARTICLE 10.

We will afford protection to any person dependant on or in the service of government, or to any detachments of government troops (Serinjam) who may halt within our limits, and will furnish guides to escort them in safety beyond our boundaries. In this matter we will not fail to act in conformity with the custom of the country (Moolk Sirishta).

ARTICLE 11.

We will discharge any Sebundy, whether of horse or foot, Scindians, Arabs, Mukranees, or Purdesees who may at present be in our employ, and will not hereafter entertain in our service any such descriptions of foreign mercenaries, either of horse or foot, nor will we permit any one to do so. If from this time it is proved that we act contrary

to this stipulation we hold ourselves responsible for doing so and liable to be fined, or to undergo any other punishment the government may inflict.

ARTICLE 12.

In conformity with the wishes of the government of the Honourable Company, we will not permit the open or concealed import or export of opium unaccompanied by a permit or seal (Châp). On this point we will adopt efficient arrangements within our limits, and should we discover any illicit opium, we will seize it and report the circumstances to the government. We will, moreover, act up to any arrangements adopted in future by government for regulating the trade in opium.

ARTICLE 13.

We will conduct ourselves in conformity to any orders we may receive from the government independent of the above Articles; and should government require the presence of any one for the purpose of giving evidence in any matter or transaction under investigation, we promise to produce the person so required.

ARTICLE 14.

Should a Mehta and Peon be stationed in our village on the part of government for the purpose of observing and reporting the due observance of the present agreement, we promise to make them acquainted with every occurrence, and to furnish them such accounts faithfully as it may be usual for government to demand.

ARTICLE 15.

This engagement is binding on us and on our descendants from generation to generation in perpetuity, wherefore, on our decease, should a son survive us, we stipulate that he succeed to the management of our estate with the knowledge and sanction of government. In case of our having no son and heir, and we wish to provide ourselves with one by adoption, we promise to represent our wishes to government and abide by its orders on the subject.

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In this manner we have entered into these fifteen Articles of Agreement, and will conduct ourselves in conformity to the same peaceably for ever and ever, or submit to any punishment government may award for any infraction thereof. We pledge our Wuttun lands, Geeras, and other property as security for their due observance. We also furnish as perpetual securities for our good behaviour, personal appearance, and that we will act in strict conformity to what is written above, the Baroots Humeer Sing Davee Sing, and Mehtab Sing Kaleedas, inhabitants of the village of Kunjeree, of the Hallole pergunnah, and as our perpetual counter securities, Puggee Jeet Sing Puttoobhye (proprietor) of the village of Surnej, of the Wangdra pergunnah, Puggee Narrainbhye Udeh Sing (proprietor) of the village of Bakrolle, of the same pergunnah, and Baria Uwul Sing (proprietor) of the village of Sakurda, of the Baroda pergunnah; they will observe their part of this contract and oblige us to do so for ever and ever in perpetuity, for which their property is held responsible.

(Signed) THAKOOR KESREE SING.
ABEH SING (what is written is genuine)
for himself, his son DEEP SING, brethren,
dependants, and all under his authority.

Declaration made by the Baroots becoming securities.

We declare that of our own free will and accord we become security for the good behaviour and personal bail for the parties entering into the above engagement.

(Signed) BAROOT HUMEER SING DAVEE SING,
,, BAROOT MEHTAB SING KALEEDAS,
of the village of Kunjeree.

Declaration made by the persons becoming counter securities.

We, of our own free will, and in perfect possession of our senses become counter security, in perpetuity, year by year and from generation to generation, to the government for the peaceable and proper observance,

of what is subscribed to above. We will abide by the same and cause it to be duly kept. If our principal does not act in conformity with what he has subscribed to, and does not afford the satisfaction demanded by government, we either collectively or individually are responsible for him, and pledge our possessions and property as security for being so.

This declaration is sincere and true.

(Signed) PUGGEE JEET SING PUTTOOBHYE, of Surnej.
„ PUGGEE NARRAINBHYE UDEH SING, of Bakrolle,
„ BARIA BAWABHYE UWUL SING, of Sakurda.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED IN A. D. 1751-52.

AGREEMENT between the Peishwa and Guikwar regarding the partition of talooka Songur and other Mehals in Prant Guzerat, executed near Kusba Nuvapore on the 24th Jemmadee-ool-awul Soor Sun Isunné Khumsyne Mya-wu-Uluf (A. D. 1751-52).

Surat Attavecssee Rajwara Mehal.

		Jummah.			Swuraj.			Mogulace.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pergunnah Vusraee	...	64,000	0	0	64,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Gunhí	...	59,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
,, Mandvee	...	30,500	0	0	30,500	0	0	0	0	0
,, Turkeshwur	..	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0
,, Kamrej	...	44,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
,, Chowrasee	...	1,37,500	0	0	1,05,000	0	0	32,500	0	0
,, Bulesur	...	85,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
,, Mota	...	10,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
,, Kurod	...	30,500	0	0	29,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
,, Tembha	...	40,500	0	0	31,000	0	0	9,500	0	0
,, Tekundee	...	72,500	0	0	66,500	0	0	6,000	0	0
,, Murolee	...	42,500	0	0	40,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
,, Nowsaree	...	17,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
,, Ghundevee	...	65,000	0	0	46,500	0	0	18,500	0	0
,, Bisunpore	...	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Mohé	...	41,000	0	0	36,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
,, Anas	...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Viaré	...	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Khurké	...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Puté Mahalee	...	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Mhasrut	...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
,, Rajpeepla, with its five Mehals, &c.		70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0
Carried over	...	8,53,500	0	0	7,27,500	0	0	1,26,000	0	0

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

	Jummah. Rs. A. P.	Swuraj. Rs. A. P.	Moguluee. Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	8,53,500 0 0	7,27,500 0 0	1,26,000 0 0
Pergunnah Vunvar ...	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	0 0 0
,, Kasé ...	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	0 0 0
,, Dhamorce ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	0 0 0
,, Chikhlee ...	67,000 0 0	51,500 0 0	15,500 0 0
Kusba Veripar ...	25,000 0 0	16,500 0 0	8,500 0 0
,, Raner ...	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0
Duties, *viz.*:—			
From the Punch Mehal beyond the Taptee, Rupees ... 33,000 0 0			
From Viaré ... 12,000 0 0			
45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	0 0 0
	10,18,000 0 0	8,58,000 0 0	1,60,000 0 0

The jummah and duties of the mehals between the north bank of the Rewa and the south bank of the Mahee:—

	Rs. A. P.
Pergunnah Baroda	5,00,000 0 0
,, Broach, together with the Foorza ...	2,25,000 0 0
,, Korulbunder	40,000 0 0
,, Sinore	85,000 0 0
,, Vaghora	25,000 0 0
,, Saekhera	25,000 0 0
,, Tilukwar	5,000 0 0
	9,05,000 0 0

(The jummah) and duties of the Rastee Mehals on the north bank of the Mahee:—

	Rs. A. P.
Pergunnah Duskuroee, *alias* Huwelee Ahmedabad, together with a half of the city	1,00,000 0 0
Pergunnah Petlad a half	3,00,000 0 0
,, Dhotka	2,50,000 0 0
,, Matur	50,000 0 0
,, Nuryad	75,000 0 0
,, Mowdha, together with Oomurla ...	75,000 0 0
	8,50,000 0 0

General Abstract.	Rs.	A.	P.
28 Pergunnahs, Surat Attaveessee Rajwara ...	10,18,000	0	0
7 „ between the north bank of the Rewa and the south bank of the Mahee ...	9,05,000	0	0
5 Rastee Mehals on the north bank of the Mahee ...	8,50,000	0	0
	27,73,000	0	0

To be deducted on account of the mehals granted to the Guikwar for the support of his family, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pergunnah Viaré	11,000	0	0
„ Kurod	30,000	0	0
„ Tembha	40,000	0	0
„ Sinore	85,000	0	0
„ Mota	10,000	0	0
„ Walvur	11,000	0	0
„ Kasó	3,500	0	0
Kusba Raner	10,000	0	0
Pergunnah Dharner	3,000	0	0
„ Chikhlee	67,000	0	0
Kusba Vuriyao	25,000	0	0
Pergunnah Tilukwar	5,000	0	0
	3,00,500	0	0

The remaining mehals are nine in number, viz. :—

1. Talooka Mohun.
2. „ Gohelwar.
3. Sircar Sorut and Joonagurh, together with the mint, 62 Mehals.
4. Talooka Ismalnuggur, *alias* Nowanuggur.
5. „ Soornee Rajwara.
6. Kutch Bhooj, the Indus, and Tatta.
7. Talooka Jutwara, Sawulpore.
8. Shree Dwarka Prant Kabee.
9. Talooka Danta.

Thus, from Rupees twenty-seven lakhs and seventy-three thousand, a sum of Rupees three lakhs and five hundred is granted for the maintenance of the Guikwar's family, and there remains a balance of

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

Rupees twenty* lakhs seventy-two thousand and five hundred. Besides these, twelve more mehals acquired by force of arms have been partitioned, and the particulars regarding further nine talookas are stated above. This is the agreement. Enquiry is also to be made whether any mehals have been omitted, and if so, they are to be divided equally, and if tribute is acquired from any country, it is to be divided in proportion to the troops employed. This is the agreement. The revenue is to be divided equally. Let this be known.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-ool-awul (A. D. 1751-52).

(True Translation.)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.

* Rs. 24,72,500.

APPENDIX No. II.

Partition Treaty of Kattywar.

Agreement with Shreemunt Rajeshree Punt Prudhan regarding the partition of the districts of Sorut, Hallar, Gohelwar, and Kattywar, executed in the year Soor Sun Sullas Khumsyne Mya-wu-Uluf (A. D. 1752-53).

	Number of villages.	Amount of jummah (in korees).	Present amount of revenue.
Pergunnah Gondul, Megnee, and Ardvee ...	84	8,000	29,500
„ Surdhar, Rajkot, and Jusdhun ..	141	1,00,000	25,000
„ Kudolne	32	4,000	2,000
„ Dehupachur Khuree	12	10,000	2,750
„ Khuree	24	50,000	5,300
„ Kakwar	24	30,000	3,000
„ Sisang	12	10,000	700
„ Rudafe	12	35,000	6,000
Prant Dhala and Bala Sarung	32	10,000	1,500
„ Khurba and Memana	12	5,000	500
Pergunnah Khubliyé	52	40,000	4,500
„ Durdhuree and Nikavé	12	40,000	4,125
„ Khurikarisor	12	25,000	500
Prant Mora	24	10,000	400
„ Ghurka	12	10,000	500
Pergunnah Royenbhegan	12	5,000	500
„ Huwelee Islam, *alias* Nowanuggur	90	1,50,000	13,000
„ Banswara	84	1,25,000	30,000
„ Sultanpore and Huwelee... ...	24	60,000	3,000
„ Juyutpore	64	60,000	1,000
„ Derwalé	15	40,000	400
Prant Rajunpore Mhysana	102	1,00,000	5,000
„ Oopteguta	52	40,000	2,000
„ Batoové	84	1,00,000	0
Pergunnah Katiyané	115	1,00,000	7,000
„ Mangrol, together with the Bunder	228	3,60,000	25,000

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

			Number of villages.	Amount of jummah (in korees.)	Present amount of revenue.
Pergunnah Porbunder			24	1,00,000	12,500
Kusba Bhuré			1	10,000	500
Pergunnah Chorwara			20	25,000	10,000
„ Medurdé			84	70,000	2,000
Prant Gogo, together with the Bunder ...			118	1,40,000	28,000
„ Surva			24	19,000	1,000
„ Bhikraba			84	10,000	1,200
„ Bhurlee			84	45,000	5,000
„ Buher			24	20,000	3,000
Pergunnah Jodhpore Vyjahalee			12	35,000	3,325
„ Joonagurh Nutvé, *viz.*:—					
41 Villages of Talooka Huwelee ...	30,000				
24 „ „ Datné ...	15,000				
24 „ „ Nilad ...	5,000				
89	50,000		89	50,000	10,000
Pergunnah Oonadlever, together with the Bunder			120	1,00,000	15,000
38 Mehals.			2,081	22,59,000	2,85,300

The above mehals are 38 in number, and contain about 2,081 villages. Their "kamil jummah" is korees 22,59,000, and their present "jummah" is Rupees 2,85,300. This share has been taken by the Sircar, and I agree to it. Besides these there are Jumanut mehals to be held jointly, and which are as follows:—

1 Shree Jugutdharka Bunder.
1 The city of Joonagurh, together with the Sayur, Gumsal, Foujdaree, Dundpoorohee, and Kotwallee of the city.
1 Dieu Bunder.

3

The above three mehals remain joint property; both parties shall station Umuldars to conduct the management, and shall divide equally the amount of collection. The Mohturfa revenue of the city of Joonagurh shall also be equally divided. The zemindars of Joonagurh are

servants common to both parties; therefore each party shall send for the Desaees of such Turufs only of the above pergunnah as may have been allotted to him, and shall conduct the business. If there should be only one Desaee for several Turufs, both parties shall exact equal service from him. Neither my Umuldars nor my troops shall molest on account of ghasdana, &c.; neither party shall afford asylum to the grassias, talookdars, ryots, or zemindars of their respective mehals. If my ryots, zemindars, or Mewassees go to the talookas which form the Sircar's share, they shall not be afforded asylum. The Umuldars of the respective parties shall exercise their authority within their respective shares, and no interference shall be exercised with each other's mehals. Should any new country, in addition to that partitioned, be acquired by force of arms, it shall be equally divided. If any mehal, in addition to those which have been divided, should have remained unpartitioned from oversight, it shall be shared equally after an enquiry. These are the conditions of the partition.

(True Translation)

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,

Depy. Secy. to Govt.

MEMORANDUM* regarding the partition of the talookas in Prant Kattywar and the Mahee Kanta, executed in the year Soor Sun Sullas Myatyn-wu-Uluf, corresponding with Sumwut 1859, or A. D. 1802-03.

	The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.			The Guikwar's Share.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Talooka Moorvee, together with Tunkaria ...	13,000	0	0	72,000	0	0
„ Nowanuggur	37,903	8	0	48,750	0	0
„ Dhurol, together with the Bhayads ...	0.	0	0	4,325	0	0
„ Rajkot, ditto ditto ...	21,550	0	0	4,500	0	0

* This Memorandum appears to have been prepared by the Guikwar towards the expiration of his first farm of Ahmedabad from the Peishwa, but it was not accepted by, or even formally communicated to, the Peishwa till the expiration of the second farm of Ahmedabad in 1814, when the Peishwa resumed the management of his possessions in Kattywar and Ahmedabad.

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	The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.			The Guikwar's Share.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mouza Mungonee, together with the Bhayads ...	0	0	0	550	0	0
„ Rajpore and Kharazura	0	0	0	701	0	0
„ Bhawa	0	0	0	215	0	0
„ Dehree and Moolee	0	0	0	75	0	0
„ Sisang	0	0	0	50	0	0
„ Veerpore Khureree	2,000	0	0	450	0	0
„ Saothul and Waree	1,000	0	0	250	0	0
Talooka Gondul Dhorajee	61,925	0	0	61,925	0	0
Mouza Bhilkha	0	0	0	8,300	0	0
„ Atkote	2,678	0	0	100	0	0
Koopache Kothré	0	0	0	225	0	0
Talooka Batwa	32,000	0	0	700	0	0
„ Foolbunder	2,900	0	0	6,000	0	0
„ Joonagurh	1,400	0	0	59,300	0	0
„ Umrapore	0	0	0	70	0	0
„ Drafa	4,500	0	0	500	0	0
Mouza Ramsura	0	0	0	2,300	0	0
„ Bahrawur	0	0	0	2,600	0	0
Talooka Umrolee	0	0	0	3,068	0	0
Mouza Chumardee	0	0	0	600	0	0
„ Chaora	0	0	0	2,500	0	0
„ Babra	2,500	0	0	0	0	0
Talooka Dawa Suvaya, &c.	0	0	0	4,600	0	0
„ Palitana	0	0	0	5,500	0	0
„ Wank	0	0	0	3,000	0	0
„ Ghuriyalee	0	0	0	1,500	0	0
„ Sumdiyalé and Chabooté	0	0	0	675	0	0
Mouza Sajpore Kothré	0	0	0	150	0	0
„ Ruttanpore	0	0	0	465	0	0
Pergunnah Kethee, *viz.*:—						
Mouza Ramunke	150	0	0			
„ Chitrao	50	0	0			
„ Umulpore	150	0	0			
„ Vaoree	175	0	0			
„ Varode	125	0	0			
„ Bhonaodura	25	0	0			
„ Durékutee	60	0	0			
„ Rajpeepla	200	0	0			

	Rs. A. P.	The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share. Rs. A. P.	The Guikwar's Share. Rs. A. P.	PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.
Kirkol (Sundry)	1,790 0 0			
Mouza Nimbia	200 0 0			
	3,125 0 0	0 0 0	3,125 0 0	
Mouza Suhujlapore Karewara	... ...	0 0 0	160 0 0	
„ Chotla	... ...	0 0 0	60 0 0	
„ Mehwusa	... ...	0 0 0	150 0 0	
„ Paliyad	... ...	300 0 0	150 0 0	
„ Soobasra	... ...	0 0 0	71 0 0	
Talooka Drangdra	... ...	47,905 0 0	0 0 0	
Mouza Anundpoordo Kashee	... ...	0 0 0	180 0 0	
„ Bharla	... ...	0 0 0	625 0 0	
„ Ujmer	... ...	0 0 0	51 0 0	
„ Chohree	... ...	0 0 0	150 0 0	
„ Soodumra	... ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	
„ Thamulpore... ...	... ...	550 0 0	250 0 0	
„ Bamhunbaré ...	... ...	0 0 0	125 0 0	
„ Goodal	... ...	0 0 0	1,350 0 0	
„ Jusdhun	.. ...	0 0 0	900 0 0	
„ Sumdiyal	... ...	0 0 0	550 0 0	
„ Kathikoopnee ...	... ...	0 0 0	575 0 0	
Talooka Bhownuggur ...	... ...	0 0 0	70,000 0 0	
Mouza Nagnesh	... ...	0 0 0	700 0 0	
Talooka Nimbree, together with the Bhayads	...	58,606 0 0	2,000 0 0	
„ Wudhwan, together with the Bhayads...		34,346 8 0	0 0 0	
„ Sayula	... ...	15,000 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Moolee	... ...	2,720 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Wakaneer	... ...	12,549 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Choora	... ...	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	
Kayajiché Kothré	... ...	500 0 0	0 0 0	
Talooka Lugturchegávé ...	... ...	3,500 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Kothré Sagame, together with the Bhayads	... ...	21,025 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Khirsura	... ...	3,000 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Jetpore	... ...	34,690 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Pithaché Kothré ...	... ...	3,450 0 0	0 0 0	
„ Alumdhunyanee, *viz.*:—				
Alumdhunyanee ...	... 4,900 0 0			
Mouza Juhur	... 2,300 0 0			

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.		The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.		The Guikwar's Share.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Mouza Girmala	275 0 0				
Kirkol (Sundry)	955 0 0				
	8,430 0 0	0 0 0		8,430 0 0	
Mouza Jusapoorwa ...	... ...	0 0 0		550 0 0	
„ Dhusa	... ...	0 0 0		5,800 0 0	
Talooka Dewanee	... ...	0 0 0		1,884 0 0	
Mouza Unchané	... ...	0 0 0		825 0 0	
Talooka Jadlee	... ...	0 0 0		2,666 0 0	
„ Jaliya	... ...	0 0 0		2,400 0 0	
„ Bajané	... ...	14,720 0 0		0 0 0	
Mouza Guriyo	. ...	2,000 0 0		0 0 0	
„ Puchigaon	... ...	0 0 0		750 0 0	
Talooka Chuvulchigavé, *viz.* :—					
Mouza Zoovia	3,323 0 0				
„ Ijpore	403 0 0				
„ Chathlen	438 8 0				
„ Goomanpore	504 0 0				
„ Mahomedpore	286 0 0				
„ Bhakasuné	49 0 0				
„ Paldé	562 0 0				
„ Nudasa...	64 0 0				
Visdora	908 0 0				
Mouza Rataee	31 0 0				
„ Pikélee	162 0 0				
„ Vithlapore	500 0 0				
„ Dekaware	3,300 0 0				
„ Chunikur	1,375 0 0				
„ Kookwas	2,010 0 0				
„ Puhar	1,325 0 0				
„ Dhudhana	1,810 0 0				
„ Vanota	2,700 0 0				
„ Mugona	300 0 0				
„ Agwa...	300 0 0				
„ Kuthosun	175 0 0				
„ Goonjala	75 0 0				
„ Paturee	5,000 0 0				

	Rs. A. P.	The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share. Rs. A. P.	The Guikwar's Share. Rs. A. P.	PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.
Mouza Dhusara	11,700 0 0			
,, Jhijwara	13,500 0 0			
	50,601 8 0	50,601 8 0	0 0 0	
Mouza Chulakula... ...	... ...	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	
		5,38,019 8 0	4,09,521 0 0	
Mahee Kanta:—				
Mouza Khureda	.. ...	0 0 0	1,401 0 0	
,, Bhadurva	... ...	0 0 0	9,200 0 0	
,, Raniyé, &c. ...	... ...	0 0 0	750 0 0	
,, Uleena Thasra ...	... ...	0 0 0	3,100 0 0	
,, Purvulé and other Mewassee villages...		0 0 0	6,215 0 0	
Kusba Bala Sinore ...	... ...	0 0 0	11,750 0 0	
Mouza Itaree	... ...	0 0 0	50 0 0	
,, Uttursoobé, Lowanipore, and other villages		0 0 0	2,059 0 0	
,, Chipuria	... ...	0 0 0	1,001 0 0	
,, Umripore	... ...	0 0 0	37 8 0	
,, Moondlé	... ...	0 0 0	205 0 0	
,, Udal	... ...	0 0 0	201 0 0	
,, Bhurkoonda ...	... ...	0 0 0	131 0 0	
,, Pichiyalé	... ...	0 0 0	244 0 0	
,, Kamur Khar ...	... ...	0 0 0	125 0 0	
,, Ghorasur	... ...	0 0 0	4,251 0 0	
,, Khural	... ..	0 0 0	3,401 0 0	
,, Kutiyalee... ...	... ...	0 0 0	1,201 0 0	
,, Bhayura	... ...	0 0 0	412 0 0	
,, Muhisal	... ...	0 0 0	1,150 0 0	
,, Luvhar	... ...	0 0 0	2,001 0 0	
,, Aharache Muvaré ...	... ...	0 0 0	701 0 0	
,, Fuloodré	... ...	0 0 0	550 0 0	
,, Puthavud	... ...	0 0 0	66 0 0	
,, Vaghut	... ...	0 0 0	34 0 0	
,, Bagdol	... ...	0 0 0	75 0 0	
,, Ruttunpore	... ...	0 0 0	75 0 0	
,, Khanpore... ...	... ...	0 0 0	501 0 0	

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.		The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.			The Guikwar's Share.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Mouza Dhursanechowchale	0	0	0	976	0	0
	,, Baroda	0	0	0	198	0	0
	,, Bardolee	0	0	0	442	0	0
	,, Shulmee	0	0	0	275	0	0
	,, Shamilgnee	0	0	0	100	0	0
	,, Kurjohara	0	0	0	150	0	0
	,, Watwa	0	0	0	126	0	0
	,, Irdar	0	0	0	275	0	0
	,, Wasna	0	0	0	6,166	0	0
	Wasna Vursor	0	0	0	3,151	0	0
	,, Pithapore...	0	0	0	11,501	0	0
	,, Mansé	0	0	0	15,454	0	0
	,, Limbora	0	0	0	370	0	0
	,, Soonachemuvaré	0	0	0	51	0	0
	,, Hursol	0	0	0	2,084	0	0
	,, Purantee	0	0	0	1,751	0	0
	,, Mungoree...	0	0	0	150	0	0
	,, Manpore	0	0	0	686	0	0
	,, Satwa	0	0	0	800	0	0
	,, Umliyaré	0	0	0	151	0	0
	Talooka Hudooré...	0	0	0	92,221	0	0
	,, Amulgur, Kattees' villages	0	0	0	16,408	0	0
	Mouza Walasun	0	0	0	431	0	0
	,, Hurole	0	0	0	175	0	0
	,, Dhurwaré	0	0	0	4,816	0	0
	,, Datar	0	0	0	3,201	0	0
	,, Soodasuné	0	0	0	1,300	0	0
	,, Kajarjé	0	0	0	14,184	0	0
	Talooka Chuvulchigaon	0	0	0	3,787	0	0
	Mouza Kutoosun...	0	0	0	2,027	0	0
	Talooka Pahlunpore	15,000	0	0	35,901	0	0
	Mouza Burumwaré	0	0	0	131	0	0
	,, Oomété	0	0	0	15,001	0	0
	,, Unugré	0	0	0	301	0	0
	,, Kaoree	0	0	0	100	0	0
	,, Bhanpore	0	0	0	40	0	0
	Mewassee villages of Mouza Nuryad ...	0	0	0	4,100	0	0
	Kamvachapoora	0	0	0	353	0	0

		The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.			The Guikwar's Share.			PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Mouza Dueethan		0	0	0	7,501	0	0	
„ Golve		0	0	0	2,518	0	0	
„ Sarod		0	0	0	2,025	0	0	
„ Veerpore		0	0	0	2,990	0	0	
„ Almelee		0	0	0	1,600	0	0	
		15,000	0	0	3,00,622	8	0	
Kitta Jummah, *viz.* :—								
The Sookree, Beenee, Bandaree, Furmas, Dundpoorohé, &c., of Mahee Kanta, levied by Hursing and others, as per accounts of Sumwut 1853 (A. D. 1796-97)	25,518 12 0							
The Beenee and Bandaree of Prant Kattywar levied by Sheoram Jugdeesh, as per accounts of Sumwut 1854 (A. D. 1797-98)	12,101 0 0							
	37,619 12 0							
The particulars of the division of this amount are as follows, *viz.* :—								
The Peishwa's share from the amount of Rupees 12,101 from Kattywar is	6,000 0 0							
The Guikwar's share, *viz.* :—								
Rs. A. P.								
Mahee Kanta ... 25,518 12 0								
Kattywar... ... 601 0 0								
	31,619 12 0	6,000	0	0	31,619	12	0	
	37,619 12 0							

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	The Sircar's (Peishwa's) Share.			The Guikwar's Share.			Total.		
Kattywar, Jhalwar, Chuval,	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jutwar, &c.	*5,38,019	8	0	4,09,521	0	0	9,47,540	8	0
Mahee Kanta	15,000	0	0	3,00,622	8	0	3,15,622	8	0
Beenee, Bandaree, &c. ... ,,.	6,000	0	0	31,619	12	0	37,619	12	0
	5,59,019	8	0	7,41,763	4	0	13,00,782	12	0

(True Translation)†

(Signed) C. J. ERSKINE,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.

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* MEMORANDUM.—In the amount of the Peishwa's share from Kattywar and the Chouth, the amount is stated above Rupees 5,38,019-2-0. This is an error in the addition, as the amount is Rupees 4,80,419-2-0.

The Guikwar's share is also stated Rupees 4,09,521, but this should be Rupees 4,01,091, making *both shares* Rupees 8,81,510-2-0.

For the Mahee Kanta produce a similar error exists, the Guikwar total there being shown at Rupees 3,37,475-1-0; it should be Rupees 3,58,475-1-0, a difference of Rupees 5,233.

The Arabic year 1215 corresponds with A. D. 1814-15, at which time the farm of Ahmedabad expired and Bajee Rao resumed the management.

† NOTE.—On the back of the document from which the above translation has been made, Mr. Chaplin, when Commissioner in the Deccan, endorsed the following remarks:—

"From 1790-91 there are no papers relating to Kattywar in the duftur till the Arabic "year 1203 (A. D. 1802-03), when the Guikwar having expelled the Peishwa's authority three "or four years before, made a distribution of the shares of the two States, as set forth in "the within.

"This paper does not appear to have been acceded to or accepted, or even communi- "cated to the Peishwa, until 1215 (or A. D. 1814-15), when the Resident presented it on the "agitation of the renewal of the farm of Ahmedabad; and his rights in Kattywar, when "farmed, were entered in the Sunnud at the old rate, 4½ lakhs."

APPENDIX No. III.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the PEISHWA and DAMAJEE RAO GUIKWAR, dated in the Arabic year 1169. (This was in reality executed by Govind Rao after Damajee's death.)

MEMORANDUM.—DAMAJEE RAO GUIKWAR, &c., &c., Arabic year 1169 (A. D. 1768-69).

ARTICLE 1.

To be taken from the above named (Damajee) for this year, nuzzur for one year, and for non-attendance of troops in the year 1167, and for the pardon of former offences	Rupees. 25,25,000
Arrears from 1167 (three years) or from Sumwut 1823 to 1825, at the rate of Rupees 5,25,000 per annum ...	15,75,000
	41,00,000

(then follow the dates of the instalments comprising eight months).

ARTICLE 2.

It was formerly agreed in the time of my father (now in paradise) that there should be paid annually, beginning from the year 1170, in conformity to former custom	Rupees. 7,79,000

The above money, Rs. 7,79,000, shall be taken at the end of the year.

ARTICLE 3.

Every year to serve at the presence with 3,000 horse, and in time of war with 4,000. One person of the Guikwar's family to remain in winter quarters with the troops, and if it is necessary to go into winter quarters. According to this is agreed.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

ARTICLE 4.

You contracted a debt from my late uncle the Bhow during the expedition to Hindoostan*. [that debt is now annulled].

ARTICLE 5.

Money is owed (to the Sircar) by Bookun Hurry Dhut on account of the Seringapatam assignment. If you owe him any money, you are to pay it to the Sircar. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 6.

You are not to allow any complaint to reach the Sircar from the Dhabarry's wife concerning the Dhabarry's estate. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 7.

The following mehals were formerly taken from you :—

1. Bissunpore.
2. Gullay.
3. Mohay.
4. Waghoray.
5. Murollay.
6. Tellarry.
7. Sutteragong.

These seven mehals were taken from you and restored in 1163. What you then gave for Durbar kherch is now annexed to the Sircar, *viz.*:—

The pergunnah of Sutteragong.
Mouzah Dabhol, pergunnah Tellarry.
Mouzah Pasray, pergunnah Tellarry.
Mouzah Pasray, pergunnah Murollay.

The above one pergunnah and three villages are annexed to the Sircar, the rest remains to you. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 8.

Half the city of Ahmedabad to the Guikwar.
[This Article is imperfect.]

* This Article is incomplete in the Guikwar's copy, but the substance appears in the Agreement of 1175.

ARTICLE 9.

The port of Surat was halved between the Sircar and the Guikwar. After deducting Rupees 10,000, half of the remainder was paid by the Guikwar to the Sircar. In 1163 and 1164 it was engaged that the Rupees 10,000 should be halved also; this engagement is again confirmed. According to this is agreed to.

ARTICLE 10.

The arrears on account of Tellarry and other mehals ceded in 1163, Rupees 2,54,000 a year, are remitted from 1164. The money which ought to be paid on this account is excused you. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 11.

The private property (wuttun, enam villages, and serinjamee villages) which my uncle Dada Saheb gave to you in the time of your father is confirmed. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 12.

The title of Sena Khas Kheyl was given to you in 1163; it is confirmed. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 13.

From 1164 to 1170 is to be paid for to the Sircar at the rate of Rupees 5,25,000 a year; if any thing remain, it is to be taken by the Sircar. According to this is agreed.

ARTICLE 14.

Of the money you owe to bankers under security, you are to pay two lakhs to Kurvay and other bankers, because many expenses have fallen on you this year. According to this is agreed.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,

Resident at Poona.

APPENDIX No. IV.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the PEISHWA and SYAJEE RAO GUIKWAR.

MEMORANDUM.—SYAJEE GUIKWAR SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, Arabic year 1173 (A. D. 1772-76).

ARTICLE 1.

The allowances fixed in the time of Damajee Bawa (now in paradise) for Futteh Sing Rao, Govind Rao, Manajee Rao, Guikwars, and my other relations, great and small, shall be maintained; but as I have heavy contributions to pay to the Sircar, I shall reduce their allowances in due proportion until the contributions are discharged. Their complaints on this account are not to be attended to by the Sircar; when my debts are paid their old allowances will be restored.

Peishwa's answer.

It is an affair with your relations, therefore satisfy them as you can, without minding a lakh or Rupees 50,000, more or less. If you cannot satisfy them, the above stipulation will be conformed to. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 2.

I shall in all respects conform to your pleasure; do you in all respects bestow your unfeigned friendship on me, and protect me and my government. If I should be molested by any foreign force, you are to send me assistance and protect me. My relations are to receive their

If you will serve the Sircar with fidelity without looking to any other quarter, you shall be assisted against foreign force, sincerely befriended in all other respects. According to this is agreed.

allowances and serve my government. You must carry through the protection of me which you have undertaken.

ARTICLE 3.

I have had heavy payments to make to the Sircar. I therefore beg that you will have the kindness to excuse my service for next year. You were good enough to promise me this formerly; let the troops be excused accordingly.

You demand to be excused service on account of heavy payments; you shall therefore be excused in 1175, or if there be urgent occasion that year, you must come according to agreement, and you shall in that case be excused in 1176. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 4.

I have many pecuniary disputes and demands to settle, which I shall proceed to enforce; the people will then complain to the Sircar; you must not attend to them, but send them to me.

No complaints against your enforcing your just demands will be attended to. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 5.

Let Kundee Rao Guikwar enjoy his old allowances settled by my father (now in paradise), and let him serve my government; let him account to me for the districts of which he is entrusted with the collections. Hereafter let him give up those districts, and enjoying his own allowance serve the State.

Proceed as may have been settled by Damajee Rao; do not vary from it. If you have entrusted the collections of any districts to him, you may manage about them as you please. No complaints will be attended to, and obedience will be enjoined. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 6.

Do not summon me to the presence for two years, for my territory

Come to the presence at the end of the year, then such orders as

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

is in disorder and requires to be settled, which cannot be done without punishing the turbulent zemindars and cantoning in that quarter. Therefore forbid my coming* "to the Deccan" for two years.

may be expedient will be issued. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 7.

In my share of Guzerat, there are unsubdued places belonging to the Moguls and others. I shall arrange, and by spending some money shall reduce them. Let the Sircar advance no claim to them.

If you settle the districts of your own share, the Sircar will advance no claim. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 8.

His Highness the Bhow advanced some money to me as a loan while on the expedition to Hindoostan; this and old arrears and other trifling items that stood against me in the official papers were excused by the agreement of 1169. Let that be confirmed.

The former release is confirmed. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 9.

The administration of the city of Ahmedabad is equally divided; let both parties manage the collections with the participation of my officer according to former Treaties; this was agreed to in 1163 and 1164 and confirmed in 1169. Let it be observed.

The above engagements are now confirmed. According to this be it agreed.

* (Literally home.)

ARTICLE 10.

My private estates, enam villages, and serinjamee villages were granted to me in the time of His Highness Nana Saheb by his Highness Dada Saheb. They were confirmed to me by your Highness in 1169. Let those grants be observed.

The above grants are now confirmed.

ARTICLE 11.

On the Peishwa's part.

It was formerly settled that half of the new mehals taken by Damajee Guikwar should be given to the Sircar and half to you, and that a Karkoon should be sent with you from the Sircar, in concert with whom the gross collections should be ascertained and two papers drawn up, each containing a list of half the mehals of these divisions; the Sircar was to take one and to have possession from the year 1170. The arrears of the revenue of the said half of the mehals up to the end of 1169 was excused to you. To the above effect was settled in one of the Articles of the former Agreement, but this Article has never been acted on. Last year one lakh of Rupees was taken from you on the general account, and this year you have agreed to pay Rupees 25,000; therefore, next year, when Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar

comes, this matter shall be discussed, and whatever is settled then shall be acted on.

ARTICLE 12.

No more complaints are to reach the Sircar from the Dhabarry's wife on account of the Dadaby's estates, which were entrusted to you.

ARTICLE 13.

You have settled to pay Gopaul Naik Tambeekur's debt by instalments; the payments must positively be made as they fall due. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 14.

Let the tribute for this year, amounting to Rupees 7,79,000, be paid by instalments. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 15.

By the Guikwar.

If Futteh Sing Rao, Govind Rao Guikwar, Manajee Guikwar, and Mooarjee Guikwar act with due regard to me, it is well, but if they should become disaffected and should stand up to oppose me, I shall punish them as my own people; if any of them should complain to the Sircar and tempt it with bribes, the Sircar must not take their part; and if without appealing to the Sircar they

Peishwa's answer.

If you observe your agreements with your relations, and they notwithstanding behave ill to you, or endeavour to stir up troubles in your State, you may punish them, and if you cannot do it yourself and want aid from the Sircar, you shall be assisted. I will not give way to the temptations they may hold out. According to this be it agreed.

create disturbances, the Sircar shall afford me assistance to punish them, and, without being seduced by considerations of profit and loss, it will give them their own allowance and make them serve my government as before. It must not support them.

ARTICLE 16.

When I am occupied by any important affair in my own dominions, and shall send any other person to serve, you must be content with his service and show favor to him.

When any important affair in your own country renders it actually impossible for you to attend the service of the presence, you will send Govind Rao Guikwar to serve with your contingent.

ARTICLE 17.

On account of heavy payments it is agreed that my old creditors, my farmers of the revenue, who are guaranteed by the Peishwa, and all my other creditors, shall forbear to claim their money for five years.

The bankers whose debts I have guaranteed are to be paid from this year upwards according to their instalments, so as to be paid off within four years, and their bonds made over to the Sircar; when the guaranteed debts are paid, the old debts are to be paid at the rate of two lakhs a year.

ARTICLE 18.

You are not to attend to my relations, servants, or agents who may bring forward complaints against me, but to make over my own (people) to me.

According to the above shall be done. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 19.

Let Govind Rao take what His Highness settled for him last year

It was settled that the above-named should receive two lakhs a

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

and serve my State. Let him deduct from the sum settled the revenue of the villages of Padree, which is in his possession, and balance, or if that is not agreeable to him, let him give up the village, and I will pay him the whole sum settled in money.

year, including Padree, and let the above named serve the presence. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 20.

Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar is to administer the whole State, and all to obey his orders and serve the State as he shall direct.

According to the above be it agreed.

ARTICLE 21.

An allowance of Rupees 9,000 is assigned to me from the Sircar, let it be given to any person to whom I shall assign it.

It cannot be.

ARTICLE 22.

Half of the port of Surat belongs to the Sircar and half to me for one year; half of what remains, after deducting Rupees 10,000, was given. It was formerly agreed that in the years 3 and 4 the Rupees 10,000 should also be divided; let that be conformed to.

It was formerly agreed to; half the collections are to be yours and half mine. According to this be it agreed.

ARTICLE 23.

The arrears of the revenue collected from Tellarry and other mehals from 1164 were excused me in 1170; let that release be adhered to.

It was formerly settled that you should be excused from 1164. According to that let it be agreed.

ARTICLE 24.

The following mehals were formerly taken from me :—Bissunpore, Murollay, Gullay, Tellarry, Mohay, Waghoray, and Sutteragong; these seven mehals were taken by the Sircar and restored to me in 1163; what I then gave as Durbar kherch was annexed to the Sircar, namely, pergunnah Sutteragong, the village of Dabhole (Pergunnah Tellarry), Pasray (in ditto), Pasray (in Pergunnah Murollay). All besides that one pergunnah and three villages were restored to me. All this was agreed in 1169; let it be observed.

ANSWER.

It is now confirmed.

ARTICLE 25.

By the Peishwa.—Every year to serve at the presence with 3,000 horse and 4,000 in time of war. One person of the Guikwar family to remain in winter quarter with the troops, if it is necessary.

ARTICLE 26.

Money is owed (to the Sircar) by Bookun Hurry Dhut on account of the Seringapatam assignment. If you owe him any money, you are to pay it to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 27.

Govind Rao's allowance—

		Rupees.
For 1172	...	... 2,00,000
For 1173	..	... 2,00,000
	Total	.. 4,00,000
	Carried over	... 4,00,000

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

	Rupees.
Brought forward ...	4,00,000
Deduct by the Statement of the Guikwar's ministers—	
For Padree	1,00,000
For clothes furnished through Gopaul Naik Taunbeckur... ...	25,000
	1,25,000
Balance	2,75,000

	Rupees.
To be paid in Aswin Soodh	... 1,00,000
In the end of Maugh	... 50,000
In the end of the year	... 1,25,000

The whole 2,75,000 to be certainly paid as above.

ARTICLE 28.

Receipts for the payment of some of the Barauts (Drafts) on you between the years 1163 and 1166 have not yet been furnished, they must be furnished.

17th Jemmadee-ool-Akhir 1173, *(Bhadurpud maus), at Poona.*

According to this be it agreed.

Peishwa's ratification. According to these 27 Articles be it agreed.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. V.

MEMORANDUM relating to FUTTEH SING RAO GUIKWAR, 1178 Arabic year (A. D. 1777-78).

ARTICLE 1.	*Peishwa's answer.*
The Sircar must not take part with Govind Rao Guikwar. If he should leave Ahmedabad and come to the presence, he is to receive the sum of Rupees 50,000 formerly settled for him by Rao Saheb, now in paradise (Mahdoo Rao).	He shall be assigned a jaghire of Rupees 3,00,000 in lands chosen by the Sircar, and shall serve with 500 horse whenever he is ordered.
ARTICLE 2.	
The Sircar fixed an allowance of Rupees 30,000 for Kundee Rao Guikwar, and he was to serve with 500 horse whenever I chose; let a letter be given to enforce this.	Let the former agreement be conformed to.
ARTICLE 3.	
It was formerly agreed that Kundee Rao Guikwar should account for the collections of all my lands entrusted to him in Camawis (over and above his jaghire of Rupees 30,000), and also for the tribute he levied on Edur and other places; he has paid me Rupees 50,000, let him pay the rest.	You shall have a letter directing you and him to adhere to old engagements and to settle equitably.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

ARTICLE 4.

If any one calumniates me, do not believe him.

I will not without reason.

ARTICLE 5.

I have always had possession of the Dhabarry's estate, let me have it still.

The estate that was entrusted to you has been given to the right owner; say no more about it.

ARTICLE 6.

Let me have entire possession of the villages of Narrayengunge, Taimbee, and Oomercare, in the pergunnah of Wun, of which I am Potail.

Rejected.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharoodr Ram Chunder has a serinjam from the Sircar and from you; let it be continued to him.

ARTICLE 8.

Let the title of Sena Khas Kheyl be conferred on Futteh Sing Rao.

The title of Sena Khas Kheyl shall be conferred on Futteh Sing as above.

ARTICLE 9.

You formerly engaged to serve with your troops, do so.

ARTICLE 10.

Let Madhajee Bullal exercise his office of Furnaveese according to former practice.

ARTICLE 11.

The Sircar ought to give me an indemnity for the five lakhs of country ceded to the British. It has only given Sowlee; let it give the rest.

Rejected.

ARTICLE 12.

Let the other Articles formerly settled in the time of my father Rao Saheb, now in paradise, be confirmed.

ARTICLE 13.

There are many debts, old and new, to bankers and farmers of the revenue owed by the (Guikwar's) chiefship, and much distress on account of arrears due to troops; the country also is undone by internal disorders; the government must therefore prohibit all persons from demanding their money till the country recovers and the chiefship is restored to vigor, after which all that can be done will be done.

Let Ballajee Naik Beera and Gopaul Naik be paid, and the rest may be paid by degrees.

ARTICLE 14.

Let a letter be written to Amrut Rao Appajee to admit the Guikwar's administration in Ahmedabad as heretofore.

Do you send a respectable Comaisdar to the city, and Amrut Rao will admit your administration as heretofore. A letter will be written to him to that effect.

ARTICLE 15.

In addition to all this, if any of my relations come to the Sircar, let them not be supported.

If you maintain your relations as formerly, they shall not be listened to by the Sircar.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

ARTICLE 16.

Let Govind Rao be sent to the presence; let Gunnesh Eshwunt bring him; a letter will go direct to the above-named, desiring him to come to the presence.

Agreed.

ARTICLE 17.

If Govind Rao Karkoon send troops, let him be forbidden, and if any Silladars attempt to go to him from the Decean, let them be checked and detained.

An injunction to that effect will be issued.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,

Dated Rejeb 22nd, 1178. *Resident at Poona.*

MEMORANDUM relative to FUTTEH SING RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, Arabic year 1179 (A. D. 1778-79).

ARTICLE 1.

The Sircar is not to assist Govind Rao Guikwar. He is to be brought from Ahmedabad to the presence, and when he arrives there, he is to receive the allowance of Rupees 1,50,000 settled by the late Rao Saheb, and to serve whenever he is ordered with 50,000 horse.

Peishwa's answer.

The Article entered into on this subject last year, 1178, to be conformed to.

ARTICLE 2.

The British have come with battalions into the neighbourhood of Surat, and are going to disturb

If the British are false to you, you shall be assisted.

the country. If I fall out with them, the Sircar is to assist me, and the Chief of Ahmedabad is to join me.

ARTICLE 3.

I was last year admitted by the Sircar into the administration of Ahmedabad, but the Chief of Ahmedabad did not conform; let the administration now be put into the old train, and let a Hoojra of the Sircar's be sent to put my officer in possession.

A letter shall be written to the Umuldar to admit your administration.

ARTICLE 4.

If any one should misrepresent me to the Sircar, they are not to be attended to.

They shall not be listened to if they are in the wrong.

ARTICLE 5.

Let me have a grant of the whole of the villages of Narrayengong and Oomereare, in the Prant Wun, of which I am Potail.

Rejected.

ARTICLE 6.

The same as Article 3rd of the Agreement of 1178 (except that 2,00,000 is mentioned instead of 3,00,000 about Kundee Rao).

The same as before.

ARTICLE 7.

The same as Article 17th of the Agreement of 1178 (about Govind Rao).

The same as before.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

ARTICLE 8.

By the Peishwa.

Whatever money you shall appear to have collected from the Sircar's hands you are to repay.

ARTICLE 9.

An indemnity ought to have been given by the Sircar for the five lakhs of country ceded to the British; of this the pergunnah of Sowlee only has been given, and the rest was last year promised by Mahdoo Rao Sedasew to be given as soon as an answer should come from Calcutta; but it has not been given; let it be so now.

This will be enquired into when Antajee Naik shall come to the presence, and steps taken in consequence.

ARTICLE 10.

Govind Rao is at Ahmedabad, and is always creating disturbances, whence it is necessary for me to keep up my troops all the year, by means of which the principality is ruined. If the said person be called to the presence, the distractions in the country will abate, and I having discharged my extra forces, will attend and serve the State with my regular annual contingent.

This matter shall be arranged.

ARTICLE 11.

My father (now in paradise) settled an allowance on Kundee Rao Guikwar, who was to serve with 500

Adhere to the former agreement.

horse; this was enjoined him last year, but he has not conformed to it; let a Hoojra and a Karkoon now be sent to have things settled on the old footing. He pays no share of the money given to the Sircar; therefore from this year forward let him have only Rupees 2,00,000.

ARTICLE 12.

If any of my relations come to the Sirçar, do not support them.

Do you maintain them, small and great.

ARTICLE 13.

The same as Article 13 of the Treaty of 1178.

Let Ballajee Naik Beera, Gopaul Naik, and Krishna Naik Kurvay be paid now, and the other bankers may be paid by degrees.

ARTICLE 14.

Let the Dhabarry's estate remain with me as before.

Rejected.

ARTICLE 15.

If my Silladars make false statements to the Sircar and ask assistance, do not attend to them.

I will not hear them if in the wrong.

ARTICLE 16.

Let Govind Rao Guikwar be brought to the presence.

On a fit occasion he will be summoned.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

ARTICLE 17.

Bankers' security must be given for the money engaged for; therefore Gunneshram, Narrayen, and Gopaul Rao Ram Chunder shall set out for Guzerat on the full moon of Cheiter Soodh; they will be fifteen days on the road, and on the 8th, after their arrival, they are to send by a Kossid an acknowledgment of the debt under Futteh Sing's hand, and in eight days more a banker's security bond must arrive. Let Antajee Nagaish soon arrive.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Dated the 7th Rubee-ool-Awul, 1179.

APPENDIX No. VI.

MEMORANDUM relative to FUTTEH SING RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, 1182 (A. D. 1781-82).

ARTICLE 1.	*Peishwa's answer.*
In the time of His Highness Rao Saheb, now in paradise, an agreement was entered into; according to it let both parties proceed and not deviate from it.	The agreement made in the time of my late father Mahdoo Rao shall be adhered to.
ARTICLE 2.	
My estates Mokassa and Domelee villages, &c., have been sequestrated by the Sircar; let them be released and continue undisturbed in future.	Your estates Mokassa, Domelee villages, &c., shall be continued to you as before.
ARTICLE 3.	
Let the villages, houses, &c., belonging to my Silladars, Bargeers, and Karkoons which have been sequestrated be restored, and let them go to and from without obstruction, and let their property which has been seized be restored.	The villages, houses, &c., belonging to your Silladars and Karkoons that have been sequestrated shall be restored.
ARTICLE 4.	
Let my title remain to me as it is, and let Govind Rao Guikwar, who has come to the presence,	All this has been promised before and is now confirmed.

PEISHWA NND GUIKWAR.

remain as he is; let him receive the same allowance as he did in His Highness Rao Saheb's time, until the difficulties of my principality shall be surmounted.

ARTICLE 5.

The British having taken my district (Surat Attaveessee, &c.,) gave me an indemnity in the Sircar's country at Ahmedabad and elsewhere; therefore, when a Treaty is made with the British, let them be made to restore my lands, and let the Sircar take its lands. I will not oppose the pleasure of the Sircar; be so good as to continue mine to me.

According to former agreement, let the Sircar restore you your lands, and do you restore the Sircar's lands, including Ahmedabad.

ARTICLE 6.

Let the five lakhs of country the English formerly took from me be restored when a Treaty is made.

When there is a negotiation for a Treaty with the British, your lands will be negotiated for.

ARTICLE 7.

You must not interrupt the construction of the temple of Chundoba, which I am building at Neemgong.

It shall not be obstructed by the Sircar.

ARTICLE 8.

I have accounts to settle with Antajee Naik, Govind Gopaul, and other new people. I shall proceed to do so; let not the Sircar take their part.

You may settle your fair claims on Antajee Naik and Govind Gopaul. The Sircar will not support them.

ARTICLE 9.

I owe a great deal of money to different people, and when my State gets over its difficulties, I will pay them by degrees. Let not the Sircar take their part, so as to trouble my government.

Pay the bankers to whom you owe money by degrees.

ARTICLE 10.

With respect to my arrears of tribute and the service of my troops, His Highness Dada Saheb sent Govind Rao Guikwar into Guzerat, where he seized on the country and none of the revenue came to me, and I was involved in arrears to troops and other difficulties. After this His Highness Dada Saheb came and I did not join him, but stood firm to the government and served with Hurry Bullal. When Hurry Bullal returned to the Deccan, the British defeated me, took money from me, and completely ruined my principality, so that I contracted great expenses for troops. On this account let my arrears of tribute up to this day and the service of my troops be excused.

Your tribute and the service of your troops up to this time shall be excused.

ARTICLE 11.

The invasion of the British obliges me to pay and keep my troops for the defence of my principality; therefore, until that calamity is over,

Remain in that quarter faithful to the Sircar until the war with the British shall be over.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

I can neither serve by my troops nor in person, but I shall remain faithful to the Sircar.

Peishwa's confirmation.—The above eleven Articles are agreed to, and separate paper of accounts is given to you; according to it do you by all means pay the money at the times fixed and remain faithful to the Sircar.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Dated Jemmadee-ool-Akhir, the month of Jesht 1182.

Translation of a Memorandum accompanying the accounts for 1182.

MEMORANDUM.—Futteh Sing Rao Guikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, 1182, Sumwut 1838.

You are indebted to the Sircar for its tribute, but you have represented that owing to the disturbances of the British your revenues do not come in and your country has suffered greatly, on which account the payment of the tribute has been fixed in the following manner:—

Rupees 4,00,000.

(Then follow the instalments.)

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. VII.

MEMORANDUM regarding GOVIND RAO GUIKWAR SENA KHAS KHEYL SHUMSHER BAHADOOR, dated in the Arabic year 1194 (A. D. 1793-94).

The titles of Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor and the serinjam were formerly assigned by the Sircar to Manajee Rao, and he having died, the said titles and the serinjam and country, forts and garrison, which were formerly granted by the Sircar, are from this year granted to the above-named. The following are the pecuniary and other terms that have been settled on that account :—

In primis.—In consideration for his title, lands, &c., he the said Govind Rao is to pay the sum of Rupees one crore and one.

For annual tribute, including compensation for military service from 91 to 93, *viz.*, for three years, Rupees 43,62,000, being at the rate of Rupees 14,54,000 per annum; for his titles and lands the tributary gift of Rupees 56,38,001, total Rupees 1,00,00,001.

2*nd.*—That various sums being due from the deceased Manajee Rao, some having been paid, upon the receipt of Rupees 20,00,000, all demands are to cease upon Govind Rao. Agreed.

The above sum of Rupees one crore twenty lakhs and one is to be paid in the following way, namely :—Govind Rao makes oath and swears that upon his arrival at Baroda he will, without any deceit or mental reservation, make over whatever money, jewels, and clothes may be in the treasury of that fort as part payment, and the remainder to be liquidated without fail before the Dussera next year. Agreed.

Three thousand horse are to be maintained by him for the public service, and in case of necessity these are to be increased to 4,000, and if it be further required, he is to add there his own personal services on the spot, and to obey all the orders of his superior. Should the troops not be kept up, he is to pay annually the sum already mentioned. Agreed.

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

Of the debt due by you to Ballajee Naik Beera, for which the government is security, you are to pay the sum of one lakh yearly till the whole be liquidated. Agreed.

The district of Soorlee, which had been given to Futteh Sing Guikwar as an indemnity, is to be restored. Agreed.

Whatever money, jewels, or clothes may be sent, are to be estimated according to their real value.

The establishments of the families of Mulhar Rao Guikwar and Syajee Rao Guikwar are to be maintained according to their rank, so that no complaint reach the Sircar. Agreed.

Madhajee Bullal was the Furnaveese of your principality; he is dead; his son Vishnoo Mahdoo is appointed in his room; let him receive the pay and fees of his office according to former practice.

Whatever may have been agreed upon between the late Peishwa Mahdoo Rao and the Guikwar family is to remain in force. Agreed.

The city of Ahmedabad, which has relation to both parties, to be regarded as if it was settled at the time of Mahdoo Rao. If any innovations have been made on the part of the Guikwar without the Peishwa's consent, they are to be abolished. Agreed.

You are to pay to the bankers of Poona by degrees the sums due by you to them, for whom the government is security. Agreed.

You are punctually to fulfil (every year) your annual agreements with the government, namely, the yearly gift of Rupees 7,79,000, and if your troops are not required, Rupees 6,75,000, in total Rupees 14,54,000; after having paid up the sum total of the tributary gift, you are punctually to settle your yearly accounts. Agreed.

The government having bestowed these honours on you, on your part you are to behave with fidelity and carefully to perform all your engagements with it. Agreed.

If you have fine elephants worthy my acceptance, you are, upon your arrival at Baroda, to send three elephants and five horses. Agreed.

If you have any choice jewels, you are to send them to me to the amount of one lakh of Rupees, each being estimated at its intrinsic value over and above what has been named. Agreed.

You are to pay back to bankers the lakh of Rupees (together with the interest due) advanced to you by the government. Agreed.

Rubbee-ool-awul 29th, in the Hindoo year 1194, A. D. 1793.

1793

TRANSLATION.

Memorandum of the annual payments to be made by GOVIND RAO GUIKWAR *(whose title is) the powerful Commander of armies, in the year* 1198, *or* A. D. 1797.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Due in the year 1194, A. D. 1793, Rupees one crore twenty lakhs and one, namely:—		
IN LIEU OF MILITARY SERVICE.		
From the year 1191 to 1193, *i. e.*, for three years, being at the rate of Rupees 14,54,000 per annum ...		43,62,000 0
For his titles and lands the tributary of		56,38,001 0
		1,00,00,001 0
2*nd*.—That various sums being due on account of nuzzur and other annual payments from the deceased Man Sing Rao Guikwar, it was agreed to pay in discharge of them...		20,00,000 0
Due for the last four years, *i. e.*, from 1194 to 1197, inclusive		58,16,000 0
Being for the tribute gift	7,79,000 0	
For Military service of 300 horse, according to an agreement, by which if they are not required money was to be paid per annum	6,75,000 0	
	14,54,000 0	1,78,16,001 0
Of which the following sums were discharged, namely:—		
In the years 1195 and 1196, through Hurry Bhukhtee, at one time for payments in the following manner :—		
To the payment of different creditors belonging to the Sircar in money.	16,50,275 0	
In discharge of a debt to Hurry Bhukhtee ...	1,25,000 0	
In presents from the Sircar to the Guikwar's vakeel	9,500 0	
In discharge of a debt to Bickajee Ram Chunder	10,00,000 0	
In specie	7,15,225 0	
		35,00,000 0
In the year 1196 the sums below mentioned were paid on the days also below mentioned, in the Treasury of the Sircar, namely :—		
On the 25th of Jemmadee-ool-awul	25,000 0	
„ 11th of Rujjub	80,000 0	
„ 9th of Shabun	25,000 0	
	10,75,000 0	
Carried over ...	10,75,000 0	35,00,000 0

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Brought forward ...	10,75,000 0	35,00,000 0
Also payment to certain creditors of the Sircar ...	6,25,000 0	
		17,00,000 0
In the year 1198, on the 11th of Suffer, for the expenses of the army of Dowlut Rao Scindia, for which a receipt ought to have been given		25,00,000 0
Paid to the creditors of the Sircar through Raojee Appajee in the following manner, namely :—		
To Mahadajee Anund Beeree, on the 17th of Rujjub 1198, in part of one lakh due to him by the Sircar for the expenses of his troops	25,000 0	
To Rago Bissonath Gorbalee, in part of five lakhs due to him by the Sircar for the daily pay of his troops	50,000 0	
To Venace Anund and Luchmon Vitul, by a Draft dated 15th Jethy 1198, in part of Rupees 1,75,000 ..	25,350 0	
To Mahadajee Kumaleh	141 0	
To Sumbajee Sutwa...	121 0	
Also to the people employed in the arsenal in part of Rupees 50,000 due to them by the Sircar on the 5th of Shabun 1198	500 0	
		1,01,112 0
To a payment made to Gunesh Antajee, a Salledar Karkoon, in consequence of a representation of Raojee Appajee	.....	9,000 0
For the food and expenses of the troops of the body, which were sent under Gunesh Sumbajee, a Salledar Karkoon, for the purpose of carrying money, which was paid in the following manner, *viz.* :—		
To Cundee Rao Bullal, for the troops of the Body Guard	10,998 4	
To Myrallee Pygoora, also for other expenses of the Body Guard	11,774 8	
To Gunesh Sumbajee, and the following servants: Syajee Jadoo, Jawajee Bandarah, Jomajee Naij, Imaum, &c.	237 8	
		23,100 4
Carried over ...		78,33,212 0

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Brought forward		78,33,212 4
There remains to be paid—		
Remitted on account of the misfortunes that befel the Guikwar, as represented by Raojee Appajee, from the many tributary gifts that were presented in the time of Maun Sing Rao, and since then Guikwar to the government	60,00,000 0	
There remains, therefore, in fact, only the sum of ...	39,82,789 0	
		99,82,789 0
		1,78,16,001 0

It was therefore determined that in the year 1199, Rupees 19,91,001 was to be paid in the following year, namely :—

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
To Bam Chunder Naig Wanoolee's Draft, dated the 6th of Zelletty 1197, which was included in the general account under his name on the 17th of Suffer 1198, and was comprehended in the debts due to the Soucars—		
Through Hurry Bhukhtee	15,00,001 0	
„ Dyaram Jhoorhee... ...	20,000 0	
		17,00,001 0
A Draft will be given in discharge of debts due to Hurree Bukhtee Soucar, which must be paid		1,50,000 0
To Mahadajee Anund Bheeree, for the expenses of the Army...		75,000 0
And to whomsoever the government may give bills, the amount is to be paid off		66,000 0
		19,91,001 0
Then there remains to be paid ...		... 1,99,178 0
		39,82,789 0

Which remainder is to be paid in the year 1200 without fail.

According to the agreement by which you are expected to keep ready at all times for the field 3,000 horse, and in case of need 4,000, and you are to be there in person in case of greater necessity, and if there was an employment for the troops, they should obey any orders they

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should receive. Should the troops not be required, they should pay the sum already mentioned.

The city of Ahmedabad, which has relation to both parties, is to be regarded as it was settled in the time of Madhoo Rao. If any innovations have been made on the part of the Guikwar without the Peishwa's consent, these are to be abolished.

If you have fine elephants worthy my acceptance, you are, upon your arrival at Baroda, to send three elephants and five horses.

The Sircar lent you one lakh of Rupees through bankers, which should be paid with interest when drafts were issued, as was agreed upon in the year 1194; that agreement was not fulfilled. Let the lakh of Rupees, with interest, now be paid to whomsoever may receive drafts.

Mudhajee Mulhar formerly held the office of Furnaveese to the Guikwar; he is since dead, and the Sircar engaged that the office should descend to his son Vishnoo Madhoo. The usual salary and Carcoonee are required for him, all which was formerly settled by agreement.

You are to pay to the bankers of Poona by degrees the sums due by you to them, for which the government is security.

It was formerly agreed that the Guikwar should present to the Sircar jewels to the value of a lakh of Rupees, exclusive of the money already claimed, but this has not been done; jewels which are *bonâ fide* of that value are now required.

Of the debt due by you to Ballajee Naig Bheera, for which the government is security, you are to pay the sum of one lakh yearly till the whole be liquidated. This is now demanded.

The establishment of the families of Mulhar Rao are to be maintained according to their rank, so that no complaint reach the Sircar.

This was written on the 10*th of Shabun* 1198 (A.D. 1797).

APPENDIX No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA to the Guikwar Government..

AFTER THE USUAL COMPLIMENTS.—From Bajee Rao Raghonath Purdhan, to Bhugwunt Rao Guikwar, dated in the year 1205.

You have at present the management of the talook of Ahmedabad in the province of Guzerat, north of the Mahee river, and it is now conferred upon you for ten years, *viz.*, from the commencement of the present year 1205 to the end of the year 1214.

The annual jummah of the above-mentioned talook is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
The city of Ahmedabad—				
Aain jummah, Sewaee jummah, &c.	1,46,010	11¼		
Monthly pay for Sebundy to be paid by the Guikwar, at Rupees 6,000 per month	72,000	0		
			2,18,010	11¼
The pergunnah of Vellaud			3,54,952	0
The pergunnah of Beerungaon and Gogeh ..	2,50,720	15		
Deduct for the three villages of Gogeh, Rampore, and Choora, ceded to the Honourable English Company	5,000	0		
			2,45,720	15
The pergunnah of Duskooree			1,04,350	0
The pergunnahs of Toseer Tamneh, &c., Mehals, *viz.* :—				
The pergunnahs of Toseer, Tamneh, Burrasinore, Veerpore, Mundabad (it is not clear whether this is intended for Muhummudabad or Mahmoodabad), Antrolee, independent of Sebundy and Domalehgaon			1,15,001	0
The pergunnahs of Purratee, Mondasih, and Hursool, independent of Sebundy			14,876	0
The tannah of Mandul in the pergunnah of Beerungaon ...			3,781	14
The pergunnahs of Palunpore and Goleh			44,600	0

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	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
The pergunnahs of Cambay and Dundookeh, and the villages of Gogeh, Rampore, and Choora, viz. :—				
Ceded to the Honourable Company ...	1,65,000	0		
Charitable Donations	3,669	0		
			1,68,669	0
Collections made by the manager when he moves through the districts			20,131	10
The countries of Kattywar Sorut, &c., viz. :—				
The talooks of Sirdar and Rajkoteh (exactly so in the original)	19,069	0		
The district of Ardsee and Kotra	6,926	0		
The talook of Jusdhun	1,000	0		
The ,, of Sautlee	1,001	0		
The ,, of Buddalee	501	0		
The ,, of Banbra	1,301	0		
The ,, of Norva Nuggur	33,878	0		
The ,, of Cheetul	15,425	0		
The ,, of Bautwa	22,591	0		
Poorbunder	7,200	0		
The talook of Drafeh	1,001	0		
The ,, of Gorul	43,500	0		
The ,, of Joonagurh	9,500	0		
The village of Koojnee, belonging to Kantyas ...	225	0		
Gram and forage collections in the talook of Dhrole, belonging to the Pergunnah of Nowanuggur ...	3,001	0		
The Talook of Durwa	2,500	0		
The ,, of Kotra	1,500	0		
The ,, of Kaukwar	7,002	0		
The ,, of Kurraree	4,101	0		
The ,, of Kuddolneh	2,001	0		
Detached villages, Kurserreh, &c., nine villages ..	2,534	0		
The talook of Purjhunee	3,701	0		
Villages of the talook of Megnee	1,102	0		
The talook of Deheh and Chirkunee... ...	2,750	0		
The ,, of Seesaleh	700	0		
The ,, of Dhala and Wauk Sarun ...	1,500	0		
The ,, of Kurbajamna	500	0		
The talook of Koombooyeh	4,500	0		
The talooks of Purdurree and Neekoteh ...	4,125	0		
The talook of Mora	400	0		

	Rs.	A.
The talook of Gatka	500	0
The ,, of Rayunjlaglut	500	0
The ,, of Wussawur	30,000	0
The ,, of Sultaunpore	3,000	0
The ,, of Jayutpore	10,000	0
The ,, of Durrehwaul	4,000	0
The ,, of Rajunpore and Mussaga... ...	5,000	0
The ,, of Ood Kotah	2,000	0
The ,, of Koteeaneh	7,000	0
The ,, of Mungrool, including the Bunder ...	25,000	0
The ,, of Cheerwar	10,000	0
The ,, of Muddurdeh	2,000	0
The ,, of Serwa	1,000	0
The ,, of Joomdaup	1,200	0
The ,, of Burwallee	5,000	0
The ,, of Jodhpore and Jaubhullee ...	3,325	0
The ,, of Oonadlehwar, including the Bunder...	15,000	0

The amount of the following mehals, a share of which only belongs to this State, is not fixed, viz. :—

The Bunder of Jug Dwarka—

The city of Joonagurh Sorut, including the mint, judicial fines, Foujdaree, Cotwalee, &c.

Deewabunder—

The talook of Mohain beyond the Rewa (or Nerbudda).

The ,, of Golwar.

The Sircar of Sorut, including Joonagurh, containing 62 mehals.

The talook of Ismaul Nuggur.

The ,, of Sooree in Rajwara.

The countries of Cutch Bhooj, Sindoo Saugur, and Nugger Thutta.

The talooks of Jutwar and Santulpore.

The country of Kaumbyas, in Dwarka.

The talook of Danta.

The above twelve talooks belong jointly to this State and that of the Guikwar, and half of the amount of the collections are carried to the account of this government.

Exchange on coins and Treasury fees	69,244	6¾
Established presents from the mehals, &c.	1,63,394	2

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			Rs.	A.
Jumma under different heads, viz.:—				
For different individuals, and exclusive of the settlement			1,275	0
The village of Newapore, also called Ralege, in the talook of Ruttoneh, belonging to the pergunnah of Petlaud	7,000	0		
Deduct amount already included in the jummah of the above Pergunnah, under the head of ain jummah...	4,592	8		
			2,407	8
Balance under the head of Sewaee jummah to be added to make up the full amount... ...			26	13
				3,709 5
To be deducted—				
On account of Durruckdars, Karkoons, Pagodas, charitable donations, Domaleh districts, villages and lands, &c., *viz.*, Durruckdars and Karkoons.				
In the pergunnah Petlaud—				
Gunest Wishwanauth Moojumdar			250	0
Gopaul Poondleck, Furnaveese			250	0
Hurry Wishwanauth Futonuveese			300	0
Ram Chunder Bullal, dependent upon Gungadur Abajee			125	0
Ramajee Keshoo			200	0
Junardhun Wishwanauth Gereh, dependent upon Baul Joshee Maulgoodkur			200	0
To different Karkoons according to the Sunnuds which shall be granted from the presence ...			2,160	0
In the pergunnahs of Tosur, Tannah, &c., mehals.				
In the pergunnah of Tosur—				
Abajee Wishwanauth Furnaveese			150	0
Mulhar Syajee Moozumdar			150	0
To different Karkoons according to Sunnud, which shall be granted from the presence ...			100	0
In the pergunnah of Tanneh—				
To Gunput Rao Moreshevur Moozumdar ...			125	0
To Gunput Rao Jeewajee Furnaveese			100	0

	Rs.	A.
In the pergunnah of Veerpore—		
To the Furnaveese Gungadhur Ramchunder ...	200	0
In the pergunnah of Burrasinore—		
To Lukshmun Hurry dependent upon Yedneshwur Diksheet	250	0
To Gopaul Krishn Moozumdar	100	0
In the pergunnah of Mundabad—		
To different Karkoons according to the Sunnuds which shall be granted from the presence ...	150	0
Krishnajee Wishwanauth Moozumdar...	100	0
Myput Damodur Furnaveese, dependent on Myaal Gomajee	100	0
In the pergunnah of Unholee—		
To Seoram Gopaul Furnaveese	100	0
To Meeta Lual Royal Peshkar	100	0
In the pergunnah of Purratee, Mondaseh, and Hursool.		
In the pergunnah of Purratee—		
To Baboo Rao Jewajee Furnaveese	100	0
To ditto Govind Moozumdar	100	0
According to Sunnuds to be granted from the presence, *viz.*		
In Moondaseh—		
To Keshoo Ram Moozumdar	150	0
To Govind Hurry Furnaveese	125	0
To different Karkoons	200	0
In the city of Ahmedabad—		
To Mahadajee Bullal Moozumdar and Sayeer Nuwees of the city	650	0
To Hurry Chintamun attached to the city mint ...	150	0
To Bajee Bhewrao Subnuveese	256	0
Sree Nowass Sham, Futonuveese	125	0
To Hurry Ram, dependent on the Subnuveese ...	75	0
To the following persons dependent on Nursing Gundeh Rao, viz., Wasdeo, Lukshmun, Cotwal...	350	0
Gunesh Keshoo attached to the public buildings ...	125	0
Dunker Keshoo, writer to the Cotwal ...	150	0
To Antajee Narain Moozumdar, of Kota ...	250	0

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.		Rs.	A.
	To Suddasheo Seth Kurjeh, of Kota	150	0
	To Sreeput Rughonath Takleh, attached to the Sayur	150	0
	Bapoojee Bullal attached to the mint... ...	300	0
	Krishnajee Gungadhur, examiner of weights ...	100	0
	Khooshall Chund, Persian writer	50	0
	Chimnajee Narain, Foujedar	150	0
	Khundoo Wishwanauth, Moonshee	250	0
	Jewajee Sree Newass	300	0
	Amrut Rao, Vitul, Dufterdar of the city ...	300	0
	Naro Morashur	200	0
	Butchajee Baubjee Furpaveese, attached to the Mehal of Kota	250	0
	Gungadhur Dondeo	410	0
	Gunesh Gobind, Dufterdar	100	0
	Ragoo Bhikajee, attached to the Moozumdar ...	500	0
	According to Sunnuds which shall be granted from the presence	3,090	0
	In the pergunnah of Duskooree:—		
	To Jywunt Eshwunt Furnaveese	100	0
	Bapoojee Krishn Moozumdar	233	0
	To different Karkoons according to Sunnuds which shall be granted from presence	500	0
	In the pergunnah of Beerumgaon—		
	To Kesho Rao Vinkutesh Moozumdar ...	449	0
	Ragonath Wasdeo Furnaveese	2,049	0
	Moroo Ram Karkoons attached to the Moozumdar	100	0
	Bhewrao Trimbuck, Dufterdar	300	0
	Vusajee Narain, attached to the Furnaveese ...	75	0
	Ballajee Junardhun, dependent on Bhyroo Joshee	100	0
	Hurry Gunesh	87	8
	To different Karkoons according to Sunnuds which shall be issued from the presence	900	0
	Attached to the Suwarree of the manager—		
	Naroo Govind Moozumdar	1,000	0
	Purseram Kundehrao, Dewan	500	0
	Krishn Rao, Deevajee	1,000	0
	Mahadajee Wishanauth	1,000	0

	Rs.	A.
Sadasheo Yadow, Subnaveese of the fort of Gagel ...	200	0
Vitul Sadasheo Bukhshee	400	0
Gopaul Bullal, Chilnuveese	400	0
To different Karkoons according to the Sunnuds which shall be issued from the presence ...	4,600	0
To the following persons from any employment that may be given to them in the city of Ahmedabad or upon the Katchwar Suwarree, *viz.*, Mahadjee Krishn Joshee	500	0
Govind Baboo Rao	300	0
To Bapoojee Autmaram, Wakanuveese, attached to the city on his producing the original Sunnud of the Government	75	0
According to the Sunnuds which shall be issued from the presence, *viz.* :—		
To Nagurdars Goureeshunker, writer attached to the city	250	0
Ramajee Anunt Rao from Veerpore	100	0
To the following persons :—		
1 attached to the Dewan	875	0
1 attached to the Meozumdar	1,750	0
1 attached to the Furnaveese	2,000	0
In the pergunnah of Goreh.		
To Vidyadhur Jyshunker Wydh	200	0
Gopaul Jewajee Futnuveese	150	0
Ragoo Keshoo Tosur Furnaveese	400	0
Total for Dunukdars and Karkoons ...	34,909	8

For Pagodas and charitable donations :—

For Pagodas—

For that in the Tannah of Mondal pergunnah—

Beerumgaon	653	0

To Sree Dwarkanath, *viz.*—

Provisions for stranger ...	1,000	0
Religious ceremonies respecting the Toolsee ...	140	0
Pay to Goureeshunker Brahmin	300	0

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
For the provisions laid as offerings before the gods (besides Rs. 500 paid by the Guikwar) ...	500	0				
For provisions to Wamun Indra Samee	250	0				
			2,190	0		
For offerings of provisions and cloths and expenses of worship to Sree Som Eshwar of the Kshetra of Prubhas in the country of Sorut, and cloths and provisions to the Brahmin, &c. ...			1,400	0		
Total for Pagodas					3,655	3
For charitable donations according to the settlement made in the year 1187, of which a detailed Statement will be hereafter furnished, and according to which the payments should be made and receipts taken					16,249	2¾
For Domaleh districts, villages, and lands—						
Enam in the pergunnah of Duskooree—						
The village of Waganez held by Doodhadanee Gosaeen					1,301	0
The village of Vedulpore held by Vezbhookun ...					901	0
The village of Koojaul held by the Alee Mahomed Khan					851	0
The village of Wurreeaje held by Cazee Roskeroodeen					2,101	0
The village of Meetpore, held by Pranaut Govind Wydh					200	0
The village of Wankseon, in the pergunnah of Petlaud held by Ramsing Borat Bhaut ...					2,250	0
The villages of Sadehsur and Hurgooreh in the pergunnah of Petlaud, which were held in Serinjami by Vitul Rao Moreshwer, and resumed by the government, and given in management to Abajee Mahadeo Kateh, *viz.*:—						
Sadehsur			4,051	0		
Hurgureh			1,216	0		
					5,267	0

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	Rs.	A.		
The village of Kunsaree, on the pergunnah of Petlaud, held by Hureshwar, son of Wareshwur Treewaree	1,200	0		
The village of Nowapore, called also Raleje, in the talook of Kuttoneh, belonging to the pergunnah of Petlaud, of which half was under the immediate management of the government, and the other half held by Dadabhoy Amil. The whole was given in enam by Sunnud last year to Choossoojee, son of Jumshydjee	7,000	0		
Enam lands in the Pergunnah of Burcomgaon held by Bhowanpooree, son of Seopooree	75	0		
The pergunnahs Dundooka and Cambay and Rupees 5,000 for the villages of Rampore Choora and Gogeh, ceded to the Honourable Company ...	1,65,000	0		
Total Domaleh, Rupees ...	.....		1,86,146	0
Charges under different heads—				
For one elephant attached to the Fillkhanah ...	1,900	0		
For 104 camels attached to Shootarkhanah ...	8,710	0		
For 21 horses attached to the Paga of the Hoozoor, including the horses given as nuzzurs ...	6,055	0		
For the charges of guns belonging to the Topekhanah	25,200	0		
For debts payable, *viz.*, an annual payment due to Armert Rao Apajee, son of Apajee Gunesh, who had formerly the management of the talook, in discharge of an advance made by him to government, to be paid according to Barauts to be granted from the presence	25,200	0		
Total ...			66,865	0
Durbar kherch			20,000	0
Maharoodrah Ramchunder formerly held in serinjami some villages in the pergunnah of Petlaud, which are to be disposed of according to Sunnuds that shall be granted from the presence ...			26,000	0

Charges in the city Ahmedabad—

Mutsudies of the city, *viz.* :—

Alee Mahomed Khan, Dewan	1,000
Lalldass Meeta Laal	150
Baptee Walah	250
Cazee Nizamoodeen	1,000

PEISHWA AND GUIKWAR.

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Nutto Laul Mehta	200		
Mirza Azeez	90		
Hajee Murad	150		
Hur Lall	60		
		2,900 0	
Gardens	200		
Sirkarkhanah	50		
Charges of Butkees	100		
Charity	1,050		
Light at Pagodas	175		
Religious ceremonies	300		
Public buildings	10,000		
		14,775 0	
			3,68,599 13¾

The above sum, Rupees 3,68,599-13¾, is the amount of deductions on account of Durruckdars, Karkoons, Pagodas, charitable donations, Domaleh districts, villages, and lands, &c. Of this, the sum of Rupees 1,86,146 is on account of Domaleh districts, villages, and lands, which districts, villages, and lands are to continue in the possession of those who have hitherto held them.

The balance, Rupees 1,82,453-13¾, is to be paid according to the statement detailed above.

DEDUCTIONS, continued.

Pay to the Maamlutdars Revenue charges for Sebundy, extra charges, &c.	4,52,629 15
Total deductions	8,21,229 12¾
Balance Rupees	10,07,771 3¾

For the above balance of Rupees 10,07,771-3¾, after deducting interest, exchange, and mushaheerah upon the russud, it is now agreed that the annual rent be fixed at four and a half lakhs of Rupees, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Ain Kussud	3,75,000
Kasgee Untust	25,000
Durbar Kherch	50,000
Rupees ...	4,50,000

This amount to be paid in the following instalments :—

On the 1st of Srawun Soodh	...	...	1,50,000
On the 1st of Pous Soodh	...	...	1,50,000
On the 1st of Wysakh Soodh	...	...	1,50,000
	Rupees	...	4,50,000

According to this annual rent of four and half lakhs of Rupees, the amount for ten years, *viz.*, from the commencement of the present 1205 to the end of the year 1214, is forty-five lakhs of Rupees, after deducting interest, exchange, mushaheerah on the russud, khasgee untust, and durbar kherch, shall be received as the rent for the above ten years.

From the present year 1205, the annual amount of four lakhs and a half of Rupees of the currency of the government treasury is to be paid according to the instalments above detailed for ten years, which will amount to forty-five lakhs of Rupees.

Articles for regulating the maamlut, 1*st.*—The annual rent of the abovementioned talook for ten years, *viz.* :—

From the commencement of the present 1205, to the end of the year 1214, after deducting interest, exchange, and mushaheerah on the russud, khasgee untust, and durbar kherch, is fixed at four and a half lakhs of Rupees, to be paid according to the instalment above detailed, and receipts taken.

Upon the faith of the Honourable Company, the maamlut of the talook has been conferred upon you for ten years at a reduced rent. In consideration of the friendship which subsists between the two States, it is proper that the Company's government should make enquiries respecting the actual jummah of the talook in question, and, if it should appear that any increased collections are made, whatever may be the just share of this government must be paid, exclusive of the fixed rent; but if the collections should happen to be less than the fixed rent, you are, nevertheless, bound to pay to government the four and half lakhs of Rupees, according to the terms above stated, which you have accepted, and without making any representations to government respecting defalcation of revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Owing to the oppression exercised in the city, by extorting heavy fines, &c., many sahookars and ryots have left the place. It is necessary

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that the fines be imposed in an equitable manner, and that there be no oppression in order that the city may be populous.

ARTICLE 4.

It is necessary that attention be paid to encourage the population of the districts of the talook, that the fallow lands be cultivated, that the ryots be not oppressed, and that no injury be done to the government.

ARTICLE 5.

The domalehgaon, charitable donations, allowances to pagodas, &c., to be continued according to former usage.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maamlut has been conferred upon you, and you must exercise it with discretion and propriety, and with due respect to the government.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maamlutdar of the government has hitherto conducted the business of the city in the government Cutcherry, and has had the charge of the gates, &c. The business must continue to be conducted in this manner.

ARTICLE 8.

The Guikwar must not erect any great buildings, forts, or thannahs in the talook, the city, or those districts which are held jointly by this State and the Guikwar, which may occasion any inconvenience to this government. The management must be conducted according to former usage.

ARTICLE 9.

In the mint of the city, the gold and silver coins must be coined of the full weight and standard according to former usage, and without any innovation.

ARTICLE 10.

If complaints should reach the presence, of great oppression being committed in the city and districts, and the government should in consequence issue any orders, they must be attended to according to propriety.

ARTICLE 11.

Whatever horses and elephants may be given as nuzzurs by the Suwustaneeks and zemindars on account of the Suwarree (or Moolookgeeree) must be sent yearly to the government.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maamlut must be conducted in a manner tending to increase the prosperity of the government.

ARTICLE 13.

The allowances of the Furnaveese Moozumdars and Durrukdars and Karkoons must be regularly paid.

ARTICLE 14.

Receipts must be taken for all payments made according to the statement detailed above.

ARTICLE 15.

The Maamlut of the talook in question has been conferred on you for ten years on the terms above stated. You must accordingly pay the rent conformably to agreement. On the commencement of the eleventh year, you must, without any hesitation, on account of balances of revenues, advances of money, Sebundy charges, or any other circumstance, deliver over the whole talooka in a populous and well-cultivated state, and the city, the forts, thannahs, &c., with their stores, to whatever Maamlutdar may arrive with a Sunnud from the Sircar, and this is guaranteed by the Honourable Company.

The Maamlut must be conducted according to this Sunnud containing fifteen Articles, and dated the 27th of Jemmadee-ool-Akhir, corresponding with the 2nd October A. D. 1804.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD or Order from BAJEE RAO RAGONATH, the Peishwa, to BHUGWUNT Rao Guikwar, dated the 22nd Zilhej 1219 Hegiree, or 24th March 1805.

Whereas the business of the district of Ahmedabad, in Guzrat, was entrusted to you, and the amount annual settlement thereof determined, you are in consequence hereby desired to pay the same, on account of this government, and according to the settled instalments, to the British Resident on the part of the Bengal Government, who will accordingly make the payment to this Sircar, and receive an acknowledgment for the same.

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement of separate jurisdictions in the Province of Kattywar, showing the gross revenue of each and the amount of tribute, &c., paid by them, corrected up to 27th July 1864.

No. of Original Talookas	Names of Talookas.	No. of Independent Tribute Payers.	No. of villages in each Original Talooka.	Estimated Gross Revenue in Rupees.	Amount of perpetual settlement concluded by Colonel Walker reduced to Government Rupees.	Present payment in Government Rupees.				REMARKS.
						British Tribute.	Guikwar Tribute.	Joonaggurh Zoortulubee.	Total.	
	JHALLAWAR.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Hulwud Drangdhra ...	1	127	3,00,000	45,302	40,671	.....	4,006	44,677	First Class jurisdiction.
2	Limree	1	72	2,00,000	48,102	48,102	.....	1,390	49,492	Second ,, ,,
3	Kuntharia	5	2	12,000	1,491	1,491	.....	208	1,699	
4	Karole	2	2	4,000	703	703	.....	93	796	
5	Kamalpore	2	1	3,500	776	776	.....	.....	776	
6	Khumbhulao	1	2	5,000	730	730	.....	139	869	
7	Geree	2	2	8,000	1,200	1,200	.....	139	1,339	
8	Chuchana	1	1	4,000	318	318	.....	.....	318	
9	Chulala	2	1	8,000	971	971	.....	78	1,049	
10	Jakhun	2	1	1,500	242	242	.....	46	288	
11	Khandia	2	1	4,000	806	806	.....	81	887	
12	Tulsana	2	4	25,000	913	913	.....	139	1,052	
13	Tavee	2	1	3,000	310	310	.....	25	335	
14	Devullia	2	2	7,000	467	467	.....	56	523	
15	Durod	2	1	4,000	366	366	.....	50	416	
16	Pulalee	2	2	2,500	357	357	.....	46	403	
17	Bhoeeka	1	3	12,000	1,759	1,759	.....	279	2,038	
18	Bhuthan	2	1	3,000	641	641	.....	60	701	
19	Bhulgamra	3	3	10,000	1,400	1,400	.....	105	1,505	
20	Bhudwana	3	2	6,000	998	998	.....	83	1,081	
21	Laliad	2	1	4,000	362	362	.....	.....	362	
22	Wunala	2	1	3,000	396	396	.....	.....	396	
23	Shumla	3	2	6,000	959	959	.....	104	1,063	
24	Sahooka	1	1	2,500	519	519	.....	65	584	
25	Oontree	2	1	3,000	493	493	.....	46	539	
26	Ankewallia	2	3	15,000	13,00	1,300	.....	226	1,526	
27	Wudwan	1	31	2,50,000	26,242	25,922½	.....	2,682	28,604½	Second ,,
28	Jhampodur	3	1	5,000	138	138	.....	.....	138	

29	Kheralee	2	2	8,000	678	678	.....	....	678	
30	Goondialee	1	2	10,000	1,408	1,408	.....	.....	1,408	
31	Jhummur	2	1	4,000	464	464	....	.....	464	
32	Doodhrej	3	2	12,000	1,102	1,102	....	97	1,199	
33	Bhalora	2	1	4,000	474	474	....	.....	474	
34	Rajpore	1	2	12,000	2,597	2,412	....	186	2,598	
35	Wurode	2	3	15,000	1,439	1,252	....	278	1,530	
36	Wunnah	2	3	20,000	3,715	3,715	....	278	3,993	
37	Wankaneer	1	76	1,00,000	17,422	17,422	.....	1,457	18,879	Second ,, ,,
38	Mesria	1	5	4,000	....	....	....	.....	.....	Paying no tribute.
39	Than Lugtur	1	41	75,000	6,949	6,763	....	464	7,227	
40	Withulgghur	1	7	20,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, ,,
41	Kesria	2	1	1,500	278	278	.....	.....	278	
42	Moolee	1	19	75,000	8,251	7,501	.....	1,853	9,354	
43	Moojpore	1	1	3,000	603	603	....	.....	603	
44	Sacla	1	33	50,000	17,397	15,001	....	510	15,511	
45	Choora	1	13	1,07,000	....	6,324	....	676	7,000	
46	Kurmur	1	1	5,000	140	140	....	32	172	
47	Dussara	6	22	30,000	12,968	12,968	.....	....	12,968	
48	Bujana	1	26	45,000	7,980	7,980	....	.....	7,980	
49	Patree	1	7	10,000	5,235	5,235	.....	.....	5,235	
50	Jhinjoowara	9	13	35,000	11,120	11,073½	.....	.....	11,073½	
51	Wunnode	1	5	12,000	1,953	1,953	....	....	1,953	
52	Bharejra	1	1	1,200	....	94	.....	....	94	
53	Race Sanklee	1	3	6,000	....	556	382	.....	938	
	Total Jhallawar ...	102	567	15,75,700	2,40,434	2,38,707	382	15,977	2,55,066	
	KATTYWAR PROPER.									
	North Kattywar.									
1	Babra Chummardee ...	6	6	40,000	.....	....	....	.....	....	The tribute due by this talooka is paid by Amrelly (No. 1, South Kattywar) in lieu of the villages taken possession of by it, as per arrangement effected in 1821-22. Paying no tribute.
2	Derdee Janbaee ...	1	1	2,000	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Kotra Peetha	3	15	25,000	4,850	4,850	....	728	5,578	
4	Kanpur Ishouria ...	3	2	3,000	.....	230	....	117	347	
5	Jusdhun	1	61	1,43,000	7,713*	7,694½	394	2,572	10,660½	* In Colonel Walker's Statement as follows:— Rs. Jusdhun, No. 34, in Kattywar .. 3,344 Modhooka No. 3 ,, .. 1,946 Wurjatceruth, No. 8 ,, .. 269 Jussapore, No. 9 ,, ... 534 Kothee, No. 35 ,, .. 457 Koonduee No. 36 ,, .. 403 Anialee, No. 37 ,, .. 264 Seetullioo, No. 38 ,, .. 102 Patna, No. 27, in Gohelwar .. 394 Total Jusdhun .. 7,713
	Carried over ...	14	85	2,13,000	12,563	12,774½	394	3,417	16,585½	

Statement of separate jurisdictions in the Province of Kattywar,—(Continued.)

No. of Original Talookas.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Independent Tribute Payers.	No. of villages in each Original Talooka.	Estimated Gross Revenue in Rupees.	Amount of perpetual settlement concluded by Colonel Walker reduced to Government Rupees.	Present payment in Government Rupees.				Remarks.
						British Tribute.	Guikwar Tribute.	Joonagurh Zoortulubee.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	14	85	2,13,000	12,563	12,774½	394	3,417	16,585½	
	KATTYWAR PROPER,—(Continued.)									
6	Bhudlee	6	15	15,000	.....	1,101	.....	256	1,357	
7	Summundiala (Gudvinoo)..	2	1	500	.....	.....	....	.....	....	Paying no tribute.
8	Kuriana	5	10	10,000	.....	850	.....	307	1,157	
9	Anundpore	7	32	10,000	206	715	.....	205	920	
10	Chotila	7	29	15,000	.....	335½	....	105½	441	
11	Khumbala	3	4	6,000	.....	406½	....	118	524½	
12	Paliad	4	15	25,000	.....	907	.....	306	1,213	
13	Bhimora	2	10	10,000	....	307½	....	63½	371	
14	Bamunbore	1	3	700	....	76	....	.....	76	
15	Mewassa	1	6	5,000	....	445	....	114	559	
16	Matra Timba	2	1	2,500	.....	290	....	72	362	
17	Sunosra	1	3	3,500	.....	186	.....	51	237	
18	Eeturia Gudhala ...	1	2	3,000	.....	252	....	83	335	
19	Chobaree	2	3	2,000	....	154	....	45	199	
20	Neelaora	2	1	3,000	511	511	....	154	665	
21	Dhandhulpore... ..	3	13	10,000	....	1,040	.....	279	1,319	
22	Soodamra	2	10	12,000	.....	1,341	....	464	1,805	
23	Sejukpore Morwar ..	5	5	9,000	.....	633	....	232	865	
24	Rampurda	2	1	500	.....	75	....	.....	75	
25	Akria	4	1	1,000	.....	129	....	25	154	
	Total North Kattywar..	76	250	3,56,700	13,280	22,529	394	6,297	29,220	

	South Kattywar.									
1 *	Amrelly (Guikwar) ..	1	150	3,00,000	4,823*	1,621	20,119	4,600	26,340	(* In Colonel Walker's Statement as follows :— Rs. Babra Chummardu in Kattywar No. 4, 3,340 Wankia in Kattywar No 12 ... 563 Rumuggur in „ No. 13 .. 179 Geegasarun in „ No. 14 .. 741 Total Amrelly .. 4,823
2	Jetpore Bilkha ...	18	176	4,55,000	53,823	50,262	1,190·5	3,786	55,248·5	
3	Buggusra	7	15	50,000	.....	.....	2,554	1,544	4,098	
4	Kuner	1	1	800	.....	....	195	.....	195	
5	Kathrota	1	1	400	....	.. .	52	.....	52	
6	Khijuria Najanee ...	1	1	1,000	....	.....	52	.....	52	
7	Gurumlee Motee ..	1	1	1,000	....	.....	196	24	220	
8	Gurumlee Nanee ..	2	1	800	.....	.....	194	.....	194	
9	Gudhya . ..	2	2	1,500	....	... ..	174	21	195	
10	Churkha	2	1	6,000	....	.....	503	38	541	
11	Jhamka	2	1	1,500	.....	.....	185	.....	185	
12	Dholurwa	..	1	1,000	.....	.....	103	23	126	
13	Bhulgam	2	1	1,500	.....	204	.....	58	262	
14	Manawao	..	1	800	....	.....	149	23	172	
15	Lakhapadur	1	1	1,500	.....	.....	154	24	178	
16	Monwell	2	3	5,500	....	.....	128·9	....	128·9	
17	Wekria	1	1	4,000	....	.....	54·12	....	54·12	
18	Loongia	1	1	2,500	.....	....	184·6	.....	184·6	
19	Wagwurree	2	1	800	.....	.....	135	19	154	
20	Halria	3	4	9,000	....	.....	102	77	179	
21	Kumundia	1	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paying no tribute.
22	Wussawur	8	4	12,000	....	766	....	.....	766	
23	Duhira	6	3	6,000	....	....	.....	.....	.....	„ „
24	Gigasarun	3	1	2,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	The tribute due by this talooka is paid by Amrelly in lieu of certain villages taken possession of by it.
25	Weechawur	2	1	3,500	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	Paying no tribute.
26	Randhia	1	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ „
27	Khijria	2	1	500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ „
28	Seelana	2	1	1,500	.....	.....	102	....	102	
	Total South Kattywar..	75	377	8,75,100	58,646	52,853	26,527	10,247	89,627	
	Grand Total Kattywar..	151	627	12,31,800	71,926	75,382	26,921	16,544	1,18,847	
	Muchoo Kantha.									
1	Morvee	1	124	4,00,000	58,470	9,263	49,208	.....	58,471	Second Class Jurisdiction.
2	Mallia	1	10	25,000	.....	... ..	1,182	185	1,367	
	Total Muchoo Kantha..	2	134	4,25,000	58,470	9,263	50,390	185	59,838	

Statement of separate jurisdictions in the Province of Kattywar,—(Continued.)

No. of Original Talookas.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Independent Tribute Payers.	No. of villages in each Original Talooka.	Estimated Gross Revenue in Rupees.	Amount of perpetual settlement concluded by Colonel Walker reduced to Government Rupees.	Present payment in Government Rupees.				REMARKS.
						British Tribute.	Guikwar Tribute.	Joonagurh Zoortulubee.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Hallar.									First Class jurisdiction.
1	Nowanuggur	1	633	12,00,000	1,15,267*	50,312	64,183	4,857	1,19,352	* In Colonel Walker's Statement shown as follows:— Rs. Nowanuggur, No. 1, in Hallar .. 90,419; Huriana, No. 2, in Hallar ... 5,538; Jooria Balumbha, No. 24, in Hallar 11,423; Bharookia Lubookia, No. 5, ,, ... 150; Amrun, No. 25, in Hallar .. 2,366; Burwala, No. 2, in Kattywar ... 1,012; Sumundiala, No. 6, in ,, .. 574; Pachaora, No. 7, in ,, ... 257; Bhadla, No. 10, in ,, ... 1,507; Adkote, No. 11, in ,, .. 1,991; Total Noanuggur ... 1,15,267
2	Draffa	9	26	15,000	3,706	3,706	.....	1,165	4,871	
3	Veerpore Khuredee ..	1	12	15,000	3,418	3,418	.....	696	4,114	
4	Mooleeraderee... ...	2	8	5,000	.....	1,279	.....	175	1,454	
5	Satodur	2	5	8,000	1,466	1,466	.....	461	1,927	
6	Seesang Chandlee ...	5	2	5,000	488	720	.....	226	946	
7	Gondul Dhorajee ...	1	180	5,00,000	1,10,113	50,207½	61,017	955	1,12,179½	Second Class Jurisdiction.
8	Mengnee	1	8	15,000	3,412	3,412	.....	.....	3,412	
9	Kotra Sanganee ...	1	17	25,000	10,189	9,077¾	.....	1,080	10,157¾	
10	Bhadwa	1	4	10,000	1,394	1,394	.....	238	1,632	
11	Rajpoora	1	6	10,000	3,663	2,922	.....	241	3,163	
12	Rajkot	1	60	75,000	18,991	18,991	.....	2,330	21,321	
13	Gowreedur	1	6	8,000	1,011	1,011	.....	610	1,621	
14	Kotharia	1	6	7,000	948	948	.....	298	1,246	
15	Lodheeka	2	12	18,000	1,287	1,287	.....	405	1,692	
16	Pal	1	5	4,000	1,253	1,253	.....	394	1,647	

17	Gutka	1	6	10,000	643	643	.....	202	845		
18	Wudalee	2	1	1,000	246	246	....	78	324		
19	Veerwa	1	1	700	149	149	....	44	193		
20	Shapore	1	4	4,000	463	464	....	146	610		
21	Kanksialee	2	1	500	84	84	....	27	111		
22	Muwa	3	1	300	120	120	....	38	158		
23	Dhurole Surupdúr ...	1	61	75,000	9,552†	....	9,552	679	10,231	Second Class jurisdiction. † In Colonel Walker's Statement :— Rs. Dhurole ... ... 5,262 Surrupdur .. .. 4,290 Total ... 9,552	
24	Khirusra	1	14	11,000	2,366	2,366	....	350	2,716		
25	Jallia Dowanee ...	1	10	10,000	2,657	.....	1,112	.....	1,112		
26	Kotra Nayajee... ...	2	2	3,000	542	....	542	145	687		
27	Sangunwa	1	1	2,500	....	....	....	.....	.....		
	Total Hallar ...	47	1,092.	20,38,000	2,93,428	1,55,476	1,36,406	15,840	3,07,722		
	SORUTH.										
1	Joonagurh	1	875	13,00,000	72,680	28,394	40,396½	.....	68,790½	First Class jurisdiction.	
2	Bantwa	3	52	1,75,000	29,642	29,642	....	.....	29,642		
3	Umrapore	3	2	5,000	511	511	....	.....	511		
	Total Soruth ...	7	929	14,80,000	1,02,833	58,547	40,396½	.....	98,943½		
	BURDA.										
1	Porebunder	1	103	2,50,000	28,201	21,202	7,196	5,106	33,504	First Class jurisdiction. Paying besides Rupees 15,000 as British share of the custom of the Port of Porebunder.	
	Total Burda ...	1	103	2,50,000	28,201	21,202	7,196	5,106	33,504		
	GOHELWAR.										
1	Bhownuggur.. ...	1	542	11,00,000	76,156‡	70,060	3,999½	22,858	1,02,917½	First Class jurisdiction. ‡ In Colonel Walker's Statement as follows :— Rs. Bhownuggur ... . 75,907. Bochurwa, No. 26, in Gohelwar .. 249 Total .. 76,156	
2	Ruttunpore Dhamunka ...	3	3	8,000	750	.....	750	153	903		
3	Wulla	1	40	90,000	6,615	.....	6,426	2,348	8,784		
4	Chumardee	3	1	12,000	765	.....	765	93	858		
5	Toda	2	3	2,500	271	.....	147½	28	175½		
6	Katoria	2	1	800	193	.....	193	28	221		
	Carried over ...	12	590	12,13,300	84,750	70,060	12,291	25,508	1,13,859		

Statement of separate jurisdictions in the Province of Kattywar,—(Concluded.)

No. of Original Talookas.	Names of Talookas.	No. of Independent Tribute Payers.	No. of villages in each Original Talooka.	Estimated Gross Revenue in Rupees.	Amount of perpetual settlement concluded by Colonel Walker reduced to Government Rupees.	Present payment in Government Rupees.				REMARKS.
						British Tribute.	Guikwar Tribute.	Joonaggur Zoortulubee.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	12	590	12,13,300	84,750	76,060	12,291	25,508	1,13,859	
	GOHELWAR,—(Continued.)									
7	Panchaora	1	1	800	256	.....	204	37	241	
8	Waoree Wachanee ...	1	2	1,000	296	.....	298	56	354	
9	Sonpurree	3	1	1,000	344	.....	330	46	376	
10	Puchegam	2	3	20,000	2,756	.....	2,123	679	2,802	
11	Chitrawao	2	1	1,500	491	.....	491	38	529	
12	Ramunka	2	1	2,000	709	.....	574	98	672	
13	Wurode	2	1	4,000	940	.....	940	162	1,102	
14	Ulumpore	1	1	4,000	1,235	.....	1,235	162	1,397	
15	Dhola	1	1	1,100	325	.....	325	59	384	
16	Lathee	1	8	40,000	516	.....	861	1,146	2,007	Giving annually a horse to the Guikwar government as a present.
17	Gudhalee	3	3	9,000	1,699	.....	1,699	301	2,000	
18	Gudhoola	2	1	1,000	168	.....	168	28	196	
19	Khijria Dosajee ...	2	1	2,000	391	.....	380	47	427	
20	Bhojawudder	2	1	4,000	411	.....	411	139	550	
21	Sumundiala Chubaria ...	5	2	8,000	1,990	.....	1,891	389	2,280	
22	Limra	3	4	15,000	934	.....	934	278	1,212	
23	Waoree Dhurwala ...	5	4	9,000	1,296*	.....	1,296	234	1,530	* In Colonel Walker's Statement :— Rs. Waoree ... ... 1,021 Dedeokree belonging to ditto ... 275 Total as herein shown ... 1,296
24	Wankdra	...	1	2,000	79	.....	79	25	104	
25	Palitana	1	100	2,00,000	7,873	.....	7,874	2,490	10,364	Second Class jurisdiction.
	Total Gohelwar ...	51	727	15,38,700	1,07,459	76,060	34,404	31,922	1,42,386	

	Oond Surveya.									
1	Javej	2	4	7,000	.....	.....	282	8	290	
2	Sunala	2	1	1,500	.....	.....	307	15	322	
3	Sherodn	1	1	1,000	.....	.....	123	12	135	
4	Rajpoora	2	1	1,200	.....	.....	256	18	274	
5	Paa	2	1	800	.....	.....	307	12	319	
6	Dedurda	2	1	1,000	.....	.....	103	.....	103	
7	Jallia Manojee	1	1	1,500	.....	.....	31	.....	31	
8	Jallia Umrajee	1	1	1,000	....	.....	128	8	136	
9	Chok	2	3	4,000	....	.....	394	23	417	
10	Khunjurda	1	1	500	.....	.....	128	.....	128	
11	Satanoness	2	1	500	.....	.....	103	6	109	
12	Wudal	2	1	800	.....	.....	154	.....	154	
13	Morechopna	1	1	500	.....	.....	154	9	163	
14	Bhundaria	2	1	1,500	.....	.....	307	15	322	
15	Bodanoness	1	1	500	.....	.....	103	9	112	
16	Joonapadur	2	1	400	.....	.....	42	8	50	
17	Shevreewuddur ...	1	1	400	.....	.....	52	8	60	
18	Bohisala	2	1	1,000	.....	.....	103	8	111	
19	Sumundiala	2	1	1,200	.....	.....	510	8	518	
20	Gundhole	1	1	1,300	.....	.....	103	8	111	
21	Datha	2	25	22,000	4,664	.....	5,099	299	5,398	Included in Gohelwar in Colonel Walker's Statement.
22	Wejanoness	1	1	150	.....	.....	31	.....	31	
23	Raneegam	2	1	2,500	.....	.....	714	.....	714	
	Total Oond Surveya ...	37	52	52,250	4,664	.....	9,534	474	10,008	
	Babriawar.									
1	Dedan	2	8	20'000	.....	.....	2,956	.....	2,956	
2	Peechree	1	1	200	.....	.....	21	....	21	
3	Bhoondnee	1	1	500	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
4	Nagsree	3	3	3,000	.. .	.....	587	.....	587	
5	Kotree	2	2	3,000	....	.....	205	....	205	
6	Kagwudder	1	1	250	.....	....	57	.....	57	
7	Mansa	1	1	800	.....	.....	178	.....	178	
8	Balanewao	1	1	150	.....	.....	41	.....	41	
9	Bhutwudder	2	1	200	.....	.....	46	.....	46	
10	Lor	2	1	500	.....	.....	102	.....	102	
11	Sakria	1	1	500	.....	.....	25½	.....	25½	
12	Ghespur	1	1	150	.....	.....	'31	.....	31	
13	Barputolee	1	1	2,000	.....	.....	103	.....	103	
14	Jaffrabad	1	12	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paying no tribute.
	Total Babriawar ...	20	35	61,250	.....	.....	4,404½	.....	4,404½	

ABSTRACT.

No. of Prants.	Prants or Districts.	No. of Talookas in each Prant.	No. of Independent Tribute Payers.	No. of villages in each Prant.	Estimated Gross Revenue in Rupees.	Amount of perpetual settlement concluded by Colonel Walker reduced to Government Rupees.	Present payment in Government Rupees.				REMARKS.
							British Tribute.	Gulkwar Tribute.	Joonagurh Doortulubee.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Jhallawar ...	53	102	567	15,75,700	2,40,434	2,38,707	82	15,977	2,55,066	
2	Kattywar ...	53	151	627	12,31,800	71,926	75,382	26,921	16,544	1,18,847	
3	Muchoo Kantha ...	2	2	134	4,25,000	58,470	9,263	50,390	185	59,838	
4	Hallar ...	27	47	1,092	20,38,000	2,93,423	1,55,476	1,36,406	15,840	3,07,722	
5	Soruth ...	3	7	929	14,80,000	1,02,833	58,547	40,396½	.....	98,943½	
6	Burda ...	1	1	103	2,50,000	28,201	21,202	7,196	5,106	33,504	Paying also Rupees 15,000 as British share of the custom of Porebunder.
7	Gohelwar ...	25	51	727	15,38,700	1,07,459	76,060	34,404	31,922	1,42,386	
8	Oond Surveya ...	23	37	52	52,250	4,664	.....	9,534	474	10,008	
9	Babriawar ...	14	20	35	61,250	.....	.....	4,404½	.....	4,404½	
		201	418	4,266	86,52,700	9,07,415	6,34,637	3,10,034	86,048	10,30,719	
	Add amount of the British share of customs due by Porebunder, in Burda, as shown above...									15,000	
	Grand Total ...									10,45,719	

KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENCY;
Rajkot, 27th July 1864.

W. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX No. X.

SUBSTANCE of a Draft of an AGREEMENT proposed to the Peishwa's government by MR. ELPHINSTONE, on the 15th of March 1815.

It was formerly customary for the tribute of Kattywar and Mahee Kanta to be collected by the Peishwa and the Guikwar by sending forces into the province. This method was found inconvenient, because the expense of the armament was a deduction from the tribute, and also because the Kattees, being kept in a state of constant hostility by this system, continually retaliated by incursions into the parts of Guzerat belonging to the Mahratta State. To remove these evils, the Guikwar (being at that time Sirsoobehdar of Ahmedabad) resolved, on his own part and that of the Peishwa, to effect a permanent settlement by which the presence of troops should be no longer necessary. The British Government also resolved to concur in effecting this settlement, as well with a view to support its allies, the Peishwa and the Guikwar, as to secure its own dominions in Guzerat from the irregularities produced by the former state of things in Kattywar. Accordingly, in the year 1807, Sumwut 1863, a force of the Honourable Company's, with a body of horse of the Guikwar's, was sent into Kattywar, and engagements were concluded with the Chiefs of that country by the Guikwar's ministers, under the guarantee of the Honourable Company, the good effects of which have ever since been felt. Similar arrangements were afterwards made on the same principles in Mahee Kanta. His Highness the Peishwa having since resumed the farm of Ahmedabad from the Guikwar, it becomes necessary to draw up a memorandum of the course to be hereafter pursued.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honourable East India Company having taken security for the payment of the tribute during the first ten years, engages, in case of failure by the Chiefs, to procure the payment of the tribute to His High-

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ness the Peishwa from their securities until the end of the ten years, the Peishwa engaging to abstain from all interference with the Chiefs, and promising scrupulously to respect the engagements guaranteed by the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The Chiefs shall send their vakeels to Ahmedabad to pay the Peishwa's share of the tribute, but no other claim of any description shall be advanced by the Sirsoobehdar, nor any authority exercised by him over the Chiefs or their ryots.

ARTICLE 3.

If it shall appear that there are any posts or forts belonging to His Highness the Peishwa in the Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, those shall be made over to His Highness, but His Highness shall maintain no garrisons in them which are not absolutely necessary for their ordinary defence, and shall not permit the garrisons to interfere with the people of the surrounding country.

ARTICLE 4.

The Peishwa's tribute shall be paid at Ahmedabad, agreeably to the ten years' settlement, and if the payment is interrupted, the British Government will procure its completion, and His Highness shall not, within the said ten years, interfere in the smallest particular with the Chiefs. If, after the expiration of that period, any Chief withhold his tribute, the British Government is no longer to be considered answerable for it, but it will concur with the Peishwa and the Guikwar in endeavouring to procure security for the tribute as before, so that it may be collected without expense. In the event of failure (in procuring security), the Guikwar and the Peishwa shall act in concert for the recovery of their tribute, and shall share the expense incurred in that operation; but as the British Government and the Guikwar would suffer from any disorders in Kattywar no less than the Peishwa, His Highness is to levy the tribute as at present fixed, and to make no additional demand; he is to send no troops into the country as long as that tribute is faithfully discharged, and he is to respect the ancient rights of the Boomeeas as stated in the separate engagements.

ARTICLE 5. KATTY. WAR.

Any representations which the British Resident at Baroda may make with a view to the preservation of the tranquillity of Kattywar and to the maintenance of the engagements made to the Chiefs, are to be attended to by the Sirsoobehdar.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

SUBSTANCE of a Draft of an AGREEMENT proposed by the Peishwa's government on the 5th of April, to be substituted for that presented by MR. ELPHINSTONE.

An annual tribute is due from the Boomeea zemindars of Kattywar to the Sircar and the Guikwar, to collect which the armies of both used annually to go into Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, in consequence of which, when Bhugwunt Rao Guikwar was Sirsoobehdar of Ahmedabad, he detached the army of the Sircar along with that of the Guikwar into Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, at which time (in the Arabic year 1207) the Boomeeas represented to both, through the Honourable East India Company, that annual expeditions of the Sircar's force and that of the Guikwar into Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, for the purpose of collecting the tribute, was an occasion of permanent distress to the Boomeeas, and that they were therefore ready to enter into engagements for the regular payment of their annual tribute during ten years, after the expiration of which period another settlement should be made, without their being exposed to the distresses of a military incursion. On this representation the Sircar's Officer in charge of Ahmedabad and the Guikwar considered that the collection of the tribute from Kattywar and Mahee Kanta required an annual movement of the troops of both, whereby an expense was incurred for the pay of troops; and, moreover, that the countries of both in the province of Guzerat suffered from the depredations of the Boomeeas, by which the cultivation of the country was obstructed, and they considered that, by entering into agreements with the Boomeeas, the tribute would be paid without the employment of troops, and the Boomeeas would be prevented disturbing the

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territories of the Sircar and the Guikwar, and the lands assigned to the pay of the Honourable Company's battalions. In consideration of these circumstances, they granted written terms to the Boomeeas for ten years (taking the security of the Honourable English Company for the payment of the revenue during that period), and accepted of written engagements on the part of the Boomeeas.

At the expiration of the last Arabic year 1214, seven years of the period engaged for had expired, and during those seven years, the tribute was regularly paid, according to the agreement, to the Soobehdar of Ahmedabad and the Guikwar, through the British Government, without the necessity of sending troops. In the present year, the Sircar has removed Bhugwunt Rao Guikwar from the Soobeh of Ahmedabad, and has appointed Trimbuckjee Dainglia to the office; but as three years of the period fixed by the engagements contracted by the Sircar's Officer and the Guikwar are still unexpired, and as Mr. Elphinstone, the British Resident, represents that the engagements ought to be fulfilled by the Sircar, the following memorandum has been drawn up for the settlement of the remaining three years of the period to which the engagements extend.

ARTICLE 1.

Bhugwunt Rao Guikwar, the late farmer of the talooka of Ahmedabad, is to deliver to the government the original papers containing the engagements of the Boomeeas, which he received through the British when he granted written terms to the Boomeeas, and he is to account for any money which he may have collected as Untust (secret bribes), Durbar Kherch (avowed gratifications), and the like, over and above the sums fixed by the engagements; the Boomeea zemindars are to come to Ahmedabad, and to remain in adherence (Roodjooa) to the officer of the Sircar, and during the three years that the engagements are to remain in force, they are to pay, under the security of the English, the money agreed for in the engagements entered into with the zemindars; and, moreover, they are to pay, under the security of the English, the Untust and Durbar Kherch (bribes and gratifications) which they may have been in the habit of paying over and above the money fixed by the engagements.

ARTICLE 2.

Agents on the part of the Boomeeas are to be permanently stationed with the Sircar's officer at Ahmedabad, and to pay the money engaged for, togother with the Untust and Durbar Kherch, &c., annually into the treasury at Ahmedabad, and to take receipts for the amount. Beyond that they are not to be molested. They are to conform to the pleasure of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 3.

Whatever forts the Sircar may possess in Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, are to be given up to it with their stores, and garrisons are to remain in them on the Sircar's part for their defence, but the garrisons are not to oppress the ryots, and the Boomeeas are not to conduct themselves improperly towards the Killehdar.

ARTICLE 4.

It has been requested that the ancient practice of the Boomeeas, as stated in the separate engagements, may be adhered to; accordingly, the ancient practice shall be enquired into, and after that is ascertained, orders will be given accordingly.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever disputes occur among the Boomeea zemindars of Kattywar and Mahee Kanta, in consideration of the security entered into by the British Government for the payment of the tribute, the British Resident at Baroda shall carry the Boomeeas to the Sircar's Officer at Ahmedabad and represent their differences, and shall act in such manner as may appear to them both most for the advantage of the Sircar.

ARTICLE 6.

The Guikwar claims money from the Sircar's districts on account of hay and corn (ghas dana); that money shall not be given to the Guikwar. The Boomeeas shall pay that money for hay and corn to the Sircar over and above their regular tribute.

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ARTICLE 7.

After the expiration of the decennial arrangements, no less tribute shall be taken than that fixed by the present engagements, but as much more as shall appear on enquiry to be obtainable.

(A true translation)

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

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on 30 January, 2020